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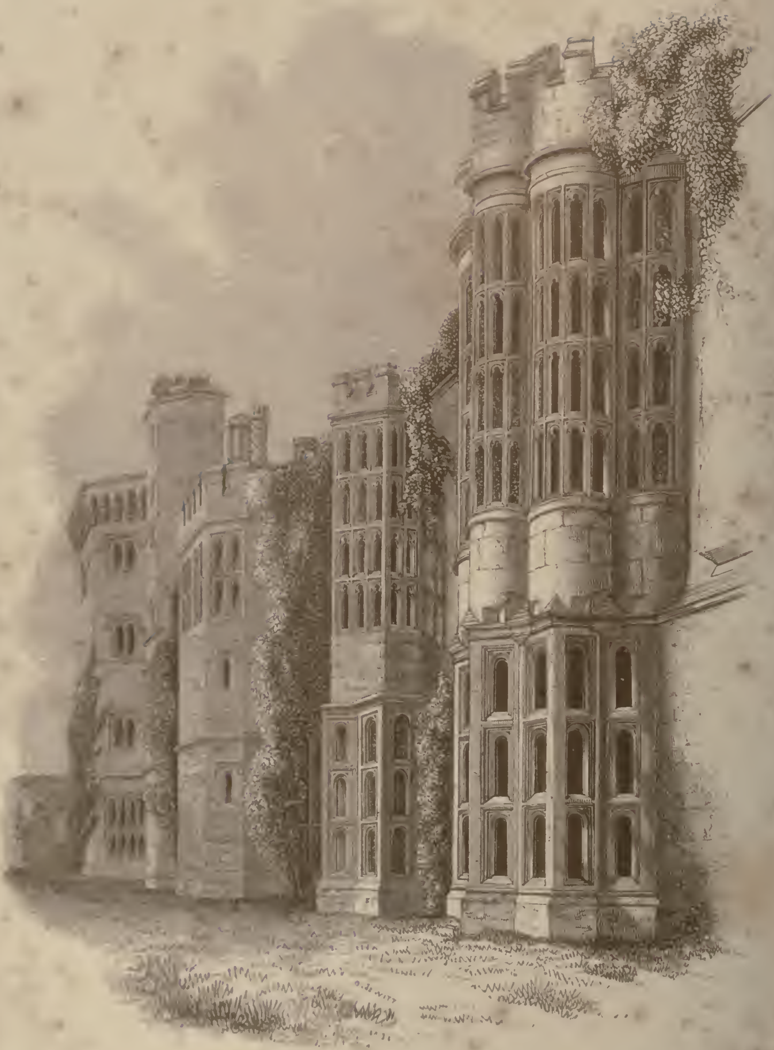

THORNBURY CASTLE GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A COMPANION

TO THE

FOURTH EDITION OF A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

USED IN

GRECIAN, ROMAN, ITALIAN,

AND

Gothic Architecture,

CONTAINING

FOUR HUNDRED ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES,

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

AND

A GENERAL INDEX.

OXFORD,
JOHN HENRY PARKER:
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ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

The Chronological Table which forms the principal part of this volume has been carefully revised throughout, the references verified, and cotemporary authorities quoted wherever it was practicable to do so; in other cases when modern works are referred to, they are such as can be relied on, and the original authorities will generally be found there cited. A considerable number of foreign examples have also been added for the sake of comparison, which will be found highly interesting, as shewing the progress which the changes of style had made in different countries at the same time. For these improvements the work is principally indebted to the Count Mortara[a], who has spared no pains in examining a large number of the works of the chroniclers, and other cotemporary authors, and extracting such passages as suited the purpose. For the notices of the style of the different buildings where no authority is quoted, the publisher is responsible, these notices being generally taken from observations written on the spot while the object was before him, as he has found that memory is not always to be trusted in these details even for a short period.

The value of the work will it is hoped be enhanced by the series of Inscriptions recording the dates of buildings, which have been carefully reduced from tracings or rubbings wherever they could be obtained, so as to preserve the form of the letters with the greatest accuracy; others have been taken from Pegge's Sylloge, and a few from other authentic sources.

Specimens of mouldings and other characteristic ornaments have been occasionally added from buildings of which the date was ascertained, for the sake of reference and comparison, and to shew that the system adopted in this work is not one of theory or conjecture, but grounded on ascertained facts. A few discrepancies may be observed between the dates ascribed to particular specimens in the plates, and the more exact ones since ascertained and given in the Chronological table; this was unavoidable from the want of time and opportunity to examine the history of each particular building with sufficient minuteness, in the first instance, and in all such cases the dates should be corrected by the table; they are not numerous enough to be of much importance. A general Index to the three volumes has been added, which will enable the reader easily to detect any discrepancies of this kind, and will it is hoped make the work more useful by the facility of referring to any particular example or remarks upon it. In this Index the specimens of which there are engravings are distinguished by an asterisk, which was thought more convenient than separating the Index into two parts, one of engravings, the other of places mentioned, as was done in the former edition.

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[a] Except the first twenty pages, which were partly prepared by Thomas Wright, Esq.

TURL, OXFORD, JANUARY, 1846.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

In the spring of the year 1840 the copper-plates and copy-right of Mr. Britton's "Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages" were sold by public auction to Mr. Henry G. Bohn, by whom the purchase was shortly afterwards transferred to the present publisher.

After some consideration he decided upon publishing it as a Companion to the Glossary of Architecture, and extracting so much of Mr. Britton's Dictionary as suited that object, in preference to reprinting the whole as a separate work.

Several different reasons combined to recommend this plan in preference to the other. The two works had so many points of resemblance that they must necessarily take the same ground in some instances. It appeared also that Mr. Britton's series of plates taken by themselves were far from complete, his plan had evidently been cut short and brought to a hasty conclusion: to have taken it up and completed it would have made a large and expensive work; but by taking these plates as additional illustrations to the Glossary, they afford a large number of valuable examples, very few of which had previously been given in that work.

As soon as this was decided on, it became necessary to affix dates to these new examples in the same manner as had been done in the former volume. The researches necessary to ascertain these dates as far as possible, naturally recalled the idea which had previously been entertained, of adding a short Chronological Table and Index, which it is hoped will be found useful and interesting. In order to make this more complete, the heads of the different Kings and Queens have been inserted from the best authorities that were accessible, together with their respective shields and badges; these latter are borrowed principally from Mr. Willement's Regal Heraldry, with his kind permission.

For the beautiful woodcut of Thornbury Castle, (see Frontispiece) which is given as an example of the style in use for domestic edifices in the reign of Henry VIII., the work is indebted to the liberality of the Rev. William Digby, M.A., canon of Worcester.

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A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF

Gothic Architecture,

ESPECIALLY IN ENGLAND.

Roman.

A.D. 284. Palace of Dioclesian, at Spalatro, in Dalmatia.

Style debased Roman, with a row of stilted round arches on each side of the principal court. D'Agincourt, Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens, Archit. Plate 3.

313. Conclusion of the persecution under Dioclesian.

"The blessed Alban suffered death on the 22nd day of June, near the city of Verolamium, which is now by the English nation called Werlamacestir, or Warlingacestir, where afterwards, when peace was restored to the Christians, a church of wonderful workmanship was erected." Bede, Eccl. Hist., lib. i. c. 7.

334. S. Constance, at Rome.

Built by the emperor Constantine, and the burial-place of his daughter Constantia. The style is consistent with that age: it has coupled columns and round arches without an architrave. Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 3; D'Agincourt, Histoire de l'Art, Plate 8.

386—400. St. Paul's, at Rome.

Commenced by the emperor Theodosius, and finished by his sons Arcadius and Honorius. The noble colonnade on each side the nave was composed of pillars taken from earlier buildings, supporting a series of round arches.

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 4; D'Agincourt, Histoire de l'Art, Plates 4—7.

410. S. Nazario e Celso, Ravenna.

"This sepulchral chapel was built by Galla Placidia, daughter of Theodosius, and still contains the ashes of herself and her family. The sarcophagi have never been disturbed, and are the only tombs which remain in their places of the whole line of Cæsars, whether oriental or occidental."

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 6.

414. Bede, describing the wall which the Britons are said to have built at this date as a defence against the Picts, by direction of the Roman auxiliaries, says,

"The islanders, raising the wall, as they had been directed, *not of stone*, as having *no artist capable of such a work*, but of sods, made it of no use." (Hist. Eccl., lib. i. c. 12.) Immediately afterwards, speaking of the last succours sent by the Romans to the Britons, Bede observes, "Thinking that it might be some help to the allies, whom they were forced to abandon, they built a strong *stone wall* from sea to sea . . . which was built at the public and private expense, the Britons also lending their assistance." [This wall is strongly built of large stones, but without mortar.]

Portions of walls at St. Nicholas' church, Leicester; Wroxeter, Shropshire; York; Lincoln; Burgh castle, Suffolk; Silchester, Hampshire; Dorchester, Dorsetshire; Littleton, Somersetshire; Castor, Northamptonshire; Richborough, Kent; tower in Dover castle, (vol. iii. Plate 38.) &c.

430. THE ROMANS DEPART FROM BRITAIN.

Romanesque.

Architectural remains of this era in England very doubtful.

450. THE SAXONS ARRIVE IN BRITAIN.

The Saxons, in their invasions, destroyed the Roman towns and buildings—"ruebant ædificia publica simul et privata." (Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. i. c. 15.) See a still stronger picture of the destruction of the towns and buildings, in Gildas, § 15. During the subsequent Anglo-Saxon period we only hear of Roman towns as being in ruins. Bede, speaking of the period immediately preceding the mission of St. Augustine, says, "There still remained the ruins of cities destroyed by the enemy, and abandoned." Lib. i. c. 22.

481—511. CLOVIS, the founder of the French monarchy.

He embraced Christianity, and was baptized at Rheims in 496.

490—493. Palace and mausoleum of Theodoric, at Ravenna.

The style is an imitation of Roman, but with round-headed doorways, and small pillars supported by brackets, and carrying small round arches, used as external decorations. The mausoleum has a dome 36 feet in diameter, cut out of a single stone.

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plates 7 and 8;
D'Agincourt, Plates 17, 18, and 59.

533—550. S. Sophia, at Constantinople.

Originally built by the emperor Constantine in 323—334, but rebuilt by the emperor Justinian: considered to be the type of the Byzantine style.

D'Agincourt, Plate 26, Nos. 1 and 2; Plate 27, No. 13; Plate 67, No. 4; Plate 69, Nos. 9 and 10.

547. S. Vitale, Ravenna.

"This church was erected by Julianus, the treasurer, at the command, and with the assistance, of the emperor Justinian. The plan of this church at once reveals its eastern origin, and its affinity to that of S. Sophia, which had been erected at Constantinople a few years before. Instead of a Latin Basilica, it is an octagon, supporting a dome; not however unprovided with the addition of the indispensable apsis. This plan must have come direct from Byzantium, and was the first appearance of the Byzantine style in Italy. The dome is composed of a spiral line of earthen vessels, inserted into each other; and where the lateral thrust ceases, and the vertical pressure begins, larger jars are introduced in an upright position. San Vitale is a building which has obtained the admiration of successive ages. It produced such an impression on Charlemagne that he resolved to have it as exactly copied as his architects were able, and his celebrated chapel at Aix was the result. The mosaics which still adorn the walls of San Vitale are exceedingly curious and interesting, not only as works of art, but as affording a tolerably correct notion of the costume of the Byzantine court. Some writers assert that Justinian was present at the consecration of San Vitale, but whether he was or not these mosaics represent the emperor and his empress, as if they were going in procession on such an occasion, bearing oblations in their hands."

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plates 9 and 10; D'Agincourt, Plate 23.

565. The church of St. Martin at Whitehorn, in the shire of Wigtown, N.B., built by Ninias, a British bishop, who had been regularly instructed at Rome: "qui locus, ad provinciam Berniciorum pertinens, vulgo vocatur Candidam Casam, eo quod ibi ecclesiam de lapide, insolito Britonibus more, (the said Ninias,) fecerit." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 4; and W. Malmesb., de Gest. Pontif. Angl., p. 155.

568. Invasion of Italy by the Lombards.

Many Germanic tribes, particularly the Bavarians and Saxons, joined the Lombards and Avars in their invasion of Italy under Alboin, which ended in the establishment of the kingdom of the Lombards, the capital of which was Pavia. In 602 king Agilulf embraced the Catholic faith. Several churches in the north of Italy are supposed to have been built soon after this period.

597. Arrival of St. Augustine in Kent.

"There was on the east side of the city (of Canterbury), a church dedicated to the honour of St. Martin, built whilst the Romans were still in the island, wherein the queen, who was a Christian, used to pray. In this they first began to meet, to sing, to pray, to say mass, to preach, and to baptize, till the king, being converted to the faith, allowed them to preach openly, and build or repair churches in all places." Bede, Eccl. Hist., lib. i. c. 26.

[The walls of the present church of St. Martin, at Canterbury, bear marks of great antiquity, but they are concealed from accurate observation by the more modern casing and plastering. They have however evidently been rebuilt of old materials, amongst which are a number of Roman tiles.]

601. Pope Gregory's letter to Mellitus.

"When therefore Almighty God shall bring you to the most reverend bishop Augustine, our brother, tell him what I have, upon mature deliberation on the affair of the English, determined, viz. that the *temples of the idols* in that nation ought not to be destroyed; but let the idols that are in them be destroyed; let holy water be made and sprinkled in the said temples, let altars be erected, and relics placed. For *if those temples are well built*, it is requisite that they be converted from the worship of devils to the service of the true God." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. i. c. 30.

602. Canterbury cathedral founded by St. Augustine.

"Augustine having his episcopal see granted him in the royal city, and being supported by the king, recovered therein a church, which he was informed had been built by the ancient Roman Christians, and consecrated it in the name of our holy Saviour, God and Lord, Jesus Christ, and there established a residence for himself and his successors. He also built a monastery not far from the city to the eastward, in which, by his advice, Ethelbert erected from the foundation the church of the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, and enriched it with several donations." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. i. c. 33.

604. The church of St. Paul, in the city of London, and the church of Rochester, founded. Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. ii. c. 3.

621. St. Agnes, Rome.

"Rebuilt by pope Honorius. This church is built on the usual plan of the Basilica, but with galleries over each of the aisles, and side windows above the galleries, an arrangement nearly identical with the triforium and clerestory of the middle ages. The pillars are taken from earlier buildings, and are of the rarest marbles." Their capitals are either their own, or an imitation of the antique. Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 18.

625—638. Pope Honorius I.

He had a taste for splendid cathedrals: much money spent in building churches.

627. Conversion of Edwin, king of Northumberland: the church of York built.

"He was baptized at York, on the holy day of Easter, being the 12th of April, in the church of St. Peter the Apostle, which he himself *had built of wood*, whilst he was being catechised and instructed in order to receive baptism. . . . As soon as he was baptized, he took care, by the direction of the same Paulinus, to build in the same place a larger and nobler *church of stone*, in the midst whereof the same oratory which he had first erected should be enclosed. Having therefore laid the foundation, he began to *build the church square*, encompassing the former oratory; but before the wall was raised to the proper height, the wicked assassination of the king left that work to be finished by Oswald his successor." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. ii. c. 14.

Edwin and Oswald built many churches. Alcuin., de Pontif. Ebor., ap. Gale, pp. 706, 707.

Paulinus built a church *in Campodono* (supposed to be Doncaster).

" Nondum enim oratoria vel baptisteria in ipso exordio nascentis ibi ecclesiæ poterant ædificari; attamen in Campodono, ubi tunc villa regia erat, fecit basilicam." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. ii. c. 14.

628. Lincolnshire converted by Paulinus.

" He likewise built in that city (Lincoln) *a stone church of beautiful workmanship;* the roof of which having either fallen through age, or been thrown down by enemies, the walls are still (in 731) to be seen standing." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. ii. c. 16.

630. Paulinus is said to have built the church of Glastonbury *of timber,* and to have covered it with lead. Monasticon, t. i. p. 1.

634. The West Saxons converted by Birinus. Florence of Worcester.

635. "Churches were built in several places," in the kingdom of Northumbria. Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 3.

636. The East-Angles converted by Felix. Sax. Chron.

641. Mosque of Amrou-ben-al-As, at Cairo.

One of the earliest buildings of the Mahomedan conquerors of Egypt: it was subsequently enlarged and altered several times, but portions of the original work are supposed to remain. Coste, Architecture Arabe du Caire, Plates 1, 2.

643—648. The old church at Winchester, dedicated to St. Peter, built by Cenwalh, king of Wessex. Sax. Chron.

650. THE KINGDOM OF MERCIA EMBRACES CHRISTIANITY.

651. Aidan's church in a village near Bamborough.

" When he was sick, they set up a tent for him close to the wall at the west end of the church, by which means it happened that he gave up the ghost leaning against *a post that was on the outside to strengthen the wall.* . . . . . . It happened some years after that Penda, king of the Mercians, coming into these parts with a hostile army, destroyed all he could with fire and sword, and burned down the village and church above-mentioned, where the bishop died; but it fell out in a wonderful manner that the post (*destina*), which he had leaned upon when he died, could not be consumed by the fire which consumed all about it. . . The church was soon rebuilt in the same place, and that very post was set up on the outside, as it had been before, to strengthen the wall. It happened again, some time after, that the same village and church were burnt down the second time, and even then the fire could not touch that post; and when in a most miraculous manner the fire broke through the very *holes in it wherewith it was fixed to the building*, and destroyed the church, yet it could do no hurt to the said post. The church being therefore built there the third time, they did not as before place that post on the outside as a support, but within, as a memorial of the miracle." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 17.

652. St. Finan built a church in the isle of Lindisfarne.

"Nevertheless, *after the manner of the Scots*, he made it *not of stone*, but of *hewn oak*, and covered it with reeds." Eadbert, afterwards bishop of that place, "took off the thatch, and covered it, both roof and walls, with plates of lead." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 25.

653. St. Cedd "built churches in several places" in Essex. (Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 22.) The Middle-Saxons converted. Sax. Chron.

654. "Botulf began to build a minster at Ycean-ho." Sax. Chron., Florence.

He took for his model the similar buildings which he had seen in France. The nearly contemporary writer of his life (Vit. SS. Bened., sæc. iii. part i. p. 6.) states, Brevi necdum elapso tempore ad instar monasteriorum ubi conversatus fuerat in partibus Galliæ, cœptum opus perfecit.

655. The monastery of Medeshamstede (Peterborough) begun by Penda, king of Mercia. (Sax. Chron.) It was finished in 657. Ibid.

Immanissimos itaque lapides in fundamentis cœpit jacere, quales octo paria boum vix unum traherent, quos et *nos vidimus*, cum esset combustum et destructum ipsum monasterium. Hugo Candidus, p. 4. Hugo lived in the twelfth century.

657. Hilda built the monastery of Streoneshalch, or Whitby. Florence; and Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 24.

660. Monastery of Gilling founded.

660. Monastery of Lestingau, or Lestingham, near Whitby in Yorkshire, built by St. Cedd.

"In the process of time, a church was built *of stone* in the monastery, in honour of the Mother of God, and his body interred in the same, on the right hand of the altar." (Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 23.) The present church of Lestingham is a very ancient structure.

662—671. The old cathedral in Brescia.

"This church was built by Marquadus and Froardus, two Lombard dukes, father and son, with the assistance of king Grimoaldus. The walls are of stone, and quite plain. Within these is an insulated peristyle of eight piers, bearing round arches, which help to support the dome, in conjunction with the outer circle of the walls. This church offers an instance of the preference of the Lombards for the round form." Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 21.

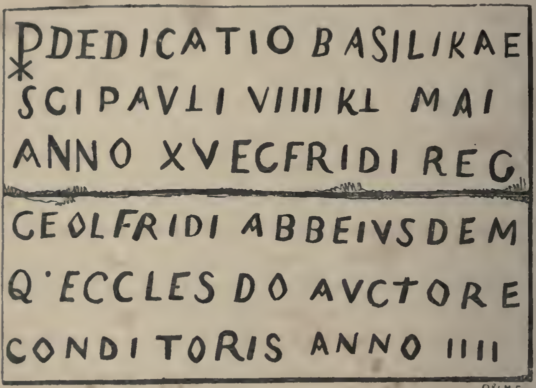
669. The monastery of Reculver built. Sax. Chron.

672—674. Benedict Biscop built the monastery of Wearmouth (Bede, Vita Abb. Wiremuth. et Gerv. ed. Giles, p. 364), and in 680 that of Jarrow. (Ibid., p. 370.)

A year after the monastery of Wearmouth had been built, "Benedict crossed the sea into Gaul, and no sooner asked than he obtained and carried back with him masons (*cæmentarios*) to build him *a stone church in the Roman style*, which he had always admired. So much zeal did he shew from his love to St. Peter of Wearmouth, in whose honour he was building it, that within a year from the time of laying the foundation you might see the roof on and the solemnity of the mass celebrated therein. When the work was drawing to completion, he sent messengers to Gaul to fetch makers of glass (that is artificers), who were at this time unknown in Britain, that they might glaze the windows of his church, as well as those of the cloisters (*porticuum*) and dining-rooms. This was done, and they came, and not only finished the work required, but taught the English nation their art, which was well adapted for enclosing the lanterns of the church, and for the vessels required for various uses." Benedict then went on his fourth journey to Rome, and on his return "he brought with him pictures of sacred subjects, to adorn the church of St. Peter which he had built; namely, a picture of the Virgin Mary and of the twelve Apostles, with which he intended to encircle the central nave (*testudo*) on boarding placed from one wall to the other; also some subjects of the gospel history, to adorn the south wall of the church, and others from the Revelation of St. John for the north wall, so that every one who entered the church, even if they could not read, wherever they turned their eyes might have before them the amiable countenance of Christ and his saints, though it were but in a picture, and with watchful minds might reflect on the benefits of our Lord's incarnation; and having before their eyes the perils of the last judgment, might examine their hearts the more strictly on that account." When he had built the second monastery (Jarrow), Benedict made a fifth voyage to Rome, and on his return he "brought with him pictures out of our Lord's history, which he hung round the church of our Lady which he had made in the larger monastery (Monks Wearmouth); and others to adorn St. Paul's church and monastery (Jarrow), ably describing the connection of the Old and New Testament; as, for instance, Isaac bearing the wood for his own sacrifice, and Christ carrying the cross on which He was about to suffer, were placed side by side. Again, the serpent raised up by Moses in the desert was compared with the Son of Man exalted on the cross." (Ibid., p. 366.) This account of Bede is of great importance, because he was an inmate of these monasteries, contemporary with the events he relates, and must have seen almost daily the pictures and ornaments he describes.

The present tower of Monks Wearmouth is very rude both in design and workmanship, and evidently of remote antiquity. The church of Jarrow was dedicated in 684, when Ceolfrid was abbot of that monastery under Benedict Biscop: the following inscription is still preserved cut in stone on the church wall, where it was probably placed when the church was rebuilt soon after the Norman conquest.

Pegge's Sylloge of Inscriptions, p. 15.


☧ DEDICATIO BASILIKAE
SCI PAVLI VIIII KL MAI
ANNO XV ECFRIDI REG
CEOLFRIDI ABB EIVSDEM
Q·ECCLES DO AVCTORE
CONDITORIS ANNO IIII

D&M.Sc.

The present church of Jarrow is of early Norman character, but it appears from the engraving of it in Pegge's Sylloge, that there are rude arches and other remains of an earlier building concealed by the plastering of the walls. Near the church are the ruins of some domestic or monastic buildings of very rude and early character, much resembling the supposed Saxon. The straightlined arch or opening occurs over a door and a window, formed of single stones meeting at an angle in a very rude manner.

673. St. Etheldritha built the monastery of Ely.

Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iv. c. 19, and Chron. Petriburg., p. 2.

674. The church of York restored by bishop Wilfred.

He found the church of York, which had been built *of stone* by Paulinus in the reign of king Eadwin, in a complete state of ruin—"nam culmina antiquata tecti distillantia, fenestræque apertæ, avibus nidificantibus intro et foras volitantibus, et parietes incultæ, omni spurcitia imbrium et avium horribiles manebant." He repaired the supports of the roof, covered it with lead, had the windows glazed, and cleaned and restored the walls—"Primum culmina corrupta tecti renovans, artificiose plumbo puro tegens, per fenestras introitum avium et imbrium *vitro* prohibuit, per quod tamen intro lumen radiebat: parietes quoque lavans, secundum prophetam, super nivem dealbavit." Eddius, Vit. Wilfr., chap. 16. For glazing the windows, in all probability he employed the same artificers whom his friend Benedict Biscop had then recently introduced into England. See A.D. 672.

Wilfred also built a church at Ripon.

It was built from the foundations to the summit of smoothed stone, and supported on various columns and porticoes—"in Rypis basilicam polito lapide a fundamentis in terra usque ad summum ædificatam, variis columnis et porticibus suffultam in altum erexit et consummavit." (Eddius, Vit. Wilfr., chap. xvii.) Eddius in another place speaks of the horns of the church—"a *cornibus* basilicæ nostræ Sancto Petro dedicatæ." Ibid., chap. 65.

The same bishop built the church of Hexham in honour of St. Andrew the Apostle.

"Cujus profunditatem in terra cum domibus mirifice politis lapidibus fundatam, et super terram multiplicem domum, columnis variis et porticibus multis suffultam, mirabilique longitudine et altitudine murorum ornatam, et variis linearum anfractibus viarum, aliquando sursum, aliquando deorsum, per cochleas circumductam non est meæ parvitatis hoc sermone explicare . . . . . neque ullam domum aliam citra Alpes montes talem ædificatam audivimus." Eddius, Vit. Wilfr., chap. 22.

"Cum ædificantes namque cœmentarii murorum hujus domus altitudines, quidam juvenis ex servis Dei, de *pinna* enormis proceritatis elapsus ad terram, deorsum cadens in *pavimentum lapideum*, illisus cecidit," etc. Eddius, ib. c. 23.

Wilfred built another church at Hexham, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary—"construxerat quondam beatus Wilfridus in eodem vico ecclesiam in honore beatissimæ virginis Mariæ *opere rotundo*, quam quatuor porticus quatuor respicientes mundi climata ambiebant." It was destroyed by the Danes, and afterwards repaired by a [Saxon] priest. Mirac. S. Wilfr., Act. SS. Bened. sæc. iii. part 1, p. 210.

675. The Mercians converted under their king Wulfhere, who built churches in many places—"multis in locis ecclesias ædificavit." Florence.

Ermenildis, daughter of Wulfhere, king of Mercia, built a church at Staines.

"Processu vero temporis Ermenildis venustiori opere de lapidibus ecclesiam ibidem fabricari fecit." Vit. Wulf., ap. Leland. Collectan., vol. i. p. 1.

675. The abbey of Malmesbury founded by Eleutherius bishop of Winchester, and Aldhelm appointed abbot.

W. Malmesb., de Eccl. Reg. Ang., p. 6.

675—704. Brixworth Church, Northamptonshire, supposed to be founded by Cuthbald, second abbot of Medeshampstead (Peterborough), about this period. This church has been rebuilt of Roman materials at some period antecedent to the twelfth century, and the work is of rude character, but affords no evidence by which any judgment can be formed of the actual date.

"Unde factum est ut ex ipso monasterio (Medeshamstedhensi) plura alia sint condita, et de eadem congregatione monachi et abbates constituti, sicut ad Ancarig, quod modo Torneia dicitur, et ad *Bricklesuurtha*, et ad Bredun, et ad Wermundeseya, et ad Repingas, et ad Wochingas, et ad plura alia." Hugo Candidus, p. 8.

Tower, vol. iii. Plate 38. Arch, vol. iii. Plate 4. Doorway, vol. iii. Plate 30. Window, vol. ii. Plate 147. Window, vol. iii. Plate 39.

676. The abbeys of Chertsey and Barking founded by Erkenwald, bishop of London. (Florence.)

695. The church of S. Frediano of Lucca, called Basilica Longobardorum, built by order of Bertarith, king of the Lombards, and of Cunipert his son. Mem. Lucch., t. viii. p. 6.

708. Glastonbury restored very sumptuously by king Ina. Chron. Petriburg., p. 3. It took several years to finish the building of the church, which was the same that was standing in the time of Dunstan.

A MS. at Oxford (cited in the Monasticon) gives an extravagant account of the munificence of Ina, and says that a "chapel" was made of gold and silver. "Ina rex fecit construere quandam capellam in Glastonia ex auro et argento." The verses given by Pegge (Sylloge, p. 14.) describe the church as having two towers in front.

Anglia plaude lubens, mittit tibi Roma salutem,
  Fulgor apostolicus Glastoniam irradiat.
A facie hostili *duo propugnacula* surgunt;
  Quod fidei turreis urbs caput orbis habet.
Hæc pius egregio rex Ina refertus amore
  Dona suo populo non moritura dedit.

709. Acca succeeded Wilfred as bishop of Hexham.

"He much adorned and added to the structure of his church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle. For he made it his business, and does so still, to procure relics of the blessed Apostles and martyrs of Christ from all parts, to place them on altars, dividing the same *by arches in the walls of the church.*" Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. v. c. 20.

710. Naitan, king of the Picts, sent messengers to Ceolfrid abbot of Jarrow; "he also prayed to have architects sent him to build a church in his nation *after the Roman manner,* promising to dedicate the same in honour of St. Peter," and Ceolfrid "sent the architects he desired." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. v. c. 21.

716. The monastery of Croyland founded by Ethelbald, king of the Mercians. Ingulph. Hist., p. 484, ed. Savile, and Chron. Petriburg., p. 5.

718. Cuthburga built the monastery at Winburne. Sax. Chron.

720—750. S. Theodore, Pavia, Lombardy.

"The exact time of the construction is not known, but it must have been in existence in the early part of the eighth century, because Theodore, bishop of Pavia, was buried in that church in the year 750. It is impossible not to see in the Lombard churches of Pavia the original of the churches in the valley of the Rhine. The Lombard style was introduced into the Rhenish provinces by the Carlovingian sovereigns of Italy, who resided at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Rhine, and who passing some time, as they frequently did, at Pavia, could not fail to remark the churches with which it had been enriched by the Lombard kings. That such was the fact is sufficiently proved by S. Castor of Coblentz, which was built chiefly at the expense, and was consecrated in the presence of, Louis the Pious in 836, and is the earliest instance of the appearance of the Lombard style in the Rhenish provinces. Louis the Pious was often at Pavia, and held more than one diet in that city." Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 15.

The church of S. Castor of Coblentz was in a great degree rebuilt by the provost Bruno in the latter part of the twelfth century, but the original plan, and portions of the original work were preserved, according to the opinion of M. de Lassaulx, of Coblentz, the architect employed by the king of Prussia to repair the church in 1830. M. de Lassaulx has investigated the history of the churches near the Rhine with much care, and his judgment may generally be relied on. See his notes added to the third edition of Whewell's Architectural Notes on German Churches. Cambridge, 1842, p. 174.

750. S. Julia, Brescia, Lombardy.

"This chapel is one of the latest works of the Lombard dynasty. It formed part of a large convent, founded and built by Desiderius, the last Lombard king. It remains in a very perfect state, and, with its cupola and arcades, is a pleasing specimen of the Lombard style." Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 21.

766. Ecgbert, archbishop of York, died. Sax. Chron.

The church of York was rebuilt under Ecgbert. Alcuin, who was Ecgbert's scholar, gives the following description of the new building.

Ast nova basilicæ miræ structura diebus
Præsulis hujus erat jam cœpta, peracta, sacrata.
Hæc nimis alta domus solidis suffulta columnis,
Suppositæ quæ stant curvatis arcubus, intus
Emicat egregiis laquearibus atque fenestris,
Pulchraque porticibus fulget circumdata multis,
Plurima diversis retinens solaria tectis,
Quæ triginta tenet variis ornatibus aras.
Hoc duo discipuli templum, doctore jubente,
Ædificaverunt, Eanbaldus et Alcuinus, ambo
Concordes operi devota mente studentes.

Alcuin., de Pontific. &c. Eccles. Ebor., ap. Gale, p. 729.

769—814. CHARLEMAGNE, the founder and restorer of a great number of monasteries and churches on the continent.

774. "Convent of Lorsch, Germany, in the Bergstrasse, between Darmstadt and Manheim, founded in 764, in the reign of Pepin, king of the Franks: the church was consecrated in 774, in presence of Charlemagne." See Moller's Denkmäler, Plates 1—4.

"In 1090 the church was burnt, but was soon rebuilt; the ruins of this second church are in the style of the eleventh century, but the portico [or gatehouse] which is here delineated (Plates 1. to 4. of Moller,) exhibits the degenerated Roman architecture after the fall of the empire." Over the larger arches is a small ornamental arcade, the pilasters of which are quite of Roman character, while the arches are acute-angled triangles. The masonry is arranged in ornamental patterns. In the interior is an arch ornamented with zigzags, and with moulded imposts and bases resembling the later Romanesque work: the staircase at the west end of the building is evidently an addition to the original structure: it is in the rude style of the eleventh century.

788. King Elfwald slain at 'Scythlescester' near the Wall, in Northumberland. A church was built in the place, dedicated to Saints Cuthbert and Oswald. Simeon of Durham.

790. St. Clement's, at Rome.

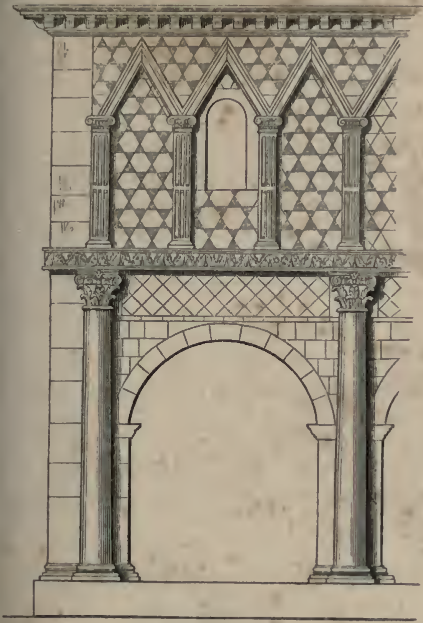
Rebuilt by Adrian the First, but with little departure from the original form of that built in the fourth or fifth century. Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 1; D'Agincourt, Plate 16.

790—819. Church of S. Prassede, Rome.

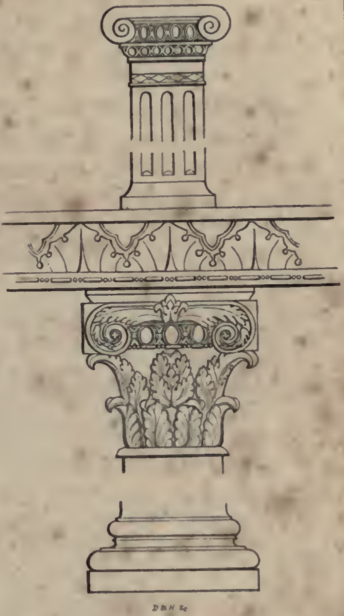
"This church was entirely rebuilt, as Anastasius tells us, by popes Adrian I. and Paschal I. It is on the usual plan of the Basilica, with the addition of a series of immense round arches, which are thrown over the nave at wide intervals, and assist in supporting the roof. Paschal, having completed the building, proceeded to enrich it with mosaics, which still exist. He also added, in the year 819, a small chapel, which opens out of one side of the church. It is a square building, with a vaulted roof. The sides as well as the ceiling of this chapel are covered with mosaics. It proves that even in the ninth century, on the eve of the darkest times, Rome still retained more of her former taste and abilities than has usually been supposed. The chapel was dedicated to St. Zeno, and is one of the earliest instances of a side chapel, which formed no part of the primitive churches." Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Pl. 27.

794. The monastery of St. Alban's founded by Offa, king of the Mercians.

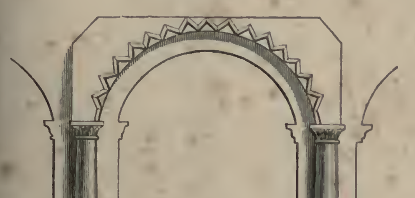
"The reliques of St. Alban, up to that time obscurely buried, he (Offa) ordered to be reverently taken up and placed in a shrine decorated to the fullest extent of royal munificence with precious stones and gold; a church of most beautiful workmanship was there erected, and a society of monks assembled." W. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Angl., and Matth. Paris, p. 338, ad an. 1571. [This church was however rebuilt in the time of the Conqueror.]



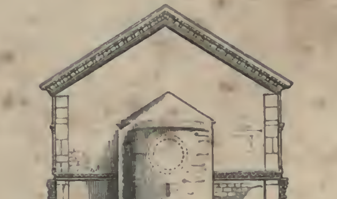
One Bay on South Side.



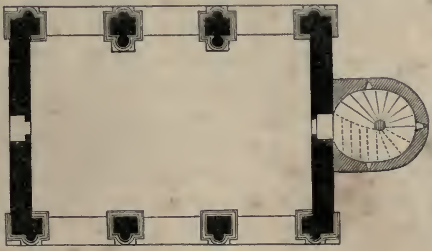
Caps of Shafts; and String.



Interior of the Arch.



West end, shewing the Staircase added.



Ground Plan.

DETAILS OF THE PORTICO OR GATEHOUSE OF LORSCH, A.D. 774.

796. WINCHELCOMBE.

"For at Winchelcombe, where he (Kenulf) had built a church to God, which yet remains, on the day of its dedication he freed the captive king at the altar."
W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 17. v.

802. Church of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.

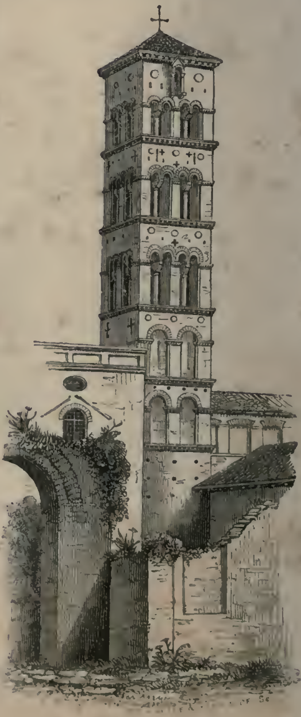
Built by Charlemagne, after the plan of that at Ravenna, from whence he is said also to have brought the columns. The vault is ornamented with mosaics, outlines of which are given by Ciampini (Vetera Monumenta, tom. ii. cap. xxii. p. 129), and copied by D'Agincourt (Peinture, Plate 17). Exterior and interior views, and a geometrical plan of the building, are also given by the latter.
Archit., Plate 25.

816. "At a synod held at Celcyth, under Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury, in which synod the first form of consecrating churches in England was established, it was ordained, that when any church is built, it shall be consecrated by the proper diocesan; and he shall provide that the saint to whom the church is dedicated, be pictured, engraved, or somehow expressed, either on the wall, the altar, or some proper tablet." Spelman, Concilia, p. 328; Synodus apud Celichyth, cap. ii.

836—856. **ETHELWULF**, famed for his bounty to the Church. In 855, he being at Rome, "scholam Anglorum, quæ, ut fertur, ab Offa rege Merciarum primitus instituta, proximo anno conflagraverat, reparavit egregie." W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 20. v.

847—855. Campanile of Santa Francesca Romana, Rome.

"Built by Leo IV. in the ninth century. Adrian I., who was elected in 772, erected the first belfry: it was of a character very similar to this, and became the model after which most of the ancient belfries of Rome were designed. They are all square towers of brick, plain up to the height of the roof [of the church], and afterwards divided into stories by projecting cornices: each story has a greater or less number of win-


Campanile of S. Francesca.

dows, divided by single pillars [or shafts] standing in the middle of the thickness of the wall, with a block of stone reaching through the wall, serving as capital to the shaft and impost to the two small arches of the openings. [The belfries of the churches near the Rhine are an evident imitation of these, and some of the supposed Saxon towers in England bear also considerable resemblance to them.] Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 28.

857. Cathedral of Pola, in Istria.

The date is recorded by an inscription preserved in the wall. A plan and sections are engraved by D'Agincourt. Plate 25, Nos. 17—19.

861 — 882. The atrium, high altar, and tabernacle of S. Ambrogio, Milan.

"This atrium was added to the church by bishop Anspertus, who died in 882. The church itself has been too much altered to be cited as an authority. The magnificent case of the altar was presented by Angilbertus, bishop of Milan, who died in 861. The front is made of thin plates of gold, divided into compartments by thin stripes of enamel, studded with jewels. The sides and back are composed of plates of silver gilt. The plates are embossed with figures. Four pillars of porphyry support the canopy, which is adorned with bas-reliefs on its four sides. The whole is in imitation of the Roman style."
Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plates 24—26.

870. The Danes "came to Medeshamstede, and burned and beat it down, slew abbot and monks, and all that they found there." Sax. Chron.

872—901. Alfred.

"One half portion of all revenues, provided they were justly acquired, he gave to his monasteries; all his other income he divided into two equal parts; the first was again subdivided into three; of which the first was given to the servants of his court, the second to artificers, whom he constantly employed in the erection of new edifices in a manner admirable and hitherto unknown to the English; the third he gave to strangers. The second part of the revenue was divided in such a manner that the first portion should be given to the poor of his kingdom, the second to the monasteries, the third to scholars, the fourth to foreign churches." W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 25.

King Alfred built a monastery at Athelney (in Adelingia), in Somersetshire, "fecitque ecclesiam situ quidem pro angustia spacii modicam, sed novo ædificandi modo compactam: quatuor enim postes solo infixi tota suspendrent machinam: quatuor camellis opere sphærico in circuito ductis." W. Malmesb., de Gest. Pontif. Angl., p. 145.

He built also the new monastery at Winchester, and completed the nunnery at Shaftesbury, of which he appointed his own daughter Ethelgiva abbess. W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 24. v., and Rog. de Hoved. Annal., p. 241.

876. Mosque of Toulouse, at Cairo, Egypt.

This building is recorded by Makrisi to have been built by a Christian architect. It has numerous inscriptions on the friezes, &c. in the ancient Cufic character, which confirm the date. It has pointed and horse-shoe arches. Coste, Archit. Arabe, Plates 3—6.

924. Athelstan built and repaired many monasteries. W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 26. v.

934. Odo made archbishop of Canterbury.

Odo new-roofed the cathedral, and raised the walls considerably. It took three years to complete his work. Vita S. Odon. ap. Act. SS. Ord. Bened., Sæc. v. p. 293.

940. The monastery of Jumièges, built by William I., duke of Normandy. Order. Vital., lib. iii.

"For amid his warlike pursuits, he ever designed one day to become a monk at Jumièges; which place, deserted from the time of Hasting, he cleared of the overspreading thorns, and with princely magnificence exalted to its present state." William of Malmesbury, Sharpe's transl., p. 167.

This monastery appears to have been rebuilt about a century after this period. See A.D. 1051.

942. Dunstan made abbot of Glastonbury by king Edmund. Chron. Petriburg., p. 28.

Dunstan built the new church at Glastonbury (shortly before the death of Edred): a tower was finished under Edred's successor Edwy. Osbern., Vit. Dunstan.

948. King Edred, at the solicitation of Turketulus, his chancellor and relation, rebuilt the monastery of Croyland (Chron. Petriburg., p. 29), of which Turketulus himself was afterwards appointed abbot. Ingulf, Hist. Mon. Croyl., p. 496.

959. King Edgar.

"Scarce a year elapsed he did not build some new monastery." Osbern. Vit. Dunstan, p. 170.

960. Mosque of Cordova, Spain.

The sanctuary of Mihrab was built at this period in the Moorish or Arabian style, and ornamented with arabesques and mosaics by the Calif Hakem, among which are various inscriptions of undoubted authenticity, in Arabic, of the Cufic character, engraved by M. de Prangey, Plate 5. Girault de Prangey, Architecture des Arabes et des Mores en Espagne, &c. Essai, Pl. 3, 4, 5, 6, and Atlas, Plate 6; also, Moyen Age Monumentale.

960. Mosque at Taragona, Spain.

A valuable fragment of an Arabic building of this date is given by M. de Prangey in the first plate of his 'Essai," and the inscription in which the date is recorded on Plate 5. It consists of a horse-shoe arch, with the characteristic ornaments of the Moorish style, among which is the inscription.

961. S. Athelwold, with the assistance of king Edgar, restored many monasteries, rebuilt Thorney and others. Chron. Petriburg., p. 30.

962. St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury.

William of Malmesbury (De Gest. Pontif., p. 202.) says, speaking of Dunstan: "Surgebant ergo in tota insula religiosorum monasteria, cumulabantur mole pretiosi metalli sanctorum altaria, nec degenerabant *a decore ædium* mores ædificantium."

962. St. Paul's minster at London burnt, and rebuilt (or repaired) the same year. Sax. Chron.

963. Athelwold made bishop of Winchester.

The next year he "made many minsters . . . and afterwards he came to the king, and begged of him that he would give him all the minsters which heathen men had formerly broken down, because he would restore them: and the king blithely granted it. And then the bishop came first to Ely . . . . and caused the minster to be made. . . . After that came bishop Athelwold to the minster which was called Medeshamstede, which formerly had been destroyed by heathen men: he found nothing there but old walls and wild woods. There found he hidden in the old walls writings that Abbot Headda had formerly written . . . Then caused he the minster to be built . . . This was done in 972." Sax. Chron.

"Dunstanus . . . et Oswaldus Eboracensis ac Adelwoldus . . . xxvi. abbatias monachorum vel sanctimonialium in Anglia construxerunt." Orderic. Vital. Hist., lib. i. p. 164. ed. Le Provost.

"How powerful indeed the sanctity and virtue of Dunstan's disciples were, is sufficiently evidenced by Athelwold, made abbot of Abingdon from a monk of Glastonbury, and afterwards bishop of Winchester, who built so many and such great monasteries, as to make it appear hardly credible, how the bishop of one see should be able to effect what the king of England himself could scarcely undertake. I am deceived and err through hasty opinion, if what I assert be not evident. How great are the monasteries of Ely, Peterborough, and Thorney, which he raised from the foundations, and completed by his industry; which, though repeatedly reduced by the wickedness of plunderers, are yet sufficient for their inhabitants." W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 31.

966—980. St. Pantaleon's church at Cologne, of which a part still remains. De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 216.

969. The church of Ramsey commenced by Oswald. (Hist. Rames.) It was finished and dedicated in 974, (Archæologia, vol. xiv. pp. 154—161.) having taken five years in building.

"Exquisiti conducuntur artifices, construendæ basilicæ longitudo, et latitudo commensuratur, fundamenta alta propter uliginem undique vicinam jaciuntur, et crebris arietum ictibus in solidam supponendo oneri fortitudinem fortius contunduntur. Operariis igitur, tam devotionis fervore, quam mercedis amore laborem continuantibus, dum alii lapides comportant, alii cœmentum conficiunt atque alii hoc et illos rotali machina in altum subministrant, Domino incrementum præstante opus indies altius consurgit. Duæ quoque turres ipsis tectorum culminibus eminebant, quarum minor versus occidentem in fronte basilicæ pulchrum intrantibus insulam a longe spectaculum præbebat; major vero in quadrifidæ structuræ medio columnas quatuor, porrectis de alia ad aliam arcubus sibi invicem connexas, ne laxe defluerent, deprimebat. Juxta eam qua vetus illa antiquitas utebatur ædificandi formam, spectabile satis ædificium." **Historia Rames., cap. 20.**

Oswald founded many churches, some of which he gave to Ramsey. **Hist. Rames., c. 23.**

"One morning, as the monks left their beds, they beheld a great crack in the higher tower, from top to bottom, which threatened the ruin of the church by its fall. They applied again to their patron Alcuin. He came to Ramsey, and was received with great joy. The masons, when called to give their opinion, said the foundation had given way. Oswald, then at York, was consulted, and they pulled the tower down, and found that the workmen were right. They made a stronger foundation with stones and cement, rammed down in the earth, and built a more noble structure than the former. **Hist. Rames., cc. 53—56.** [There is no reason to suppose that any part of this edifice is now standing.]

969. Ely restored by Bishop Athelwold. It appears from the Ely history (ed. Gale, p. 489.) that much of the older building, which had been left standing by the Danes, was adopted into the new edifice. [But the whole has subsequently been rebuilt.]

974. Edgar's charter to Malmesbury says, "In aid of my pious devotion, heavenly love suddenly insinuated to my watchful solicitude that I should rebuild all the holy monasteries throughout my kingdom, which as they were visibly *ruinated with mouldering shingles and worm-eaten boards,* even to the rafters, so, what was still worse, they had become internally neglected and almost destitute of the service of God; wherefore, ejecting those illiterate clerks, subject to the discipline of no regular order, in many places I have appointed pastors of an holier race, that is, of the monastic order, supplying them with ample means out of my royal revenues to repair their churches wherever ruinated, &c." W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 32.

976—1071. St. Mark's, Venice.

Built by the best Greek architects of the time.

"The plan of St. Mark's, like that of S. Sophia, is a Greek cross, with the addition of spacious porticoes. The centre of the building is covered with a dome, and over the centre of each of the arms of the cross rises a smaller cupola. All the remaining parts of the building are covered with vaults, in constructing which the Greeks became expert, and which are much to be preferred to the wooden roofs of the old Basilicas. Colonades and round arches separate the nave from the aisles in each of the four compartments, and support galleries above. The capitals of the pillars imitate the Corinthian, and are free from the imagery which at that time abounded in other churches of Italy." **Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plates 30 and 31.**

978. Mayence cathedral was begun by Archbishop Willigis, and in 1009 consecrated. De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 151. [A small portion at the west end of the present building is supposed to be of this period.]

980. Winchester cathedral rebuilt by Athelwold.

A curious poetical description of Athelwold's work is given by his disciple Wolstan. Our extracts are from MS. Reg. 15. c. vii, in the British Museum.

Istius antiqui reparavit et atria templi
  Mœnibus excelsis culminibusque novis;
Partibus hoc austri firmans et partibus arcti
  Porticibus solidis arcubus et variis.
Addidit et plures sacris altaribus ædes,
  Quæ retinent dubium liminis introitum;
Quisquis ut ignotis hæc deambulat atria plantis,
  Nesciat unde meat quove pedem referat;
Omni parte fores quia conspiciuntur apertæ,
  Nec patet ulla sibi semita certa viæ.
Huc illucque vagos stans circumducit ocellos,
  Attica dædalei tecta stupetque soli,
Certior adveniat donec sibi ductor et ipsum
  Ducat ad extremi limina vestibuli.
Hic secum mirans cruce se consignat, et unde
  Exeat attonito pectore scire nequit.
Sic constructa micat, sic et variata coruscat,
  Machina quæ hanc matrem sustinet ecclesiam.

The eastern 'portico' was left unfinished at his death.

Nam fundamen ovans a cardine jecit eoi,
  Porticus ut staret ædificata Deo;
Erexitque novum jacto fundamine templum,
  Ne tamen expleret raptus ab orbe fuit.

The description of the crypts is curious.

Insuper occultas studuistis et addere cryptas,
  Quas sic dædaleum struxerat ingenium,
Quisquis ut ignotus veniens intraverit illas,
  Nesciat unde meat quove pedem referat.
Sunt quibus occultæ latitant quæ hinc inde latebræ,
  Quarum tecta patent intus et antra latent.
Introitus quarum stat clausus et exitus harum,
  Quas homo qui ignorat luce carere putat.
Nocte sub obscura quæ stare videntur et umbra,
  Sed tamen occulti lumina solis habent,
Cujus in exortu, cum spicula prima resultant,
  Lucifer ingrediens spargit ubique jubar,
Et penetrat cunctas lucis splendore cavernas,
  Donec in hesperium sol ruat oceanum.
Machina stat quarum sacram subportat et aram,
  Sanctorumque pias ordine relliquias;
Multiplicique modo manet utile culmen earum,
  Exteriora gerens, interiora tegens.

The crypts now existing under the east end of Winchester cathedral *have been supposed to be* the work of Athelwold. Monasticon.

Of the tower, Wolstan says,—

Insuper excelsum fecistis et addere templum,
  Quo sine nocte manet continuata dies.
Turris ab axe micat qua sol oriendo coruscat,
  Et spargit lucis spicula prima suæ.
Quinque tenet patulis segmenta oculata fenestris,
  Par quadrasque plagas pandit ubique vias.
Stant excelsa tolis rostrata cacumina turris,
  Fornicibus variis et sinuata micant,
Quæ sic ingenium docuit curvare peritum,
  Quod solet in pulchris addere pulchra locis.
Stat super auratis virgæ fabricatio bullis,
  Aureus et totum splendor adornat opus.
Luna coronato quotiens radiaverit ortu,
  Alterum ab æde sacra surgit ad astra jubar.
Si nocte inspiciat hanc prætereundo viator,
  Et terram stellas credit habere suas.
Additur ad specimen stat ei quod vertice gallus,
  Aureus ornatu, grandis et intuitu;
Despicit omne solum, cunctis supereminet arvis,
  Signiferi et boreæ sidera pulchra videns.

981—984. Mosque of El Azhar, at Cairo, Egypt.

The building was finished in 984, and ornamented with an inscription recording the date and the name of the founder. It has semicircular arches, recessed, and ornamented with zigzags: under these are trefoiled heads to the tympanum, and the head of the doorway itself is a flattish segmental arch. Coste, Architecture Arabe, Pl. 7 and 8.

983. Worcester cathedral completed by bishop Oswald. Monast. [No portion of this building now remains.]

994. Great devastations of the Danes. London besieged. Sixteen counties overrun. Devonshire laid waste, the monasteries destroyed, and Exeter set on fire.

995. The body of St. Cuthbert brought to Durham, and bishop Aldhun commenced the White church (*Alba ecclesia*), which was finished three years after. Hist. Translat. S. Cuthberti, in Dr. Giles' edit. of Bede, tom. vi. p. 401.

Reginald of Durham gives the following description of the White church: "Erant siquidem in Alba Ecclesia, in qui primitus requieverat, duæ turres lapideæ, sicut qui videre nobis retulere, altius per aera prominantes, altera chorum continens, alia vero in fine ecclesiæ occidentali subsistens; quæ, miræ magnitudinis, ærea pinnacula in supremo erecta gestaverant: quæ omnium tam stuporem quam admirandi quantitatem excesserunt." Reginald of Durham, p. 99.

Three years afterwards the greater church was begun by bishop Aldhun. Eadmund his successor finished and consecrated the western tower. Monast. [The present building is however of a subsequent age.]

996—1000. S. Maria de Plebe, Arezzo.

"This church is perhaps the only remaining example of the ecclesiastical architecture of continental Italy in any part of the tenth century; that century during which Italy was in the most unhappy condition, and her arts in the lowest state of depression."

"The exterior of the apse is decorated with arcades, a sign that the Lombard style continued to be employed in the tenth century. By that time the semicircular gallery had acquired larger dimensions and additional ornaments."
Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 32.

997. The monastery of Tavistock burnt by the Danes. Sax. Chron., and Chron. Petriburg., p. 36.

1010. The Danes ravaged Cambridgeshire. Rog. de Hoved. Ann., p. 248.

"Combusserunt quoque Grantebrige; et inde recedentes per montana amœnissima loci dilectabilis, qui vocatur Balesham, quosquos invenerunt in eodem loco neci dederunt. . . . Quidam vero fama dignus extenta in gradus turris templi, quod adhuc ibidem stat, ascendit, et tam loco quam probitate munitus ab omni solus exercitu se defendit." Henr. Hunt. Hist., lib. vi. p. 207.

[The present church of Balsham is a very modern structure.]

1010. The cathedral of Bâle commenced, which was consecrated in 1019. Bulletin. Monum., vol. x. p. 258.

1011. Canterbury cathedral set on fire and greatly injured by the Danes. Sax. Chron., and Prof. Willis's Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral, pp. 8 and 9.

1013. S. Miniato, Florence.

"The plan is that of the Roman Basilica: it is a noble church of large dimensions, and in the style of its architecture, dismissing the Lombard altogether, seeks to return to Roman proportions and Roman simplicity, offering a remarkable contrast to the buildings which were erected at the same time in other parts of Italy. The pillars are single shafts, not stunted, as in the Lombard churches, but of good proportions, with capitals free from imagery, and either antique or skilful imitations." Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 33.

"In this church there is another architectural peculiarity. Large arches are thrown at intervals over the nave, connected with smaller arches, which are thrown over the aisles, at once assisting to support the roof, binding the whole fabric together, and giving it additional strength. Where these arches occur, the pillars are exchanged for compound piers, one shaft of which is carried up to meet the arch above." D'Agincourt, Plate 25, Nos. 20—28.

1013. "He (Richard, son of Richard I. duke of Normandy) completed the monastery at Fescamp, which his father had begun." (W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 39.) Ordericus Vitalis says that duke William built the monasteries of Fescamp, Mont St. Michel, and St. Ouen at Rouen. Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. p. 9.

1014. Church of St. Jacques, Liège; the west front only. De Caumont, Hist. de l'Architecture, second edition, p. 90.

Style—Romanesque, corresponding with our supposed Saxon.

1015. "Their (Siferth and Morcar's) dependants were worsted and driven into the tower of St. Frideswide's Church in Oxford, where, as they could not be dislodged, they were consumed by fire; however, shortly after, the foul stain was wiped out by the king's penitence, and the sacred place repaired." (W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., pp. 39, 40.) The Saxon Chronicle, which appears to be better authority, says that Siferth and Morcar were allured by Eadric the ealderman "into his chamber, and there within they were cruelly slain."

[The tower here mentioned is supposed by Dr. Ingram to be the one now existing, to which a spire has subsequently been added, but on examination this tower appears to be late Norman work.]

1017—1036. Cnut the Dane.

1020. Cnut went to Assington, Essex, "and caused to be built there a *minster* (*or church*) *of stone and lime,* for the souls of the men who there were slain, and gave it to one of his priests, whose name was Stigand." Sax. Chron.

"Cnut repaired throughout England the monasteries which had been partly injured and partly destroyed by the military incursions of himself or of his father: he built churches in all the places where he had fought, and more particularly at Aschendune, and appointed ministers to them, who, through the succeeding revolutions of ages, might pray to God for the souls of the persons there slain. At the consecration of this edifice (in the Latin text it is called *Basilica*), himself was present, and the English and Danish nobility made their offerings: it is now, according to report, an ordinary church under the care of a parish priest." William of Malmesbury, Sharpe's transl., p. 228.

1020. Church of St. Agnan, in the Department of the Loir et Cher, Normandy. A very interesting church. De Caumont.

Style—Corresponding with our supposed Saxon.

1022—1060. Mont St. Michel, Normandy.

"The convent and church being now (1836) converted into a house of correction, are so subdivided and blocked up with partition walls, that every thing is seen to disadvantage. The arches on each side the nave of the church are walled up, but you can distinguish the pillars, and perceive that they were built in courses, and had capitals. This part of the church belongs to the eleventh century." Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 155.

1032. Cnut's charter to Glastonbury, dated from the *wooden* church there.

"Scripta est hujus privilegii donatio et promulgata *in lignea basilica* sub præsentia Cnutonis, anno ab incarnatione Dominica 1032." W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 42. v.

1032. The church of St. Edmund (at Bury in Suffolk) dedicated. Florence, and Chron. Petriburg., p. 44.

"Over the body of the most holy Edmund, whom the Danes of former times had killed, he built a church with princely magnificence, applied to it an abbot and monks, and conferred on it many large estates." W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 41.

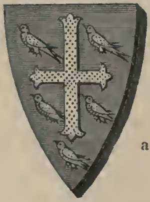
[It was standing in Malmesbury's time, and parts of the present church have been supposed to be of the above-mentioned period; they are however of late Norman character. There do not appear to be now any remains of that age.]

1032. Chartres, France.

"By the advice of the archbishop also, the king sending money to foreign churches, very much enriched Chartres, where at that time flourished bishop Fulbert, most renowned for sanctity and learning, who, among other demonstrations of his industry, very magnificently completed the church of our Lady St. Mary, the foundations of which he had laid; and which, moreover doing every thing he could for its honour, he rendered celebrated by many musical modulations. The man who has heard his chaunts, breathing only celestial vows, is best able to conceive the love he manifested in honour of the Virgin." William of Malmesbury, Sharpe's transl., p. 235.

1032. S. Flaviano, Montefiascone, Papal States, Italy.

"This church was erected in honour of San Flaviano, in 1032, as is proved by an inscription which still exists on the walls of the building. The portion of the existing fabric to which the inscription refers, is that part of it which is built in the round style; that part of it, which was begun nineteen years after San Miniato, at no great distance from that building, yet which, instead of emulating its advance, retains the defects of a corrupted style. Instead of pillars of good proportions, with capitals resembling the antique, we have here stunted pillars and ponderous piers, with capitals amongst the ornaments of which grotesque images are still admitted, though much less abundantly than in the eighth century." Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 35; D'Agincourt, Plate 38.



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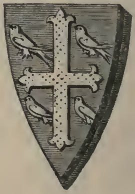

1041—1066. Edward the Confessor.

1041. Leofric and his wife Godiva built many monasteries: as St. Mary's at Coventry; Stow; Wenlock; Leominster; and some others. W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 44. v.

1041. The citizens of Worcester rose and slew two of Hardecnut's tax-gatherers "in the *soler* of a tower of the monastery"—in cujusdam turris Wigornensis monasterii *solario*. The king sent an army to punish the inhabitants, who saved themselves by flight. The soldiery then burnt the city. Florence.

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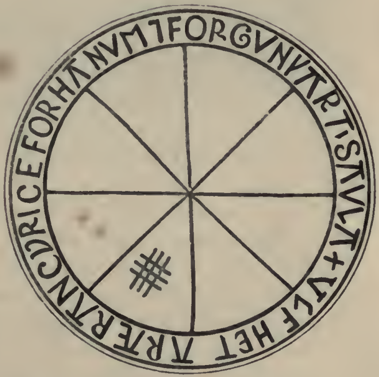
[a] These arms are attributed by the heralds of a subsequent age to Edward the Confessor, and are of very frequent occurrence on the bosses of vaults, and on painted glass. About the time of Henry VIII. they are frequently represented with four martlets only, as on the vault of the choir of Winchester cathedral. For this reason both are here given.

1047. The church of St. Marie des Dames, at Saintes in France, finished and consecrated. Bulletin. Monum., vol. x. p. 485.

1049. The church of St. Hilaire-le-Grand, at Poitiers, dedicated. It was begun in the tenth century by Adela, wife of Ebles, count of Poitou, and completed by Agnes of Burgundy, wife of William III., duke of Aquitain. Bulletin. Monum., vol. ix. p. 394.

1049. The (cathedral) church of St. Remi at Rheims, France, consecrated by Pope Leo IX. Ordericus Vital., Eccl. Hist., lib. v. p. 575; Will. Gemmeticen. Hist., lib. vii. p. 274; and Chron. Petriburg., p. 48.

1050. The abbey of St. Evroult in Normandy founded. Ordericus Vital., Eccl. Hist., lib. iii. p. 461.



1050. Aldborough church, in Holderness, Yorkshire.

On a circular stone in this church is the following inscription:—

Ulf let aræran cyrice for hanum ⁊ for Gunþara saula.

i. e. "Ulf caused the church to be built for his own and Gunthar's souls."

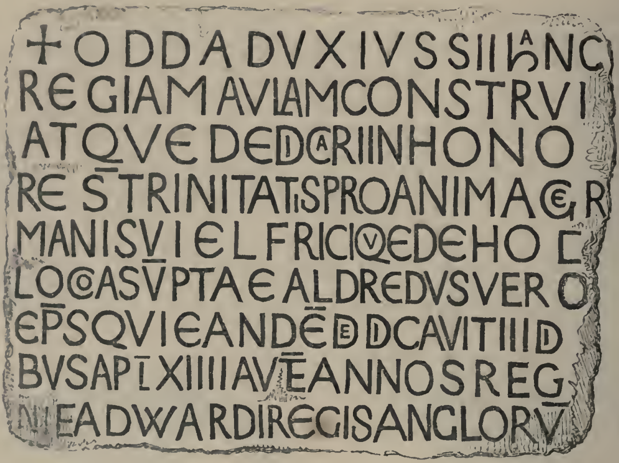
Ulf, it appears, lived in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The stone is built into the wall of the nave, over a massive pier, between two pointed arches. It seems probable that it has been preserved from an earlier church, and built in here.

1052. The priory of Spalding, Lincolnshire, founded by Thoraldus, brother of Godiva, countess of Leicester. Chron. Petriburg., p. 49.

1055. The church of Hereford, which had been built by bishop Athelstan, burnt by the Welsh. Sax. Chron., and Chron. Petriburg., p. 51. It cannot, however, have been destroyed, as Athelstan, who died in the year following, was buried in it. Florence.

1056. A church or chapel built at Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, by earl Odda.

In the year 1675, a stone was dug up in an orchard near the present church, on the site of the chancel, which has long been destroyed, with an inscription commemorative of this event. It is now preserved among the Arundelian Marbles at Oxford, and the following is a fac-simile of the inscription:—



+ODDA DVX IVSSIT HANC
REGIAM AVLAM CONSTRVI
ATQVE DEDICARI IN HONO
RE S̄ TRINITATIS PRO ANIMA GER
MANI SVI ELFRICI QVE DE HOC
LOCO ASVPTA EALDREDVS VERO
EP̄S QVI EANDĒ DEDICAVIT III ID
BVS APL̄ XIIII AVTĒ ANNO S REG
NI EADWARDI REGIS ANGLORV̄

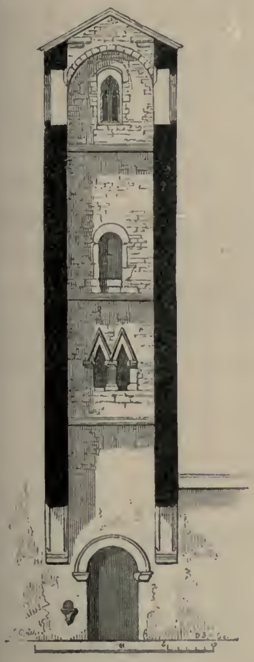
viz., *Odda dux jussit hanc regiam aulam construi atque dedicari in honore sanctæ Trinitatis pro anima germani sui Elfrici, que de hoc loco asumpta, Ealdredus vero episcopus qui eandem dedicavit iij. Idibus Aprilis, xiiii. autem anno S. regni Eadwardi regis Anglorum.*

From the forms of the letters, and also from the letter S indicating *sancti*, placed before *regni*, which would not have been said had king Edward the Confessor been alive, it is evident that this inscription is of a later date than the event it refers to; but as all the circumstances therein mentioned are correct, its authority cannot be doubted.

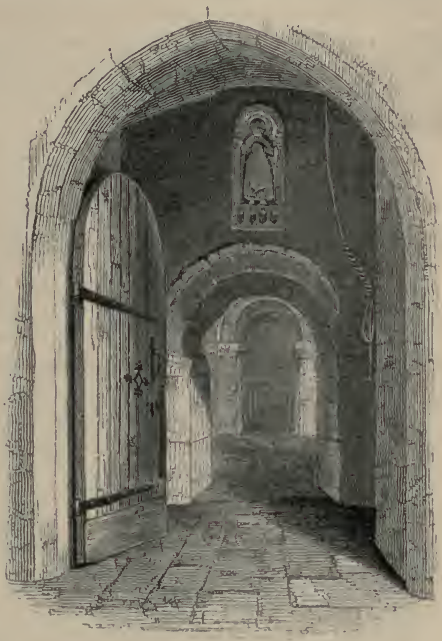
Odda, who was also named Agelwin, according to the Saxon Chronicle (ed. by Dr. Ingram, p. 232,), "was appointed earl over Devonshire, and over Somerset, and over Dorset, and over the Welsh," in 1051. The same authority (p. 247.) informs us that in 1056, "died Odda the earl, and his body lies at Pershore, and he was ordained a monk before his end; a good man he was, and pure, and right noble. And he died on the 2nd of the Kalends of September" (i. e. the 31st of August). Florence of Worcester, who gives a high character of Odda, says that he was a lover of churches, and adds that he died at Deerhurst, and that he received the monastic habit at the hands of bishop

Ealdred a short time before his death[b]; so that it was probably on that occasion that the church was built. We learn also from the same writer that Alfric, Odda's brother, died at Deerhurst on the 22nd of December, 1053[c], so that this place was probably the residence of the family.

The tower of the present church of Deerhurst is a very ancient building, and furnishes a remarkably interesting specimen of the supposed Saxon style.



Tower, Deerhurst.



Doorway in Tower, Deerhurst

This tower is divided into two parts by a solid wall, and one part is covered in by a plain and rude cylindrical vault, the upper windows are insertions. Some other portions of the church are of early character, especially the chancel-arch. The chancel itself has been long destroyed.

1057. Earl Leofric died. He and his wife Godiva built from the foundations the monastery of Coventry. He also "enriched the monastery of Evesham with buildings." Florence, and Chron. Petriburg., p. 51.

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[b] "1056. Ecclesiarum amator, pauperum recreator, viduarum et pupillorum defensor, oppressorum subventor, virginitatis custos, comes Agelwinus, id est Odda, ab Ældredo Wigornensi episcopo ante suum obitum monachizatus, secundo Cal. Septembris apud Deorhyrste decessit: sed in monasterio Persorensi honorifice sepultus quiescit." Florent. Wigorn.

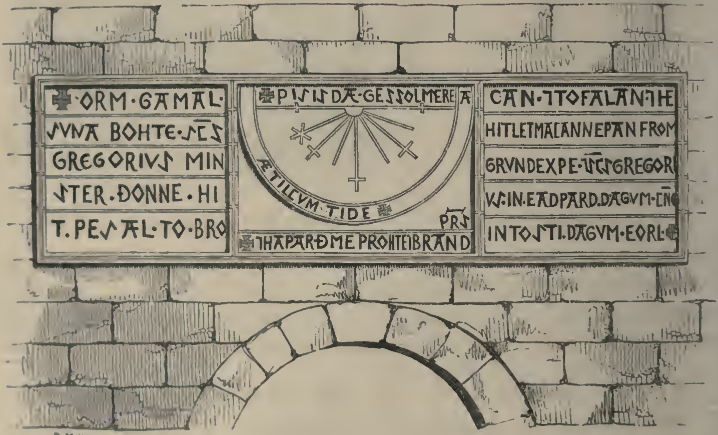
[c] "1053. Alfricus, germanus Oddæ comitis, apud Deorhirste, undecimo Cal. Januarii obiit; et in monasterio Persorensi est tumulatus." Florent. Wigorn.

1058. "Bishop Ealdred consecrated the minster at Gloucester, which himself had raised to the honour of God and of St. Peter. Sax. Chron., ed. Ingram; and Florence.

This cathedral was first built on its present site by abbot Wlstan at this period, and part of the crypt is *supposed* by some antiquaries to be part of the original work; but the monastery is recorded to have been destroyed by fire in 1088, and the first stone of a new church laid by Robert, bishop of Hereford, in the following year.

1059. "In this year, on the 16th of the Kalends of November, the steeple of Burgh (Peterborough) was consecrated. Sax. Chron. [No part of the present building is of this age.]

1060. About this date was rebuilt the church of Kirkdale in Rydale, Yorkshire, as we learn from the following curious Saxon inscription still preserved over the south door, on a stone seven feet broad by nearly two in depth.


+ORM·GAMAL
SVNA BOHTE·SCS
GREGORIVS MIN
STER·ÐONNE·HI
T.WES ÆL·TO·BRO
+PIS IS DÆGES SOLMERCA
ÆT ILCVM TIDE +
PRS
+7HAPARÐ ME PROHTE 7BRAND
CAN·7TOFALAN 7HE
HITLETMACANNEWAN FROM
GRVNDE XPE·7SCSGREGOR
IVS·IN·EADWARD·DAGVM·CN
INTOSTI·DAGVM·EORL+

This inscription is to be read thus:—

Orm Gamal suna bohte sanctus Gregorius minster ðonne hit wes æl tobrocan ⁊ to-falan ⁊ he hit let macan newan from grunde $\overline{\mathrm{XPE}}$ ⁊ sanctus Gregorius in Eadward dagum cining, in Tosti dagum eorl.

Which may be translated, "Orm son of Gamal bought St. Gregory's church, when it was all ruined and fallen down, and he caused it to be made new from the ground to Christ and St. Gregory in Edward's days the king and in Tosti's days the earl." The inscription round the dial in the middle is,—

ðis is dæges sol-merca æt ilcum tidee.
⁊ Hawarð me wrohte ⁊ Brand presbiterus.

i. e. "This is the day's sun-marker [dial] at every hour. And Hayward made me and Brand the priest."

Tosti was earl of Northumberland from 1055 to 1065. Orm was murdered by earl Tosti's order in 1064[d].

"As this inscription has been removed from its original place, it is now no evidence of itself as to what part of the church is Saxon; but as the western door, now stopt, and the arch to the chancel, are both of them very rude, though in some degree resembling Norman, they may, on a careful examination of them, be considered portions of the old building." Rickman.

1060. The cathedral of Lucca rebuilt from the foundation by bishop Anselm Badagio, who was afterwards pope under the name of Alexander II., and consecrated by him in 1070.

The following inscription is built into the wall on the north side of the principal entrance:—

HUJUS · QUÆ · CELSI · RADIANT · FASTIGIA · TEMPLI
SUNT · SUB · ALEXANDRO · PAPA · CONSTRUCTA · SECUNDO
AD · CURAM · CUJUS · PROPRIOS · ET · PRÆSULIS · USUS
IPSE · DOMOS · SEDES · PRÆSENTES · STRUXIT · ET · ÆDES
IN · QUIBUS · HOSPITIUM · FACIENS · TERRENA · POTESTAS
UT · SIT · IN · ÆTERNUM · STATUENS · ANATHEMATA · SANXIT.
MILLEQUE · SEX · DENIS · TEMPLUM · FUNDAMINE · FACTO
LUSTRO · SUB · BINO · SACRUM · STAT · FINE · PERACTO.

It is believed that the architect was Buschetto Pisano, the same who built the cathedral of Pisa.

The present choir and presbytery, which are Gothic, were constructed in 1308, as appears from another inscription placed behind the central apse. Memoire per servire all' Istoria di Lucca, t. viii. pp. 9 and 10.

1060—1100. Church of St. Sernin, Toulouse. A large, fine, and very interesting church, described in the second volume of the "Mémoires de la Société Archéologique du Midi de la France," and by M. de Caumont in the first volume of the "Bulletin Monumentale," p. 72.

Style—Early Norman.

1062. The cathedral of Rouen completed by archbishop Maurilius.

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[d] "Et Gameliis filii Orm ac Ulfi filii Dolfini, quos anno præcedenti Eboraci in camera sua sub pacis fœdere per insidias comes Tostius occidere præcepit." Florent. Wigorn. sub. an. 1065.

"Maurilius Rotomagensis archiepiscopus cum suffraganeis episcopis hanc dedicationem (of the church of St. Mary near Jumièges) humiliter, et devote perpetravit, et paulo post, duodecimo episcopatus sui anno, in lectum decubuit. Peracto autem quicquid religioso Dei vernulæ competit, V. idus Augusti (August 9, 1067.) ad Deum, cui diu servierat, migravit. Corpus vero ejus in episcopali ecclesia (quam ipse ante V. annos, indictione 1ª., sanctæ Dei genitrici Mariæ dedicaverat) delatum est, et ante crucifixum (of the roodloft between the nave and chancel) honorifice tumulatum est. Epitaphium autem ejus a Ricardo Herluini filio, ejusdem ecclesiæ canonico, editum est, et super ipsum in cupri laminis ex auro sic scriptum est:

Humani cives, lacrymam nolite negare, &c."—From this passage of the Historia Ecclesiastica (lib. iv.) of Ordericus Vitalis, who was born in 1075 and died about 1141, it is evident that sepulchral inscriptions engraved on copper gilt or brass plates, were used in France at this period. The church *Sanctæ Dei genitricis Mariæ*, where archbishop Maurilius was buried, and of which Richard son of Herluin was a canon in 1067, is the cathedral of Rouen. Other similar inscriptions placed on tombs subsequently, but before the 12th century, are recorded in the same work. See lib. iv. t. 2. p. 233; lib. v. p. 311, &c. of M. le Prevost's edition.

1062—1066. Waltham abbey church, Essex, built by Harold.

Jaciuntur festinato ecclesiæ amplioris fundamenta, surgunt parietes, columnæ sublimes distantes ab invicem, parietes arcuum aut testudinum hemicidiis mutuo fœderantur, culmen impositum aeris ab introgressis plumbei objective laminis variam secludit intemperiem. Vita Haroldi, ap. Michel, Chron. Angl-Norm., vol. ii. p. 161.

Venusto enim admodum opere ecclesiam a fundamentis constructam, laminis æreis, auro undique superducto, capita columnarum et bases flexurasque arcuum ornare fecit mira distinctione. De Invent. S. Crucis Waltham, ib. p. 332.

[It is very doubtful whether any part of the present fabric is of this age: the massive pillars and arches have been frequently asserted to be so, but the characteristic features belong rather to a subsequent style.]

1064—1118. Cathedral of Pisa, Tuscany, built by Buschetto.

Artaud, Italie, p. 134. Flaxman's Lectures, p. 300.

Style—Romanesque; walls covered with arcades of round-headed arches.

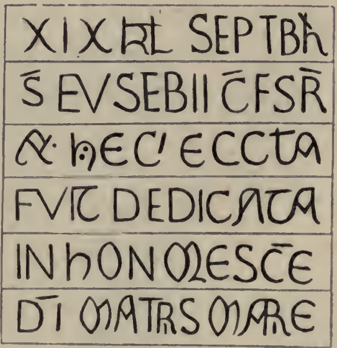
"The name of the architect of this noble structure was Busketus; the plan is the long Latin cross: there are two aisles on each side of the nave; transepts, and a cupola over the intersection of the nave and the transepts. In this church the principal of elevations has been successfully carried out, and in this instance the space between the arches and the roof is relieved by a gallery of noble proportions; above which again are windows. An architrave, carried along the whole flank of the nave, between the arches and the gallery, reproduces the long horizontal line of the ancients, and completes the classic character of the building. The pointed arches under the cupola were introduced after a fire which destroyed the original cupola, and damaged the whole church in 1596." Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 38; D'Agincourt, Plate 25, Nos. 32—34.

1065. On Childermas day (Dec. 28.) the new abbey church of Westminster was consecrated. Sax. Chron.

"King Edward the Confessor commanded the church at Westminster to be dedicated on Innocents' Day. He was buried on the day of the Epiphany in the said church, which he first in England had erected after that kind of style, which now almost all attempt to rival at enormous expense." William of Malmsbury, Sharpe's transl., p. 93.

[Some small portions of building of this age are supposed to remain among the outbuildings of the abbey.]

Postling church, Kent, was perhaps built in this reign. The following inscription, in early characters, is cut on a stone under the north window in the chancel: "XIX Kal. Septembris (14th of August) Sancti Eusebii Confessoris, etc., hæc ecclesia fuit dedicata in honore sanctæ Dei matris Mariæ." The date is, however, very doubtful.



THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE PRIOR TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

Tower of the church at Barton on the Humber, Lincolnshire. See Rickman, 4th edit. p. 303.

Tower of St. Benet's church, Cambridge.
Window, vol. ii. Pl. 147. Rickman, p. 305.

Tower and chancel arch, Wickham church, Berkshire.
Window, vol. ii. Pl. 147. Rickman, p. 126.

Earl's Barton church, Northamptonshire. Rickman, p. 304.
Tower, vol. i. p. 321, and vol. iii. Pl. 38. Columns, vol. iii. Pl. 22.
Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 30. Window, vol. ii. Pl. 147.

Brigstock church, Northamptonshire. Rickman, p. 212.
Doorway, vol. ii. Pl. 8. Arch, vol. ii. Pl. 4.

Barnack church, Northamptonshire. Rickman, p. 212.
Arch, vol. ii. Pl. 8.

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East end, Wittering church, Northamptonshire. Rickman, p. 304.

Repton church, Derbyshire. Rickman, p. 234 and 148.
Column, vol. iii. Pl. 22.

Some parts of this church are supposed to be Saxon. The crypt is in some parts more like Roman work than Norman.

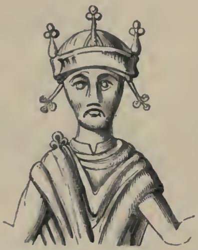
Tower of Sompting church, Sussex.
Vol. i. p. 322; and vol. ii. Pl. 138.

Tower of Dunham Magna, Norfolk. Vol. i. p. 325.

Tower of Caversfield church, Buckinghamshire. Vol. i. p. 325.

Church of Corhampton, Hampshire. Vol. i. p. 325.

For other examples of buildings supposed to be of this era, see vol. i. article Saxon.



HEAD OF WILLIAM I.
From his Great Seal.

1066—1087. William the Conqueror.

After the Conquest, "The Normans, as I have related, lived in large edifices with economy. . . . They revived by their arrival the observances of religion, which were every where grown lifeless in England. You might see churches rise in every village, and monasteries in the towns and cities, built in a style unknown before." William of Malmesbury, Sharpe's transl., p. 321.

1066—1077. St. Stephen's, or the Abbaye aux Hommes, at Caen. Founded by William the Conqueror in 1066, and dedicated in 1077. The upper part of the west front added about 1200.

Style—Norman, plain, but very bold and good, masonry of squared stones, with wide joints; capitals sculptured.

Some of the capitals and ornaments in this church correspond very remarkably with those in the chapel in the White Tower, London.

For engravings see Cotman's Antiquities of Normandy, and Pugin and Le Keux's Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.

1066. The monastery and church of the Holy Trinity, or Abbaye aux Dames, at Caen, founded by queen Matilda. The church was consecrated the same year, but probably not finished for many years afterwards. See Gally Knight's Architectural Tour in Normandy, p. 60.

Style—Norman, with a good deal of ornament, and in a lighter style than St. Etienne. This church is more richly ornamented than was usual at the period of its foundation. Indeed much of the ornament clearly belongs to a subsequent age, which can only be accounted for by the slow progress of the work. The same peculiar capitals and ornaments occur here as before noticed. The crypt is remarkable for the extraordinary number of pillars that it contains, as if the builders were afraid to trust the vault, or had found it giving way.

For engravings see Cotman's and Pugin's Normandy.

1067. The church of St. Mary at Jumièges, Normandy, consecrated, king William the Conqueror being present. (Ordericus Vital., Eccl. Hist., lib. iv. p. 507.) It was chiefly built, at a vast expense, by Robert, archbishop of Canterbury, who was buried in it. W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 46.

Style—Early Norman, rude and massive; the caps are plain: they have been painted, but not sculptured.

1067. Canterbury cathedral and the church of St. John the Baptist, entirely destroyed by fire. Prof. Willis's Architect. Hist. of Canterbury Cathedral, p. 9.

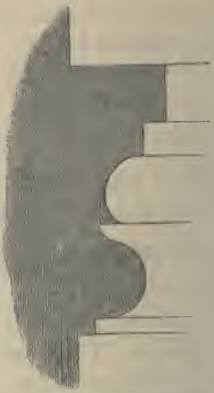
1067. Battle abbey, on the site of the battle of Hastings, Sussex, founded by William the Conqueror. W. Malmesb. de Gest. Pontif. Angl., p. 147.

The same author, in his other work, De Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 61. v., says: "He built one monastery in England, and another in Normandy; that of Caen first (see year 1066, p. 32), which he dedicated to St. Stephen, and endowed with suitable estates, and most magnificent presents. There he appointed Lanfranc, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, abbot. . . . . The other monastery was built by him near Hastings, and is called of the Battle (de Bello), because there the principal church stands on the very spot where, as it is recorded, Harold was found in the thickest heaps of the slain."

1067—1069. The towers, the choir, and the crypt of St. Gereon's church, at Cologne, built by archbishop Anno. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., pp. 210, 211.

"The corner leaves of the bases in the crypt consist of mere rough lumps, and are sometimes absent altogether, and the capitals are of simple and somewhat rude form. As regards the church itself, it was begun in 1212, and finished, together with its spherical roof, in 1227."

For other particulars, see Boisserée, Denkmale der Baukunst am Nieder Rhein, plates 61 to 63.

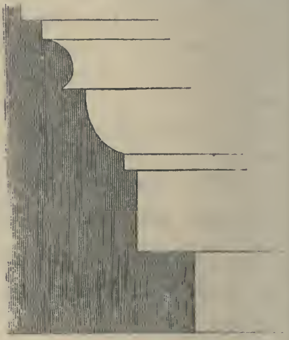


Impost and String in Crypt, St. Gereon, Cologne

1068. The castles of Nottingham, York, and Lincoln, built by William the Conqueror. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 258.

1069. The abbey of Selby in Yorkshire, founded by king William the Conqueror. Sim. Dunelm., p. 198.

For the remains of it see Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 498.



Base in the Crypt, St. Gereon, Cologne.

1070. The monastery and church of Burgh (Peterborough), plundered and set on fire by the outlaws. Sax. Chron., ed. by Dr. Ingram, pp. 274, 275.

1070. St. Peter's church at Weremouth, burnt by the Scots. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 259.

1070—1078. The monastery and the cathedral of Canterbury, rebuilt by archbishop Lanfranc. Prof. Willis's Architect. Hist. of that Cathedral, p. 14.

For particulars see chapter iv. of the same work; and for an engraving of the tower pulled down in 1834, which was the only portion remaining of this period, see Britton's Canterbury Cathedral.

Arcade, vol. iii. Plate 1, figs. 3 and 4.

1070—1083. The church of St. Nicholas, at Caen.

Style—Plain early Norman. Capital, vol. ii. Pl. 28.
For other engravings, see Pugin's Normandy.

Circa 1070—1100. Hedingham castle, Essex. Supposed to have been built by Aubrey de Vere, to whom the manor of Hedingham was given by William I., soon after the Conquest.

Style—Early Norman, massive and plain; arches square in section.
For engravings, see Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 35.

1071. The church of S. Giovanni de Leprosi near Palermo, built by Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia and Calabria, and his brother count Roger. See, Del Duomo di Monreale e di altre Chiese Siculo-Normanne, ragionamenti del Duca di Serradifalco; Palermo, 1838, in fol. p. 52. pl. xxviii. fig. 2.

"The building is small, and much of what exists is reconstruction, but the external walls of the two sides and east end of the church are original, as well as its tiny cupola. The walls are well built, with squared stones in regular courses. The windows and doors in the lateral walls are pointed and plain, but have two sinkings. The stone cupola rests on four pointed arches."

Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 302.

This church, of which the date is certain, offers the first known example of the pointed arch in ecclesiastical architecture in Europe.

1072. King William ordered a castle or fortress to be built at Durham. Rog. de Hoveden, p. 260. v.

In the time of bishop Neville the bishops of Durham claimed a road from the castle through the churchyard and under the steeple of St. Mary. "That wee, for us our men and servants, have, and owe to have, and all our predecessors, &c. of time that no mynd is, have had, a way *through a gate within the stepill* of the church of St. Mary the Virgine, in the North Ballyve, on the West partie, &c. &c." The prior's right to close the passage allowed at this date, 1450. Surtees' Hist. of the City of Durham, p. 38.

1072. The church of St. Bavon at Ghent, consecrated. Chron. S. Bavonis.

With the exception of the door, which joined the cloister to the church, no vestige whatever remains of the building of this period.

1074. St. George's church at Cologne consecrated. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c. p. 217.

"It was built by archbishop Anno, towards 1060. Formerly it was not vaulted. At the time of the vaulting the light pillars which support the walls being considered too weak, other pillars were erected between some of the arcades, by means of which the present alternation of large and small arches originated." Not long before the above-mentioned date the baptismal chapel, belonging to the same church, was begun.

Style—Early Norman: the vault without ribs, a good deal like the chapel in the White Tower. See Boisserée, plates xxi. to xxiv.

1076. Evreux cathedral, Normandy, consecrated. See Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 176, and the authorities there referred to.

Arches of the nave, plain Norman.

1077. Decimo calendas Novembris, ecclesiæ Becci (Normandy) in honorem sanctæ Mariæ, matris Domini, dedicata est ab archiepiscopo Cantuariæ Lanfranco, quod opus pergrande ipse inchoavit, et post abbatem Harluinum primum lapidem posuit; quod opus in quindecim annis peractum est. Chron. Beccense inter Lanfranci Op. ed. a J. A. Giles, vol. i. p. 200; and Matth. Paris, ed. Wats, p. 11.

This church was rebuilt a century afterwards, and reconsecrated in 1178. Chron. Becc., p. 212.

1077—1116. The church of St. Alban's monastery, Hertfordshire, built principally by abbot Paul de Caen, who died in 1093, but completed by his successor, Richard de Albini, and dedicated in 1115. "Paulus Monachus Cadomensis, quarto Kalendas Julii, ECCLESIAM BEATI ANGLORUM PROTOMARTYRIS ALBANI, regendam suscepit: qui eam in brevi, consilio Lanfranci Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi et auxilio, multipliciter ampliavit. Novam ecclesiam cum claustro, et omnibus regularibus officinis eleganter construxit, ordinem in ea monachorum jam pene collapsum reformavit, cœnobiumque in honorem beati martyris Albani constructum, libris divinis et ornamentis multipliciter adornavit." Matth. Paris, ed. Wats, p. 10. It was consecrated in 1116, king Henry I. being present. Annal. S. Edm. MS. Harl. 447; Henr. Huntindon. Hist., p. 217. v.; and Sax. Chron.

The central tower, transepts, and part of the nave are of this period.

Style—Early Norman, wide jointed and rude work, with Roman bricks mixed irregularly with rubble stone work: balustre shafts used abundantly; a great deal of tile used in all the early parts of the building, especially for turning the arches, and for the newels of the stair-cases.

1077—1107. Rochester cathedral, rebuilt by bishop Gundulph, who also built the castle there. Godwin, p. 395.

Part of the nave is supposed to be his work, continued by bishop Ernulf, and dedicated in 1130.

Style—Early Norman.

Base, vol. ii. Pl. 13. Fireplace in the castle, vol. ii. Pl. 54.

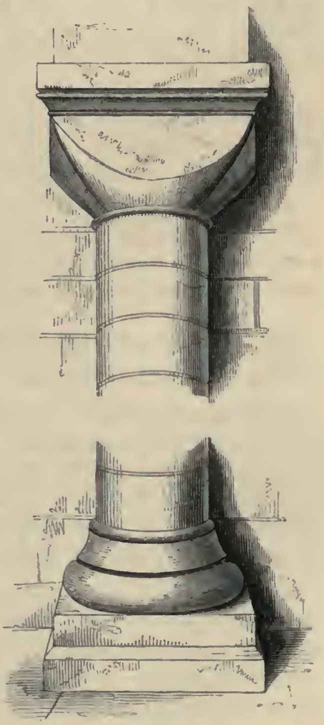
1079—1093. Crypt and transepts of Winchester cathedral, built by bishop Walkelyn. (Monasticon, vol. i. p. 195.) Part of these still remain.

Style—Early Norman, wide jointed masonry.

Arch in south transept, vol. iii. Pl. 4.
Crypt, Columns, vol. iii. Pl. 22.
Base, vol. iii. Pl. 8.

1079—1115. Hereford cathedral, arches of the nave; commenced by bishop Robert of Lorrain (Lotharingus[a]), in 1079, and completed in 1115.

Style—Early Norman.



Capital and Base, North Transept, Winchester Cathedral.

1080. The castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, built by order of Robert, the Conqueror's eldest son. Chron. Petriburg., p. 60, and Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 263.

The Norman keep remains in nearly a perfect state, and is a fine example of the period. See an engraving of it in the Archæological Journal, vol. i. p. 97, and others in the Vetusta Monumenta.

Mouldings of a Fireplace, vol. ii. pl. 76.

1080. Durham cathedral, set on fire in a tumult. "Leobin, the fomenter of the crime, was half burnt, as he would not quit the church till it was set on fire."—W. Malmesb., de Gest. Pontif. Angl., p. 158.

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[a] In the Monasticon, t. vi. p. 1210, he is wrongly called Bishop *Losing*, and *Robert Lozing*. There was at that time a bishop called *Losinga* (i. e. adulator), but his name was *Herbert*, and his bishoprick Thetford. See W. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 72. v., and Chron. Petriburg., sub an. 1094.

1080, *vel circa*. The church of St. George de Bocherville, in Normandy, built by Radulph lord of Tancarville, chamberlain to William the Conqueror. Neustria Pia, p. 691, and Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 19.

Style—Good Norman. The masonry is in part wide jointed, and in other parts not so. There is every appearance of the work having been continued for a long series of years. The west part and chapter-house are evidently of later date than other parts of the church. There is a stone gallery across the end of the transept, vaulted underneath, as at Winchester and Hexham.

1081. The church of S. Pietro la Bagnara at Palermo, completed. Serradifalco, Del Duomo di Monreale e di altre Chiese Siculo-Normanne, pp. 41, 42, Pl. xxvi., and Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 267.

Of this period there remain the apse and the arches into the transepts, which are pointed; on each side of the apse are two small marble pillars with capitals of the time, rudely imitating the Roman.

1081. Chapel in the White Tower, London, built by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester.

Style—Early Norman. Vault, vol. i. p. 396. Masonry, vol. ii. Pl. 73. For other engravings, see Vetusta Monumenta, vol ii.

1083. Maurice, chancellor of king William the Conqueror and bishop of London, began to rebuild his Cathedral (St. Paul) from the foundation. Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's Cathedral, p. 4.

William of Malmesbury, speaking of it (de Gest. Pontif. Angl., p. 134. v.), says, that "tanta est decoris magnificentia, ut merito inter præclara numeretur ædificia: tanta cryptæ laxitas, tanta superioris ædis capacitas, ut cuilibet populis multitudinis videatur posse sufficere. Quia igitur Mauritius erat mentis immodicus, laboriosi operis impensam transmisit ad posteros." It was completed only in the year 1240 by his successors.

1083—1106. Ely conventual church, commenced by abbot Simeon, brother to Walkelyn, bishop of Winchester, and dedicated in 1106; the nave and transepts are of this date. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 461.

Style—Norman. Column, vol. iii. Pl. 22. Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 30.

1084. The church and steeple of Thezac in Saintogne, France, completed. Bulletin. Monum., vol. x. p. 530.

1085. Lincoln cathedral. "Ad castra construenda Rex antecessores suos omnes superabat. . . . . . Rex Willielmus paulo ante *Remigio Fiscamni* monacho dederat Dorkecestriæ præsulatum: sed episcopo valde displicuit, quod urbs illa modica illi data esset, cum in eodem episcopatu civitas Lincolniæ sede episcopali dignior videretur. Mercatis igitur in ipso montis vertice prædiis, ecclesiam ibidem construxit. . . . . . Hoc autem authore, hoc tempore, et his de causis incepta est ecclesia moderna Lincolniensis." Matth. Paris, p. 12.

It was completed in 1092. "Remigius vero præsul cum ecclesiam Lincolniensem jam perfectam dedicaturus esset, uno die ante hoc languore correptus expiravit." Hen. Huntindon. Hist., lib. vii. p. 213. v., and Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 265. v.

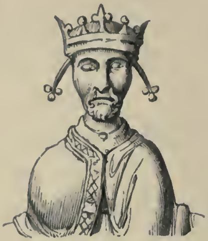
The part remaining of this date consists of the three lofty Norman arches in the west front, of very plain character, in which are *inserted* the rich Norman doorways of bishop Alexander. See Vetusta Monumenta, vol. iii.

Style—Early Norman, very plain, with wide jointed masonry.

1087—1113. The church of St. Niccolò, at Bari in the kingdom of Naples. Ordericus Vitalis, Eccl. Hist., lib. vii. p. 653.

"This building is on a large scale, but without transepts, repeating the plan of the Latin basilica. In style it imitates the Roman more faithfully than did the churches of the north of Italy, which were built at the same time. In front of the principal doors there are projecting porches; the cross of the porches are supported by pillars, of which the two foremost rest on the backs of animals." Gally Knight's Italy, vol. i. Pl. 39.

1087. The church of St. Mary at Mantes was burnt in August by king William, who, dying on the 6th of September following, left a sum of money to rebuild it. Ordericus Vitalis, Eccl. Hist., lib. vii. p. 656; and W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 63. v.



HEAD OF WILLIAM RUFUS.
From his Great Seal.

1087—1100. WILLIAM RUFUS.

1089. Crypt of Worcester cathedral, built by Bp. Wolstan.

Style—Early Norman, arch ribs square in section; no groin rib.

1089—1100. Gloucester cathedral, the crypt, the arches of the nave and part of the transepts. The first stone was laid in 1089, and it was dedicated in 1100. Abbot Serlo, the architect, died in 1104.

Style—Early Norman, plain and massive. Ribs, vol. ii. Pl. 121.

1091. The monastery of Croyland, burnt. Chron. Petriburg., p. 64.

1091. "On the ides of October, at Winchelcumbe, a stroke of lightning beat against the side of the tower with such force, that, shattering the wall where it joined to the roof, it opened a place wide enough to admit a man." W. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 70. v., and Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 263.

1092. Salisbury cathedral, newly built within the castle by bishop Osmund, consecrated.

Osmundus Saresbiriensis episcopus ecclesiam quam Sarisbiriæ in castello construxerat, cum adjutorio episcoporum Wacellini Wintoniensis, et Johannis Bathoniensis, nonas Aprilis, feria secunda, dedicavit.

Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 263. v.

Five days only after bishop Osmund had consecrated it, a thunder storm entirely destroyed the roof of the church tower, and much injured the walls.

W. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 70. v.

1092. King William Rufus built a castle at Carlisle. Sax. Chron., Hen. Huntindon. Hist., lib. vii. p. 213. v., and Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 265. v.

1093—1104. Durham cathedral, choir and transept. The three first stones were laid by bishop William Carileph, Malcolm king of the Scots, and prior Turgot, 3 Kal. Aug. 1093, and the work was so far completed as to receive the body of St. Cuthbert in 1104. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 265.

Style—Early Norman. Compartment, vol. iii. Pl. 18.

1093—1100. The priory of Christ Church, Hampshire, built by bishop Flambard. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 80.

The nave and transepts of the present church are supposed to be of this date.
Style—Early Norman.

1093—1156. The abbey church of Laach near the Rhine,

"Built in the purest round-arch style, without buttresses, and without the slightest trace of a pointed arch, possesses, like the great cathedrals at Mentz, Worms, and Spires, two choirs and two transepts, the latter bearing each a large tower, and two others, one on each side. Everything is most richly adorned with the best ornaments, and every part of the work is executed in the best and most beautiful manner. It deserves to take the lead of all the treasures of our land of Trèves, and is of the highest value to connoisseurs and amateurs of art." De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 196.

See Boisserée, Plates 25, 26.

1093 or 1094. The church of Lindisfarne built. According to Reginald of Durham, Edward, a monk of Durham, was the architect or superintendent of the work.

"Unde et novam ecclesiam in beati Cuthberti honorem infra prædictam insulam a fundamentis erexit, quam de lapidibus tabulatis, miro dispositionis ordine, de industriæ suæ laboribus et de fidelis populi largitionibus venusto artificum opere consummavit. Sed quia in præscripta insula minus lapidum poterat inveniri sufficientia, de vicinis villulis plaustra et boum juga cum carris adquiserat, et tantis longioris interstitii dispendiis, et diversi laboris impendiis, lapidum multitudinem devehendo aggregaverat." Reginald. Dunelm., cap. 21. p. 45.

The masonry of the present remains at Lindisfarne answers perfectly to Reginald's description. The church and its offices are chiefly built of red sandstone from the opposite coast. The whin-stone of the island is used in the manner indicated by Reginald. "Unde ad tanti operis negotia non suffecerant, sed tamen ad interioris materiæ diminutiora fragmenta aliquod adjumentum impendere prævalebant."

1096—1119. Norwich cathedral: choir, aisles, transept and tower. Herbert, surnamed *Losinga* (i. e. the flatterer), bishop of Thetford, having translated hither his see, commenced this cathedral on its present site, by command of the pope, as a penance for his simony. Annal. S. Edmundi, MS. Harl. 447; Godwin, p. 428; Tanner, Notitia, p. 238; and Camden, col. 462.

The greater part of the existing structure is his work, though much altered in appearance by the subsequent insertion of windows.

Style—The original parts are of Early Norman character, with wide-jointed masonry.

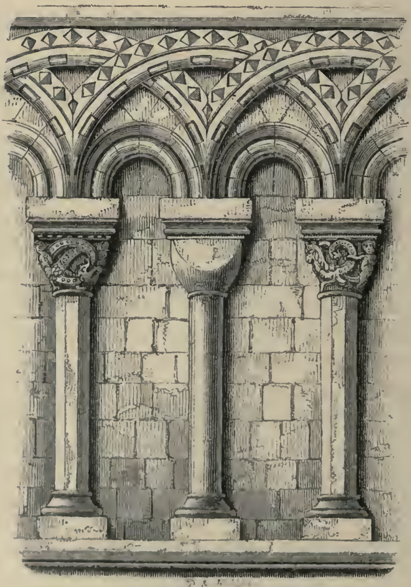
Arcades, vol. iii. Pl. 1. fig. 5. Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 30. fig. 3.

1096—1110. The eastern part of Canterbury cathedral rebuilt more magnificently than it was before, by prior Ernulf.

"Cantiæ dejectam priorem partem ecclesiæ, quam Lanfrancus ædificaverat, adeo splendida erexit, ut nihil tale possit in Anglia videri, in vitrearum fenestrarum luce, in marmorei pavimenti nitore, in diversicoloribus picturis, quæ mirantes oculos trahunt ad fastigia lacunaris." W. Malmesb. de Gest. Pontif. Angl., p. 133.

The chancel, however, which Ernulf left unfinished, was superbly completed by his successor Conrad, who decorated it with excellent paintings, and furnished it with precious ornaments. Angl. Sac., t. i. p. 137.

A full account of these buildings, with plans and other illustrations, is to be found in Prof. Willis's Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral, before quoted.



Arcade, Canterbury Cathedral, A.D. 1110.

Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 4. Capital, vol. iii. Pl. 15. fig. 1.

1097. Westminster Hall built. Chron. Petriburg., p. 67.

The walls of the present building are of that period, and an arcade was uncovered when the roof was repaired. See Archæologia, vol. xxvii. pp. 135—139. Arch, vol. ii. Pl. 9.

1097. The church of Montierneuf at Poitiers, France, dedicated by pope Urban II. Bulletin Monumental, vol. ix. p. 391.

Style—Romanesque, with some additions of the thirteenth century.

1098, *vel circa.* St. Mary's church, now the cathedral of Messina, Sicily, built by count Roger, and finished by king Roger his son. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 116, and Illustrations, Pl. vii.

1099—1108. The cathedral of Modena.

"The name of the architect of this building was Lanfrancus, as is proved by an inscription still extant on one of the external walls. The style of the architecture is Lombard throughout. External arches ornament both the west end and the great semi-circular apse. In the interior, monsters and grotesque images are still retained in the capitals of some of the pillars. But a feature which is not found in the old Lombard churches, may be remarked here in the large projecting porch, two stories in height, which advances before the principal entrance, and in the lions on the backs of which the pillars of the porch repose." Gally Knight's Italy, vol. i. Pl. 40.

The inscription says:

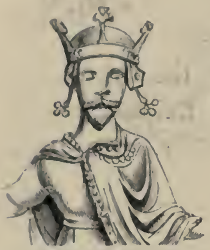
Ingenio clarus, Lanfrancus doctus, et aptus,
Est operis princeps hujus, rectorque magister.

1099. Jerusalem besieged by the crusaders. "Raimund was actively employed before the tower of David. This fortress, defending the city on the west, and strengthened nearly half way up by courses of squared stone soldered with lead, repels every fear of invaders, when guarded by a small party within." W. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 79. v.

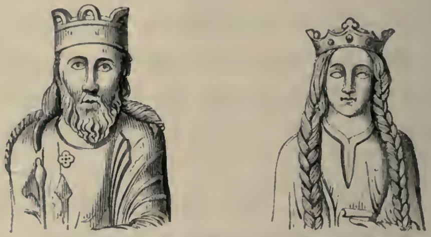
1100. The chapel of Godfrey of Bouillon in the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem built. The style is plain early Norman with a groined vault. D'Agincourt, Pl. xxvii. Nos. 23, 24.

1100. "A few countrymen conveyed the body [of William Rufus], placed on a cart, to the cathedral of Winchester, the blood dripping from it all the way. Here it was committed to the ground within the tower, attended by many of the nobility, though lamented by few. Next year the tower fell; though I forbear to mention the different opinions on this subject, least

I should seem to assent too readily to unsupported trifles; more especially as the building might have fallen *through imperfect construction,* even though he had never been buried there." W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 71.



HEAD OF HENRY I.
From his Great Seal.



Heads from Rochester Cathedral, supposed to be intended for Henry I. and his Queen.

1100—1135. Henry I.

Than church, near Caen, Normandy, supposed to be of the early part of the reign of Henry I.

Style—Norman, with a good deal of ornament; the character is clearly later than L'Abbaye aux Dames. The peculiar plain block of stone in the centre of the face of the capital which occurs there, and in other examples of the same date, is here carved into a head. For engravings, see Pugin's Normandy.

Crosses on gables, vol. iii. Pl. 27. Spire, vol. i. p. 344.

1102. Tewkesbury abbey church, Gloucestershire, built by Robert Fitz Haimon, who was buried in the chapter-house in 1107. The church was consecrated in 1121. Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 53.

"The king munificently repaired the damage of that church (Bayeux, in Normandy), and it is not easy to relate how much Robert ennobled by his favour the monastery of Tewkesbury." W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 89.

The west end and arches of the nave are in the Norman style of this period. The pinnacles appear to have been added afterwards.

Turret, vol. ii. Pl. 141.

1103—1116. St. Botolph's priory church, at Colchester, Essex, founded by Ernulph, a monk, afterwards abbot of Peterborough, in 1103, and supposed to have been completed about 1116, when a papal bull invested the priory with peculiar privileges. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 104.

It is built of brick and rubble, supposed to be partly taken from the ruins of some Roman building. The imposts of the arches are formed of brick, and the arches are turned entirely of tiles. This is also the case in almost every church of the town and neighbourhood of Colchester.

Style—Early Norman, with intersecting arcades.

Arcades, vol. ii. Pl. 4.—vol. iii. Pl. 3. fig. 1.

For other engravings, see Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. i. p. 2.

1104—1128. Durham cathedral, nave and aisles. Bishop Flambard continued the work of his predecessor in the same style. "He raised the walles of the body of his church unto the roofe: he translated the reliques of Saint Cuthbert into the new church, and bestowed a shryne upon him. Moreover he compassed the citie with a wall." Godwin, p. 511.

Some curious descriptive particulars relating to Durham cathedral, as it stood in the middle of the twelfth century, are given by Reginald of Durham, chap. lxxxix. p. 190.

Style—Early Norman, very massive.

1107. Fall of the tower of WINCHESTER cathedral. Annal. Winton.

The tower and part of the transepts were rebuilt soon after the fall; and in the new work fine-jointed masonry is used: the older work is wide-jointed.

Masonry, vol. ii. Pl. 73.

1107. "Arnulfus prior Cantuariæ factus est abbas Burgi. Hic dormitorium, capitulum, refectorium et necessarium fecit construere, ac viginti libras dedit conventui, ad capas et alia ornamenta emenda." Chron. Petriburg.

1110. The new monastery of Chertsey in Surrey begun. Sax. Chron.

1110—1139. Sherborne castle, Dorsetshire, built by Roger bishop of Salisbury. Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, 4to. p. 273.

It is at present a ruin, but possesses many of the original Norman features, particularly some good chimneys and fire-places.

Style—Norman. Vault, vol. ii. Pl. 143.

1111. "Novum monasterium, quod infra murum Wintoniæ constructum erat, agente Willielmo Wintoniensi episcopo, rex extra murum construi jussit." Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 271.

1112. Exeter cathedral enlarged by bishop William Warelwast. Godwin, p. 317.

The towers are supposed to be of this date. Style—Norman.

1113. St. Neot's church, Neotsbury, Huntingdonshire, refounded. Chron. Beccense, p. 205, and Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 462.

1113. Worcester cathedral burnt. "Vigornia, cum ecclesia cathedrali et castello, multi etiam de monachis et civibus combustis, per ignis incuriam conflagravit." Chron. Petriburg.

1113. The monastery and church of Hexham, Northumberland, restored by Thomas, the younger, archbishop of York, and given by king Henry I. to the Austin canons. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 179.

This monastic establishment was founded in 674 by St. Wilfrid. In the ninth century the Danes ravaged and burned it twice. Under Edward the Confessor, Alverd, or Elfred, called Larva, i.e. doctor, secretary to Durham cathedral, repaired part of the monastery; and subsequently his son restored the church. The walls of it were standing, but "sine tegmine," and covered with dirt, and overgrown with wood. He therefore "succisa quæ supercreverat sylva, purgatis ab omni sorde parietibus, totam ecclesiam tegulis texit; et litis intus et extra parietibus, antiqua eam pictura et venustate decoravit. Strato autem in parte orientali ex quadris lapidibus pavimento, altare subnexum columnis loco congruo collocavit." Mirac. S. Wilefridi, Act. SS. Benedict., sæc. iii. pars i. pp. 214*—215*.

Simeon of Durham, who lived towards the end of the eleventh century, gives (sub an. 788) the following description of the monastery of Hexham, which he appears to have considered as existing in his days nearly as Wilfrid had left it. "Præcellit opus ipsius cœnobii cætera ædificia in gente Anglorum, licet multa sint, et inedicibilia in plerisque locis; sed in eo loco longitudines latitudinesque, atque pulchritudines excellunt. In quo cœnobio sunt parietes variis coloribus exornati, et historiæ depictæ, sicut supradictus Wilfridus episcopus instituit."

The present crypt of the church is supposed to be of Wilfrid's time. See Archæological Journal, vol. ii. The nave is destroyed; the chancel and transepts which form the present church are of the thirteenth century.

1114. The foundation of the church of Croyland laid. Chron. Petriburg.

1114. The town, with the cathedral and the adjoining monastery, of Chichester, "III. nonas Maii, feria tertia," burnt. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 271; and Chron. Petriburg.

1115—1139. Salisbury cathedral rebuilt, and part of Malmesbury abbey built, by bishop Roger.

"He (bishop Roger) was a prelate of great mind, and spared no expense towards completing his designs, especially in buildings; which may be seen in other places, but more particularly at Salisbury and at Malmesbury; for there he erected extensive edifices at vast cost, and with surpassing beauty, *the courses of stone being so correctly laid that the joint deceives the eye, and leads it to imagine that the whole wall is composed of a single block*. He built anew the church of Salisbury, and beautified it in such a manner that it yields to none in England, but surpasses many; so that he had just cause to say, 'Lord, I have loved the glory of Thy house.'" William of Malmesbury, Sharpe's transl., p. 504.

This passage of William of Malmesbury is worthy of particular notice, as it seems that this mode of building with fine-jointed masonry, struck him as remarkable, from which we may infer that it was not then in general use; and in confirmation of this it may be observed, that the work of a previous date has generally wide joints between the stones, as in the older parts of Winchester and Canterbury.

1117. Peterborough cathedral having been burnt in the preceding year, a new one was begun from the foundation by John de Seez, who formed the whole plan of it; and in 1143 it was consecrated. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. i. p. 351.

Style—Good Norman.

Tracery of vault of south aisle, vol. iii. Pl. 35. fig. 3. Mouldings of arch, vol. ii. Pl. 76.

1117. Cirencester abbey, Gloucestershire, founded by king Henry I. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 271. v.

1118. Morfield, or Momerfield church, in Shropshire, dedicated by Geffrey bishop of Hereford. Rog. de Hoveden Annal. p. 272.

1121. "Apud Radingum (Reading, Berkshire) monachi ordinem inceperunt observare Monasticum, et ecclesia constructa est."—Matt. Paris, p. 69. It was founded by king Henry I. See Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 28.

Part of the massive walls of this church are standing, and the foundations may be traced: they are built of flints, but so solid as to resist the effects alike of time and violence, and are of Norman character.

1121. Norham castle, in Northumberland, begun by Ranulph, bishop of Durham. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 273. v.

1121. The monastery of Ardenne, near Caen, in Normandy, founded. The church was consecrated in 1138 by Richard bishop of Bayeux. Neustria Pia, p. 702.

1121. Kirkham priory, in Yorkshire, founded by Sir Walter Espec and Adeline his wife, for Austin canons. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 207.

The principal remains consist of a beautiful gateway, a fine Norman doorway, and part of the cloisters.

Doorway, vol. ii. Pl. 47.

1121—1130. St. James's tower at Bury St. Edmund's, built by Radulphus and Heræus, the sacrists, at the same time that abbot Anselm built St. James's church: others suppose it to be part of the work of abbot Baldwin, who rebuilt the abbey church, which was consecrated in 1095. It is a gateway tower of the abbey, but called St. James's tower. See Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 84.

Style—Norman, early, the billet the prevailing ornament; most of the capitals are of the plain cushion shape, but some are sculptured.

Gateway tower, vol. iii. Pl. 38. fig. 7. Capital, vol. iii. Pl. 15. fig. 9.

1122. The Benedictine monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester, burnt for the third time. Chron. Petriburg., and Sax. Chron.

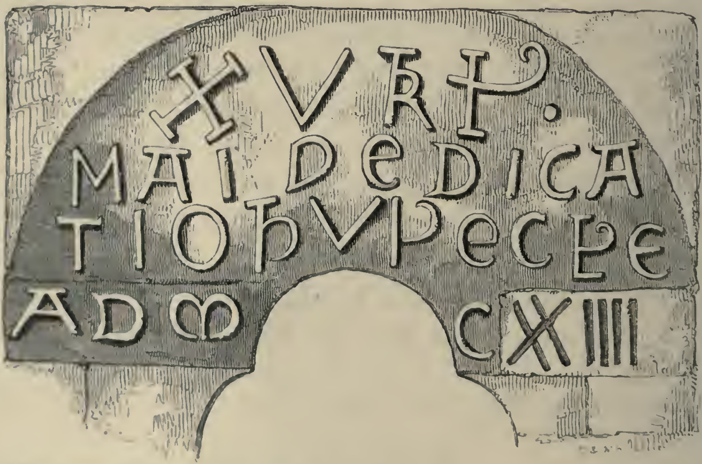
1122—1145. Norwich cathedral; the nave with its aisles, said by Blomefield to have been built by bishop Everard in continuation of the plan of his predecessor, and it is in the same style. See ante, year 1096, p. 41.

Style—Norman, very plain. There is scarcely a perceptible difference between this work and that of the choir, the only variations are a slight channel on the face of the plain capitals, and that more of them are sculptured.

Arches, vol. iii. Plates 4 (fig. 2), and 5 (fig. 11).

1124. Castor church, Northamptonshire.

Over the south door of the chancel there is a niche with a trefoil head, the upper part of which is cut out of one large stone, bearing the following rude inscription. All the letters are raised on the face of the stone, except those signifying XXIIII, which are cut into it.



The tower of this church is rich Norman work, with the square billet, the hatchet, and scolloped ornaments. Other parts of the church are of the same period, and there is another inscription cut in wood on the south door of the nave, which is also of very early character: but the chancel has been in a great degree rebuilt in the thirteenth century, preserving, however, the Norman sedilia, and other parts of the Norman work, among which is the inscription above given, and probably the whole niche, for although the trefoil head is not usual in Norman work, it is occasionally met with ; and this niche appears ruder than the Early English doorway over which it is placed. The edges are square and not moulded.

Base, vol. iii. Pl. 8. fig. 8. Corbel tables, vol. iii. Pl. 23. figs. 1, 2, and 4.

1127—1134. Cormac's chapel, on the rock of Cashel, Ireland, built. It was consecrated in 1134. Petrie's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, vol. i. p. 285.

1127. The abbey of Furness, in Lancashire, founded by Stephen count of Boulogne and Mortain, and afterwards king of England. Beck's History and Antiquities of the Abbey of Furness, pp. 111, 112.

1128. The abbey of Waverley, in Surrey, founded. Chron. Petriburg.

For particulars see Monasticon, vol. v. p. 237.

1129. St. Peter's chapel, in the royal palace of Palermo, built by Roger count of Sicily; and consecrated April 28, 1140. Serradifalco, Il Duomo di Monreale, &c., p. 24. Plates 15—17.

"This chapel is in the most complete preservation; a perfect gem of its kind, and a most singular and interesting specimen of that mixture of style, which is only to be found, and could only be found, in Sicily. It is built in the long Latin form, not on the square Greek plan ; but it has a Greek cupola at the intersection of the cross. The pillars of the nave have capitals ornamented with foliage, without any admixture of figures. The arches are all pointed." Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 240.

See also Gally Knight's Saracenic and Norman Remains in Sicily, Pl. 18.

1130. Canterbury cathedral, founded and finished by archbishop Lanfranc, but enlarged by Anselm, was dedicated by archbishop William on the 4th of May. At this dedication were present Henry I. king of England, David king of Scotland, and all the bishops of England. Gervas. Act. Pontif. Cantuar., col. 1664 ; Annal. S. Edm. MS. Harl., 447; Sax. Chron. ; Chron. Petriburg. ; and Matth. Paris, Hist., p. 60.

See also Prof. Willis's Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral.

Style of this part, pure Norman.

Arcades, vol. iii. Pl. 1. figs. 9 and 10.

1130. The cathedral church of St. Andrew at Rochester, in Kent, consecrated by William archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the king. Sax. Chron., and Gervas. Act. Pontif. Cantuar., p. 1664.

Style—Norman, very massive. Pillars, vol. ii. Pl. 106.

1131. The cathedral of Cefalù, in Sicily, built by Roger, the first Norman king of Sicily. Serradifalco, Il Duomo di Monreale, &c., p. 29, Plates 18—22.

"It consists of a nave, side aisles, and transepts, and has three apses at the east end, but no central tower. The choir and transepts are vaulted and groined. The nave has a wooden roof. In the nave and transepts there is a triforium, but no clerestory. All the arches are pointed. In the capitals of the pillars at the intersection of the nave and transepts, rude figures are mixed with foliage in the Norman style." Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 218.

See also Gally Knight's Saracenic and Norman Remains in Sicily, Plates 11—15.

1131. The priory of St. Martin, at Dover, founded by William of Corbeil, archbishop of Canterbury. Gervas. Chron., col. 1341; and Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 528.

The refectory is nearly perfect except the roof, which is modern: it is now used as a barn. The style is good Norman. The remains of the church are of Transition character, with pointed arches.

1131—1213. Dunstable priory church, Bedfordshire, founded by Henry I., and dedicated by Hugh bishop of Lincoln, in 1213. The work seems to have been carried on for a great part of this long period. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. i. p. 8.

Style—Part Norman, rich and late; part Early English and Transition.

1132. Rivaulx, or Rievall's abbey, in Yorkshire, founded. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 274.

Some portions of the existing remains are Norman.

1132. Fountains abbey, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, founded. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 286.

A considerable part of the domestic buildings of the abbey are good Norman: the church is later.

1133. St. Bartholomew's church, Smithfield, London, founded by Rahere at this date. Stow's Survey of London.

Style—Norman; pointed arches occur, but in a situation where necessity, or manifest convenience, appears to have dictated them. They are the north and south arches of the original central tower, the east and west arches being much wider and of a segmental form: but as the clerestory is Early English, both in the choir which forms the present church, and in that portion of the nave which remains, it seems probable that these pointed arches were altered at the time the clerestory was rebuilt: this opinion is strengthened by the character of the ornaments in the spandrels, which are quite Early English.

1133. Porchester church, Hampshire. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 243.

A priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine was founded by king Henry I. within the walls of Porchester castle. It was removed about twenty years afterwards to Southwick, but the church which they had built in the castle still remains.

Style—Norman. The west front is particularly fine, and in good preservation. The font is of the same period, ornamented with intersecting arcades.

1133. Garendon, or Gerondon abbey, in Leicestershire, founded. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 328.

1134. Swineshed abbey, in Lincolnshire, founded by Robert de Gresley. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 245. See also Beck's History and Antiquities of the Abbey of Furness, p. 129.

1134. Monastery of the Holy Rood at Vienna, in Austria, founded.

Style—Romanesque. For engravings see Heideloff's Architectural Ornaments, IV. 1.

1135. The cathedral of Ferrara, in Italy, erected, as appears from the following inscription placed on the front of it.

ANNO · MILLENO · CENTENO · TER · QVOQVE · DENO
QVINQVE · SVPERLATIS · STRVITVR · DOMVS · HEC · PIETATIS.
ARTIFICEM · GNARVM · QVI · SCVLPSERIT · HEC · NICOLAVM
HVC · CONCVRRENTES · LAVDENT · PER · SECVLA · GENTES.

See Calogierà, Opuscoli, tom. vi. p. 493.

1135. The abbey of Buildewas, in Shropshire, founded by Roger bishop of Chester. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 355.

Style—Rich Norman. Brackets, vol. iii. Pl. 12.

1135. Kloster Heilbronn, Germany, founded.

Style—Romanesque. For engravings, see Heideloff's Architectural Ornaments, I. 4, and VII. 3, 4.

1135. The Cistercian abbey of Stratford Langthorne, Essex, founded by William de Montfichet. Monasticon, vol. v. p. 586.

This foundation, under the same year, is recorded also in the Chronicon Petriburgense, but instead of Stratford, the editions read erroneously *Stanford*.

1135, *vel circa*. The cathedral of Tuam in Ireland, of which, however, the chancel only now remains. Petrie's Ecclesiastical Architecture in Ireland, vol. i. p. 311.

1135—1148. Castle Acre priory church, Norfolk. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 10.

Style—Rich Norman. Arcades, vol. iii. Plates 1 and 3.

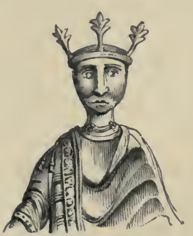
THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF HENRY I.

Capital, Steetley chapel, Derbyshire, vol. i. p. 83.

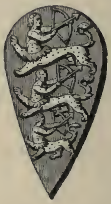
Doorway and Pillar, St. Margaret's at Cliff, Kent, vol. ii. Plates 44 and 106.

Doorway, Essendine church, Rutlandshire, vol. iii. Pl. 30.

Tower, Little Saxham church, Suffolk, vol. iii. Pl. 38, fig. 6.



HEAD OF STEPHEN.
From his Great Seal.



1135—1154. Stephen.

1136. Ford abbey in Devonshire, founded by Richard de Brioniis. Monasticon, vol. v. p. 376. In the Chron. Petriburg. this foundation is mentioned under the previous year.

1136. The monastery of Melros in Scotland restored, and given to the Cistercian monks by David king of the Scots. Chron. Petriburg., and Camden's Britannia, vol. iii. p. 295.

1136. St. Cross church, near Winchester, founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, brother to king Stephen. Milner's History of Winchester. Leland and Tanner say that it was founded in 1132. See Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 721.

Style—Rich Norman; part is of later date.

Column, vol. iii. Pl. 22. Triforium, vol. ii. Pl. 140.

1136. The Cistercian abbey of Wardon, Bedfordshire, founded by Walter de Espec. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 369.

1137. The Cistercian abbeys of Thame in Oxfordshire, and of Coggeshall in Essex, founded. Chron. Petriburg.

According to the Monasticon (vol. v. p. 451.) the abbey of Coggeshall was founded by king Stephen and Matilda his queen.

1137—1149. Roger prior of Durham sent to Italy for a specimen of Italian marble to pave the cathedral in the manner of the churches there. The piece of marble was brought, and served afterwards for the monks to grind colours on. Reginald. Dunelm., cap. lxxv.

1139. The Cistercian abbeys of Kirksted and Louth Park in Lincolnshire, and of Kingswood in Wiltshire, founded. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. pp. 413, 416, and 424.

1139. The abbey of Austin canons at Thornton upon the Humber, founded by William le Gros, earl of Albemarle. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 324.

1139. The priory of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, founded by Sir Gilbert de Sempringham. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 947.

1139—1143. The Martorana church at Palermo, built by George Antiochenus, high admiral to Roger king of Sicily, as proved by a Greek inscription still existing in it. Serradifalco, Il Duomo di Monreale, etc. p. 34, Plates xxiii. and xxiv.; and Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 259; and Illustrations, Pl. 15.

1140. The Cistercian abbey of Pipwell, in Northamptonshire, founded by William Batevileyn. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 431.

1140—1144. The abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, repaired, and a great part rebuilt by abbot Suger. Gallia Christ., tom. vii. coll. 336, 372, 373.

Style—Transition from Norman.

For an engraving of its fine Norman doorway of this date, see the "Moyen Age Monumentale."

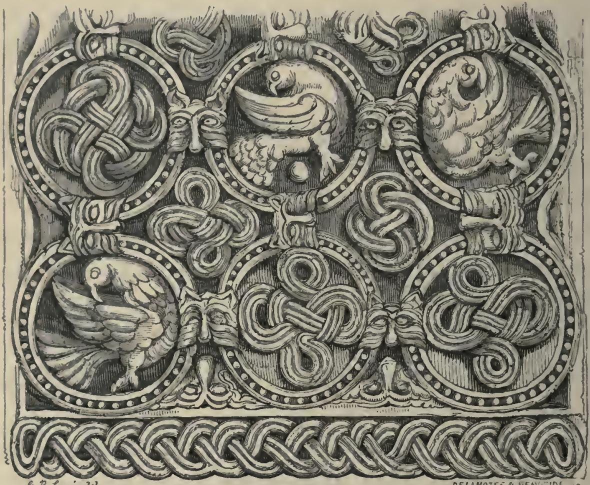
1140—1150. The bridge, called "il Ponte dell'Ammiraglio", near Palermo, built by George Antiochenus, who erected the Martorana church. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 301, and Illustrations, Pl. 18.

"It is well built with large squared stones, and consists of five plain pointed arches, with one sinking. The centre arch is much the largest."

1141. Lincoln cathedral burnt "in festo Sancti Albani." Chron. Petriburg.

1141. *vel circa.* Shobdon church, near Leominster, Herefordshire, built.

For particulars, see Archæological Journal, vol. i. pp. 233—237.



Pillar, Shobdon Church, Herefordshire.

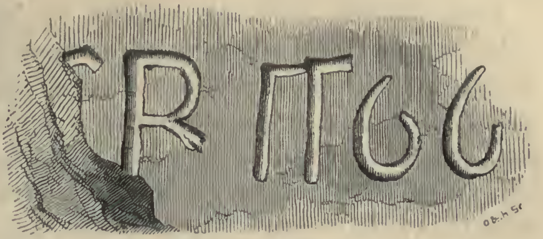
1142. Winchester castle built by king Stephen. Hen. Huntindon. Hist., p. 225, and Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 279. v.

1142. Revesby abbey, in Lincolnshire, founded by William de Romare, earl of Lincoln. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 453.

1143. The Premonstratensian abbey of Newhouse, or Newsome, in Lincolnshire, founded by Peter de Gausla. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 865.

1143. Byland abbey, in Yorkshire, founded by Roger de Mowbray. Monasticon, vol. v. p. 343.

Some parts of the church still remain, but are of a later date. These remains are the west front and the end of the south transept. Not a pillar of the nave is standing; some parts of the lateral aisles only may be seen. The door is richly ornamented, and the windows, lancet-shaped, are of an elegant form; above which has been a circular one, half of which still remains.



The opposite inscription is cut in a stone on the wall at the end of the remaining transept; but as it is evidently not older than the fifteenth century, and we know nothing of the changes which the church had undergone, we give it merely as a curiosity.

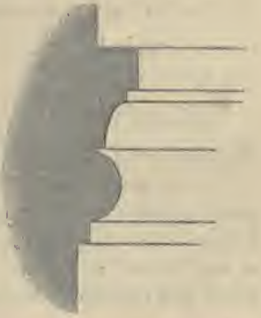
1143—1168. The cathedral of Sens, in France, built. Quantin, Notice Historique sur la construction de la Cathédrale de Sens, p. 3, and Bourassée, Cathédrales de France, p. 297.

It has so many peculiarities in common with that part of Canterbury cathedral which was built by William of Sens, that it is supposed to have been erected by the same architect.

1144. St. Mauritius at Cologne. De Lassaulx's Notes, etc., p. 219.

"A small church, and, with few exceptions, consisting almost, as it were, of one piece; built upon arches, and without any kind of buttresses. We still see here the plain pillars with cubical capitals, which, like every thing here, were kept simple, probably for want of money."

1144. Woburn abbey, Bedfordshire, founded by Hugh de Bolebec. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 478.


Impost in the Apse, St. Mauritius, Cologne.

1144. "Hoc eodem anno cœperunt homines prius apud Carnotum (Chartres, in France) carros lapidibus onustos, et lignis, annona, et rebus aliis, suis humeris trahere ad opus ecclesiæ, cujus turres tunc fiebant: quæ qui non vidit, jam similia non videbit." Chron. Normanniæ, p. 982.

The doorway was finished the following year.

Style—Transition from Norman.

For engravings see "Moyen Age Monumental."

1146. The castle of Wallingford, in Berkshire, built by king Stephen. Chron. Normanniæ, p. 982, and Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 280.

1146. Croyland church burnt. "Ecclesia Croylandiæ, cum multis officinis, concrematur." Chron. Petriburg.

1146. Lincoln cathedral restored by bishop Alexander. "Eodem anno (1145) episcopus Lincolniensis Alexander iterum Romam petens, honorifice susceptus est ab Eugenio (III.) papa novo . . . . Rediens autem secundo anno ecclesiam Lincolniensem, quæ ex combustione deturbata fuerat (anno 1141), miro artificio sic reformavit, ut pulchrior appareret, quam cum primum nova facta fuerat." Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 280.

The present west doorways are the work of bishop Alexander, inserted in walls of earlier date.

1146. "Dux Gaufredus (the father of king Henry II.) sartatecta turris Rotomagi et castelli, quæ per obsidionem corrupta fuerant, decenter restaurat." Rob. de Monte Chron. inter Rerum Gallic. Scriptores, tom. xiii. p. 291.

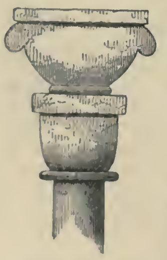
1147. The Cistercian abbeys of Bruerne in Oxfordshire, of Bittlesden in Buckinghamshire, and of Saltrey in Huntingdonshire, founded. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. pp. 496, 364, and 521.

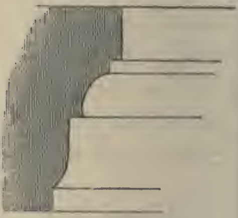
1147, *vel circa*. Faversham abbey, in Kent, founded by king Stephen and Matilda his queen. Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 568.

"By the munificence of the royal founders, the building of this abbey was not long before it was completed; at least, the church of it seems to have been finished before the year 1151, when queen Matilda died, and was buried in it, as was Eustace earl of Boulogne, her eldest son, about fifteen months afterwards, and king Stephen himself at the latter end of the year 1154."

1148. The church of Schwartz-Rheindorf, on the Rhine, opposite Bonn, begun by Arnold, archbishop of Cologne, and consecrated in 1151.

"One of the most rare double churches, i. e. one standing upon another. It does not shew the slightest trace of the pointed arch. It has an arcade going almost round the whole church, resting on more than one hundred little pillars, which, at their bases, as well as at their capitals, display a whole assemblage of various ornaments and profiles." De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 203.


Capital in the Arcade.


String in the upper Church.

The date is recorded on an inscription cut in stone at the back of the Altar in the lower church. The upper church is entered by an external staircase.

1148. St. Augustine's priory, Bristol. "Robert Fitz-Harding, mayor of Bristol, founded the monastery of St. Augustine, neere unto the said city, in the yeere 1148. . . . . This foundation was afterwards confirmed, and augmented by king Henry the Second, who greatly favoured the author of the same." Godwin, p. 411.

The gateway and the chapter-house are of this period. As to the church, see the year 1306.

Capital, vol. iii. Pl. 15.

1149. Mosque of Barkauk, at Cairo.

This building is of ashlar masonry, and in very perfect preservation. The work is plain, the pillars square, with the corners chamfered off, and no capitals; the arches are slightly pointed, the windows round-headed, and several of them are circular. Much of the work bears considerable resemblance to English work of the same period, but it has domical vaults and cupolas, with inscriptions. It is considered by Mr. Coste as a good specimen of the second Arabian style. Coste, Archit. Arabe, Plates 9—15.

1150. The Abbeye Blanche at Mortain, in Normandy, founded by William, earl of Mortain in Normandy and of Cornwall in England. Neustria Pia, p. 840, and Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, an. 1825, p. 112.

Style—Norman and Transition. The vault is an early specimen of covering over wide spaces.

1150. Combe abbey, in Warwickshire, founded by Richard de Camville. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 582.

1150. Dryburgh abbey, in Berwickshire, founded by Hugh Morville, constable of Scotland. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 281, and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1152.

1150. Holme-Cultram abbey, in Cumberland, founded by Henry, son of David king of Scotland. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 281, and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 593.

According to the Chron. Petriburg. it was founded in 1151.

1150—1180. St. Sepulchre's church, Northampton. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. i. p. 45.

Part of the church is probably of the earlier date; but other parts are of the later, and chiefly Transition work.

Style—Norman. Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39. Base, vol. ii. Pl. 11.

1150. The abbey of Kinros, in Scotland, founded. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 381.

1152. The baptistery, or church of San Giovanni, at Pisa, founded. The date is recorded by the following contemporary inscription, placed on the first pillar at the right side of the entrance: MCLIII. (according to the Pisan computation) MENSE. AVG. FVNDATA. FVIT. HÆC. ECCLESIA. The architect was Diotisalvi, a native of Pisa. Grassi, Descrizione di Pisa, part ii. p. 82.

1152. Kirkstall abbey, in the west riding of Yorkshire, founded by Henry de Lacy. It was completed before the year 1182. Monasticon, vol. v. p. 526.

Style—Good Norman and Transition.
Piscina, vol. ii. Pl. 111.

1152—1173. Great St. Martin's church at Cologne. The second date is that of its consecration. De Lassaulx's Notes, etc., pp. 216, 217.

"One of the finest churches in Cologne. The tower belongs to the boldest class, as appears by the ground-plan given by Boisserée. The beautiful baptismal font, judging from the style of its decorations, appears to be rather of later date than the church."

See Boisserée, Plates 10 to 15.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF KING STEPHEN.

Iffley church, Oxfordshire.

The age of this church has been much disputed, but the style is *late* Norman, and very rich; the sagittarius, or mounted archer, the heraldic badge of Stephen, is used as an ornament, and may be considered as evidence that the church was built in his reign. The advowson was given to the monastery of Kenilworth by Juliana de S. Remigio, in the reign of Henry II. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

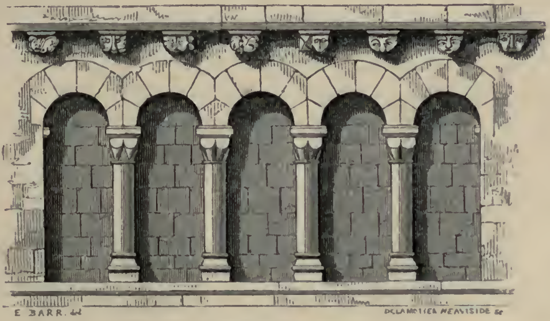
Font, vol. ii. Pl. 58. Tracery of Vaulting, vol. iii. Pl. 35.
Corbel Table, vol. iii. Pl. 23. Door, vol. ii. Pl. 45.

Arch, Avington church, Berkshire, vol. iii. Pl. 7.

"This is a very curious and fine Norman church, with a rich arch between nave and chancel, which seems to have failed at an early period, and been lately drawn too much depressed, and looking like two arches, which appearance it has not really." Rickman, p. 126.

St. Peter's church, Northampton.

There is no record of the time at which this curious and interesting building was erected; we are therefore thrown upon comparison to ascertain its date. The arches are square in section, and ornamented with the zigzag only, which would seem to indicate an early date. On the other hand, the banded columns usually belong to a late period, and the singular rounded buttresses at the west end have not at all the appearance of *early* Norman work. See Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. v. p. 179, and vol. ii. p. 13.



Arches of the Nave.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 1.
Corbel table, vol. iii. Pl. 23.
Column, vol. iii. Pl. 22.
Capital, vol. ii. Pl. 28.

Church of St. Loup, at Bayeux, Normandy.

Style—Norman, richly ornamented, not very early in the style. See Pugin's Normandy.

Abacus, Jew's house, Lincoln, vol. ii. Pl. 1.

Arcade, St. Ethelbert's tower, Canterbury, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

Arcade, Castle Rising church, Norfolk, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

Arch, Elkstone church, Gloucestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 7. See Rickman, p. 170.

Font, Brideskirk, Cumberland, vol. iii. Pl. 37.

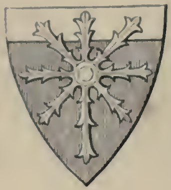
Font, Wansford church, Northamptonshire, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

Font, East Meon church, Hants, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

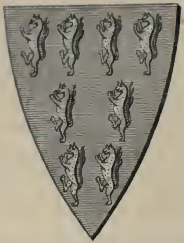
Font, Dorchester church, Oxfordshire, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

Font, St. Michael's church, Southampton, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

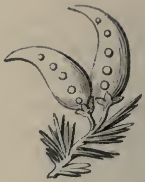
Tower, Almondsbury church, Gloucestershire, vol. iii. Pl. 38.



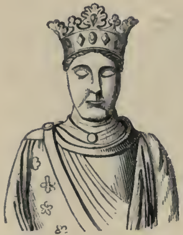
ANJOU *.



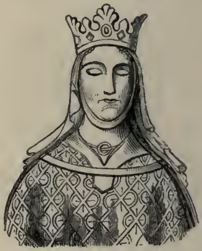
ARMS OF GEOFFREY EARL OF ANJOU,
Father of king Henry II †.



PLANTA-GENISTA.



HEAD OF HENRY II.



ELEANOR OF GUIENNE.

From their monuments at Fontevraud.

1154—1189. Henry II.

1154. Stoneleigh, or Stoneley priory, near Kenilworth, Warwickshire, begun. Monasticon, vol. v. p. 444.

In 1245 it was much injured by fire. The gate-house, which was erected by abbot Robert de Hockele, between 1293 and 1349, is the principal portion remaining of this priory.

Doorway, vol. ii. Pl. 46.

1154. The Premonstratensian abbey of Barling, or Oxeney, in Lincolnshire, founded. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 915.

1155. The church of Senlis, in France, rebuilt: consecrated in 1191. Gall. Christ., t. x. col. 1378.

1155. The Cistercian abbey at Stanley, in Wiltshire, founded. Chron. Petriburg. See also Monasticon, vol. v. p. 563.

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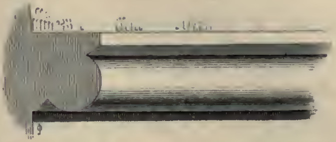
* These arms are attributed to the family of Anjou, but without any contemporary authority. We here give them only in order to point out the arbitrary appropriation which has been made of them.

† They are taken from an enamelled tablet, which was on his tomb at Mans, and is now preserved in the museum of that city.



Moulding in the Transepts.

1155—1177. Peterborough cathedral, transepts; the work continued by abbot Waterville. See the year 1117.

Style—Good Norman, not late in style; corresponding exactly with the choir.

1156—1160. St. Sepulchre's chapel at York built by archbishop Roger. Drake's Hist. of York, and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1475.

1156. Church of S. Michael, at Schwäbischall, Germany, built by Gebhard, bishop of Wurzburg. Heideloff's Architectural Ornaments, V. 4.

Style—Romanesque.

1157. King Henry II. restored and fortified the castles of Basingwerck and Rudland, in Flintshire, "et inter hæc duo castra unam domum militibus Templi construxit." Chron. Normanniæ, p. 993; Matth. Paris, Hist.; Nic. Trivet. Annal.; and Pennant's Tour in Wales, pp. 22, 23.

At Basingwerck there was also an abbey, which was founded in the year 1131 by Ranulph earl of Chester, and richly endowed about 1157 by Henry II. See Monasticon, vol. v. p. 261.

1157—1211. St. George de Bocherville, Normandy, chapter-house, built by abbot Victor, who became abbot in 1157, and died about 1211. The rich western doorway is also probably his work. See Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 20.

Style—Transition Norman.

1160. Bayeux cathedral restored and partly rebuilt by bishop Philip de Harcourt. Chron. Normanniæ, p. 998; Gallia Christiana, tom. xi. col. 363; and Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 74.

Style—Norman, late, and rich work: the arches of the nave appear to be of this date.

For engravings, see Pugin's and Cotman's Normandy.

1160. "Henricus rex Anglorum fecit tria castella munitissima, scilicet Gisors, Neafliam (Neaufle), et Novum-castellum (Neuchâtel), sita super fluvium Eptæ in confinio Normanniæ et Franciæ." Chron. Normanniæ, p. 997.

1161. The Leprous hospital, or Lazar-house at Beaulieu, about a mile from Caen, Normandy, founded by Henry II. "Domum Leprosorum juxta Cadomum mirabilem ædificavit." Chron. Normanniæ, p. 997.

The small church, which is still standing, and appears to be of the same date, probably belonged to that establishment.

Style—Late Norman. The doorway has rich mouldings.
Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 77.

1161. Adam, prior of Bermondsey, Surrey, made abbot of Evesham. "Iste multa bona opera operatus est domum suæ et locum ædificando, et ornando." Chron. Petriburg.

1161. King Henry II. enclosed a park, and built a royal mansion at Quévilly, near Rouen, Normandy. "Parcum et mansionem regiam fecit circa fustes plantatos apud Chivilejum juxta Rotomagum." Rob. de Monte Chron. v. Rerum Gallicarum Scriptores, tom. xiii. p. 306.

1163—1185. The choir of Notre Dame, at Paris.

It was commenced by bishop Maurice de Sully in the year 1163, and completed before 1185. Heraclius, the patriarch of Jerusalem, who had come to Paris to preach the crusade, celebrated high mass in the choir of this cathedral, on January 17th of the same year, in the presence of the bishop and his clergy. "Bishop Maurice de Sully did not live to complete the edifice he had founded, but at his death in 1196, left one hundred livres towards the expense of covering it with lead. After his death, in 1208, Pierre de Nemours, and the bishops his successors, terminated the erection of this grand ecclesiastical edifice, one of the earliest examples of the pointed style of architecture." Winkles, p. 34.

Style—Transition Norman and Early French: arches pointed, with flat soffits; capitals richly sculptured; pillars plain round; vaulting simple, with arch ribs, and groin ribs. The chapels round the choir are of considerably later date.

1163—1182. The choir of St. Germain des Près, Paris.

Transition from Norman.

1164. The Cistercian abbey at Cupar, in Fife, Scotland, founded by Malcolm IV. king of the Scots. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 283, and Camden's Britannia, p. 408.

1165—1191. Oakham castle, Rutlandshire, built by Walkelin de Ferrars. Camden's Britannia, vol. ii. p. 219.

Style—Transition from Norman to Early English: one of the capitals has the tooth-ornament. See Etchings by W. Twopeny, Esq., privately printed, Plate i.

1169—1185. The cathedral of Palermo, Sicily, entirely rebuilt by Walter of Hamele, (an Englishman,) archbishop of Palermo, and minister to the Sicilian king William II. It was consecrated in 1185. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, pp. 248, 249.

"Of the fabric of Walter little remains but the crypt, a portion of the south side of the church, and a portion of the east end. The south side has pointed windows, surrounded with a moulding peculiar to the Saracens; and under the eaves of the east end, grotesque heads are to be seen of Norman character."

1170—1174. Norham castle fortified by Hugh du Puiset, bishop of Durham. Some circumstances relating to the work and the architect will be found in Reginald of Durham, capp. xlvii. and liv.

1171. The crypt of York cathedral built by archbishop Roger. Godwin, p. 460.

Style—Late rich Norman: the vault has round ribs.

1172. The church of Savigny, in Normandy, commenced. De Caumont.

The earliest parts are in the Norman semicircular style.

1172. The abbey church of St. Bernard, at Chiaravalle, between Ancona and Sinigaglia, Italy. The date is recorded in an inscription on the principal entrance.

The style is Transition from Romanesque to Pointed, with heavy pillars, arches slightly pointed, windows round-headed; west end quite Romanesque. See D'Agincourt, Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens; Architecture, p. 60; Plates XXXV. Nos. 23, 24, 25., XLII. No. 5, LXX. Nos. 10, 11., and LXXIII. No. 31.

1174. The church of Maniace, near Bronte, in Sicily, built by Margaret of Navarre, mother of the Sicilian king William II., called the Good. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 169, and Illustrations, Pl. 20.

Style—Very like the usual Transition from Norman.

1174. The cathedral of Monreale, in Sicily, built by William II. king of Sicily. The bronze door, which is richly ornamented with small figures in compartments, is the work of Bonanno Pisano, who completed it in 1186. Serradifalco, Il Duomo di Monreale, &c. pp. 5—22, Plates i. to xiv.

"This cathedral is the latest and most splendid of the works of the Norman kings of Sicily. Latin in its shape, Norman in its colonnade, Byzantine in its mosaics, Greek in its sculpture, Saracenic and Norman in many of its mouldings, features, and details, it exhibits a most curious combination of styles, and is one of the most splendid monuments of the middle ages." Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 290. Pope Lucius III. in a bull addressed to the first archbishop of Monreale, dated 1182, mentions it as a work unrivalled since the days of the ancients.

See also Gally Knight's Saracenic and Norman Remains in Sicily, Plates xxiv. and xxv.

1174. The Campanile, or leaning tower of Pisa, Tuscany, built by Bonanno Pisano, and William of Inspruck. Under the first arcade, at the right side of the door, is the following inscription cut in stone, which records its foundation: A.D. MCLXXIV. CAMPANILE HOC FVIT FVNDATVM MENSE AVGVSTI.

Ranieri Grassi, in his work *Fabbriche Principali di Pisa*, and particularly in his *Descrizione Storica e Artistica di Pisa*, part i. pp. 97—109, has fully proved, against the opinion of some modern writers, that its inclination is the result of a premeditated plan, and not the consequence of its foundations having sunk.

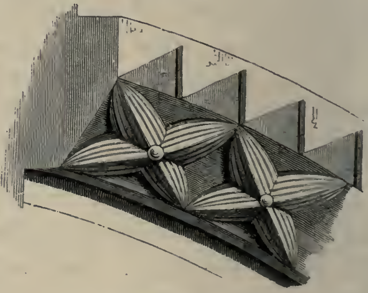
This tower is covered with arcades of small semicircular arches, and has no appearance of the Pointed style.

1174—1189. Nave of Ely cathedral finished by bishop Geoffrey, called Ridal. Godwin, p. 202.

Style—Late Norman; very light for that style.

1175. The rebuilding of Canterbury cathedral begun under the direction of William of Sens, a French architect of lively genius and good reputation. Gervas. Tract. de combust. et reparat. eccl. Doroborn., col. 1291.

1175—1181. The tomb of Henry I. count of Champagne, executed in his lifetime, and erected in the church of St. Stephen at Troyes, France, which also was built by him. He died March 17, 1181. De Caumont, Cours d'Antiquités, vol. vi. p. 371, Pl. 100.


Moulding, East Transept.

This tomb has a canopy supported by a Norman arcade richly ornamented, of late character, but without any trace of the pointed arch.

1176. The abbey church of St. Mary at Cirencester, Gloucestershire, consecrated. "Eodem anno XVI. Kal. Novembris, die dominica, dedicata est ecclesia canonicorum regularium Cirencestriæ in honore beatæ Dei genitricis Mariæ, a Bartholomæo Exoniensi episcopo, præsente domino rege." Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 316. v.

1177—1193. Peterborough cathedral; the nave, from the tower to the porch, built, and the chapel of St. Thomas finished, by abbot Benedict. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 353.

"Benedictus prior Cantuariensis factus est (anno 1177) abbas Burgi; qui fecit construere totam navem ecclesiæ Burgi ex lapide et ligno, a turre usque ad frontem, et capellam in honorem sancti Thomæ martyris ad portam monasterii." Chron. Petriburg.

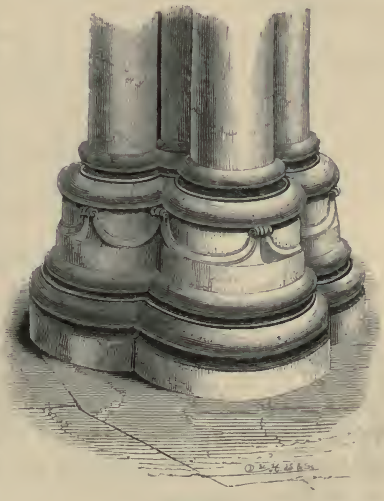
Style—The nave is good Norman, corresponding very nearly with the choir and transepts, and evidently a continuation of the original plan. The billet-moulding is discontinued. See under the years 1117 and 1155.

Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 9.

1178. The church of Lessay, in Normandy, consecrated. It was commenced towards the end of the eleventh century. De Caumont, Histoire Sommaire de l'Architecture, p. 138, and Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 98.

Style—Norman, unmixed: arches round throughout; no appearance of Transition.

1179. William of Sens, the architect, from a fall which he had, being rendered unable to continue his work in Canterbury cathedral, William, an Englishman, succeeds him, and carries on his plan. Trinity chapel, its crypts and corona, were built by him, and finished in 1184. Prof. Willis's Architect. Hist. of Canterbury Cathedral, pp. 51—62.



Base, Canterbury Cathedral.

1180. Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, consecrated. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Arcade, vol. ii. Pl. 5. Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 121. Capital, vol. ii. Pl. 29.

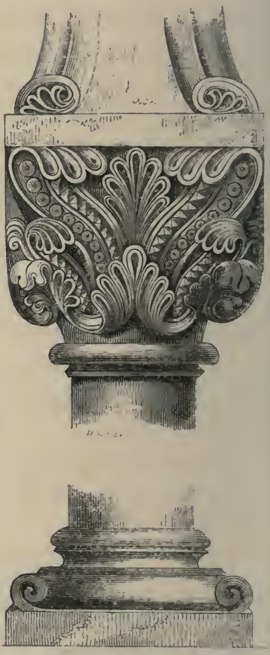
Style—Late Norman and Transition.

1180. Notre Dame, at Bruges, in Belgium, rebuilt by Gertrude, widow of Rodolphe, lord of Gruthuse, and viscount of Bruges, and by John her son. Its consecration took place in 1185. Beaucort, Descript. de Notre Dame à Bruges, p. 18; and Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i.

1180. The chapel of St. Walderich at Murrhard, in Germany, built by abbot Herbot.

Style—Romanesque.

For engravings see Heideloff's Architect. Ornaments, III. 1—3., and V. 1—3.



Capital and Base, S. Walderich's, Murrhard.

1180—1197. The galilee of Durham cathedral built by bishop Hugh du Puiset (corruptly Pudsey). Godwin, p. 512.

Style—Transition Norman.

Arch, vol. ii. Pl. 10.

circa 1180—1200. Romsey church, Hampshire.

A great part of this church is of Transition character, but parts are quite Early English.

Apse, vol. ii. Pl. 3.
Two Arches, vol. iii. Pl. 4.
Five Capitals, vol. iii. Pl. 15.
Base, vol. ii. Pl. 13.
Corbel Table, vol. ii. Pl. 37.
Window, vol. ii. Pl. 149.

1180—1200. Church of St. Thomas à Becket, Portsmouth.

From records in the possession of Thomas Thistlethwaite, Esq., of Southwick Park, Hampshire, it appears that about the first date John de Gisons granted to the church and canons of St. Mary of Southwick, a place to erect a chapel in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury, on his land called Sudeweda, in the island of Portsea, containing thirteen perches in length and twelve in width. There is besides a charter of Richard Toclyve, bishop of Winchester, addressed to Godfrey, prior of Southwick, in which, among other things, he confirms to the priory the *chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr*, which they *had begun to build*, with the consent and advice of the said bishop, in their parish of Portsea. Bishop Richard Toclyve was elected May 1, 1173, and died in 1189.

Style—Norman and Transition: the chancel remains.

Corbel table, vol. ii. Pl. 37.

1180, *vel circa*. Croyland abbey and church completed by

Robert de Radinges, who was appointed abbot in 1175, and died in 1190. Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 101.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

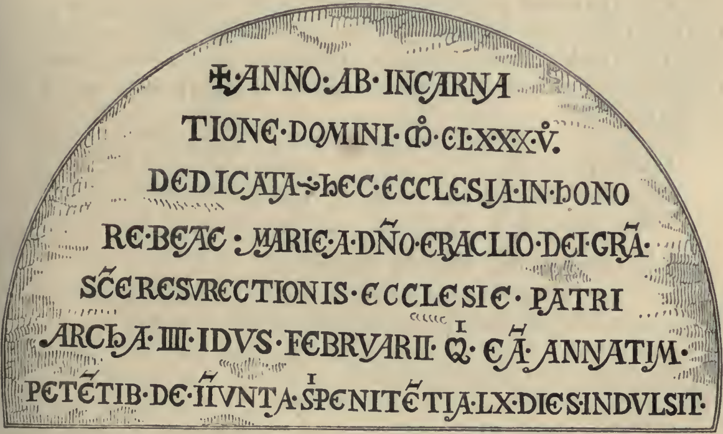
1181. The Carthusian priory of Witham, in Somersetshire, founded and endowed by king Henry II. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1.

1183. The belfry at Ghent, in Belgium, begun by Siger, chaplain of the city. The works were often interrupted, and not finished until 1339. Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i.

1183—1205. Bayeux cathedral, Normandy; the choir built by Henry de Beaumont, bishop of Bayeux, who died in 1205, and was buried in it. Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 75.

Style—Early pointed.

1185. Temple church, London, dedicated by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, as appears by the following inscription, formerly on the stone-work over the little door next the cloister, but broken by the workmen in the year 1695. It was written within a half circle, in great Saxon characters. Pegge's Sylloge, p. 28.



✠ANNO·AB·INCARNA
TIONE·DOMINI·M̊·C·LXXX·V̊.
DEDICATA·HEC·ECCLESIA·IN·HONO
RE·BEATE·MARIE·A·DÑO·ERACLIO·DEI·GRĀ·
SCE·RESVRECTIONIS·ECCLESIE·PATRI
ARCHA·IIII·IDVS·FEBRVARII·Q·EĀ·ANNATIM·
PETETIB·DE·IIVNTA·SPENITETIA·LX·DIES·INDVLSIT·

The round part of the church is Transition-Norman work. For engravings see Billings' Temple Church.

1185—1190. Dodford priory, in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, founded by king Henry II. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 944.

1185—1200. Glastonbury abbey, in Somersetshire, rebuilt. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 5 and 62.

Of that immense range of buildings, some fragments only remain, which are of Transition character, with a good deal of Early English work. For engravings see Vetusta Monumenta, vol. iv.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 3.
Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 77.
Buttress, vol. ii. Pl. 16.
Ornamented moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 58.
Turret, vol. ii. Pl. 89.

1186—1232. The church of Doberan, in Mecklenburg, Germany. Boisserée's Rhine Churches.

Style—Transition, and Early German.

1188. Clyve or Cleeve abbey, in Somersetshire, founded by William de Romare, earl of Lincoln. Monasticon, vol. v. p. 731.

This is in ruins, but some valuable portions remain.

Style—Early English.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF KING HENRY II.

St. Peter's church, Oxford; choir, with crypt, and part of the nave.

We have no record of the date of this church, but on comparing the groined roof of the choir with the work of William of Sens at Canterbury, the resemblance is so striking that there can be no doubt this is nearly of the same age: the plan of the vaulting is the same, and here also the pointed arch is used for the arch rib.

Style—Norman, richly ornamented.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 1.
Spire-turret, vol. i. p. 344.
Corbel-table, vol. iii. Pl. 23.
Abacus, vol. ii. Pl. 1.
Columns, vol. iii. Pl. 22.
Base, vol. ii. Pl. 13.

Malmsbury abbey church, Wiltshire.

Mr. Britton is disposed to assign this building to the time of Henry I., but in the absence of any direct testimony, the pointed arches must be considered as conclusive against such a supposition. The pillars and arches are massive, but the character of the mouldings and ornaments is *late* Norman.

Style—Transition.

Triforium, vol. ii. Pl. 140.
Column, vol. iii. Pl. 22.
Arches, vol. iii. Pl. 5 and 6.
Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 3.
Dripstone terminations, vol. ii. Pl. 39.

Arcades, St. John's, Devizes, vol. ii. Pl. 4; Wenlock, Shropshire, vol. iii. Pl. 3; Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, vol. ii. Pl. 5; Bristol Chapter-house, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

Arch, Fairford, Berkshire, vol. iii. Pl. 5.

Bosses, St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, vol. iii. Pl. 10.

Buttress, St. Mary's, Leicester, vol. ii. Pl. 21.

Capitals, Edgcott, Northamptonshire, vol. ii. Pl. 29; St. Nicholas, Blois, vol. ii. Pl. 29; St. Peter's, Northampton, vol. ii. Pl. 28.

Doorways, Fordington, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 46; Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 47; St. Ebbe's, Oxford, vol. ii. Pl. 45; Jews' house, Lincoln, vol. iii. Pl. 31; and Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, vol. ii. Pl. 46; Barfreston, Kent, vol. iii. Pl. 30.

Fireplace, Conisborough castle, Yorkshire, vol. ii. Pl. 54.

Fonts, Avebury and Bremhill, Wiltshire, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

Niche, Hadiscoe, Norfolk, vol. ii. Pl. 94.

Parapet, St. Etiénne, Caen, vol. ii. Pl. 97.

Pillars, Islip, Oxfordshire, and Appleton, Berkshire, vol. ii. Pl. 104.

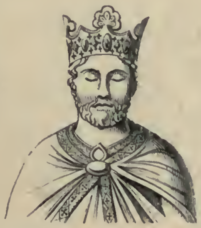
Porches, Kelso, Scotland, vol. ii. Pl. 115; Sherborne, Dorset, vol. ii. Pl. 115.

Screen, Compton, Surrey, vol. ii. Pl. 126.

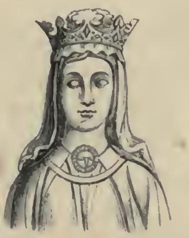
Sedilia, Wellingore, Lincolnshire, vol. ii. Pl. 130.

Turret, Bishop's Cleve, Gloucestershire, vol. i. p. 344.

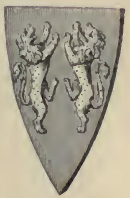
Windows, St. John's, Devizes; Sutton Courtney, Berks, vol. ii. Pl. 148; Barfreston, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 163.



HEAD OF RICHARD I.
From his monument at
Fontevraud.



HEAD OF BERENGARIA.
From her monument in the
Abbey of l'Espan.



1189—1199. Richard I. Cœur de Lion.

1190—1200. St. Giles's church, Oxford, built by Hugh bishop of Lincoln. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

The tower, nave, and aisles probably of this date.

Style—Transition and Early English. Window, vol. ii. Pl. 152.

1190—1210. Cloisters of St. Paul's, without the walls, at Rome. An inscription on the cornice records their erection at this date.

Style—Romanesque, arches round-headed: it is richly ornamented with mosaics, all of Roman pattern. See D'Agincourt, Histoire de l'Art par les Monuments, folio, vol. i. Plates 22 and 23.

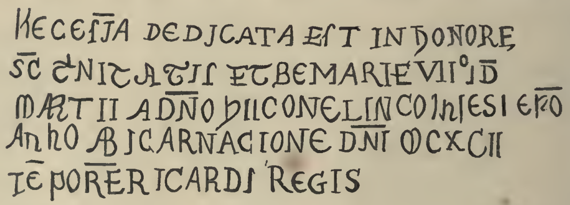
1190. The Cistercian abbey of Bonport, near Pont-de-l'Arche, in Normandy, founded by king Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Neustria Pia, p. 894; Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1110; and Dawson Turner's Tour in Normandy, vol. ii. p. 284, 285.

"A fine rose-window in the church of this abbey, and two specimens of the painted glass from its windows, the one representing angels holding musical instruments, supposed to be of the thirteenth century, the other containing a set of male and female heads of extraordinarily rich color, probably executed about a century later, are given by Willemin in his Monumens Français Inédites." Of the abbey itself there are only few remains to be seen.

1190. *vel circa.* The nunnery of Castle-Hedingham, Essex, founded by Alberic de Vere, first earl of Oxford, for his second wife, Lucia, who took the veil in it. Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 436.

Windows, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1192. Clee church, in Lincolnshire, consecrated by Hugh bishop of Lincoln, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin, as recorded by the following inscription:



HEC ECĪIA DEDICATA EST IN HONORE
SC̄ TNITATIS ET BE MARIE VII° ID
MARTII A DN̄O HUCONE LINCOLNIESI EP̄O
ANNO AB INCARNACIONE DN̄I MCXCII
TĒPORE RICARDI REGIS

See Pegge's Sylloge, p. 67.

This church has some fine Norman piers and arches.

1193—1214. The abbey of Altenburgh, in Germany. Boisserée's Rhine Churches.

Style—Early Pointed.

1195—1205. Winchester Lady-chapel, built by bishop Godfrey de Lucy. Milner's History of Winchester.

Style—Early English.

Stringcourse, vol. ii. Pl. 83. Base, vol. iii. Pl. 9.

1195—1214. St. Alban's abbey, western arches of the nave and west porch; recorded as the work of abbot John de Cella.

Style—Early English, early in the style.

1195—1250. Glasgow cathedral, commenced by bishop Joceline, who was consecrated in 1175, and completed by bishop Bondington, who was consecrated in 1233. Bishop Joceline's tomb in the crypt is an indication of that part having been completed by him.

Style—Early English, very pure, bold, and good. See Plans, Elevations, Sections, Details and Views, of the Cathedral of Glasgow, by J. Collie, Architect, London, 1835.

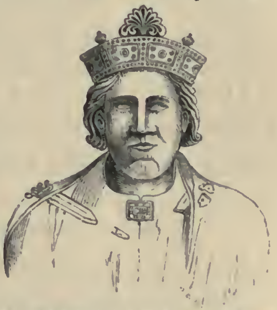
1195—1250. Lincoln cathedral, nave and transepts; commenced by bishop Hugh, who gave the design and began the work; and completed by bishop Robert, called Grosse-teste.

"His church of Lincolne he (bishop Hugh) caused to be all new built from the foundation, a great and memorable worke, and not possible to be performed by him without infinite helpe. . . . . He died at London in 1200 . . . . his body was presently conveyed to Lincolne . . . . and buried in the body of the east part of the church above the high aulter." Godwin, p. 237.

Style—Early English; very beautiful work with a good deal of ornament.
Base, vol. iii. Pl. 8. Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 6. Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 1.

1196. Château Gaillard, near Andelys, in Normandy, built by king Richard I. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., Matth. Paris Hist., and Chron. Petriburg.

This celebrated castle is said to have been built in one year. It was certainly completed before king Richard's death, for not a few of his charters are dated from it. Richard died under the walls of the castle of Chalus, now called the château de Chabrol, near Limoges, in France, on the 6th of April, 1199.



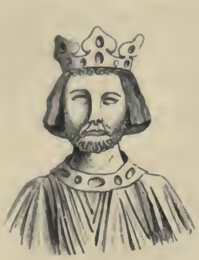
Head of king Richard, from his monument at Rouen.

1197. The church of St. Marthe, at Tarrascon, in France, consecrated. Bulletin Monum., vol. xi. p. 98.

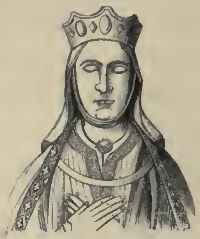
1198. The nunnery of St. Antoine at Paris, founded. "Quædam mulieres ad prædicationem Fulconis Parisiensis presbyteri conjugium respuentes, et soli Deo servire cupientes, in abbatia sancti Antonii Parisius collocata sunt, quæ, causa illarum, eo tempore fundata fuit." Guill. de Nangiaco Chron.

1198—1215. The galilee of Ely cathedral built by bishop Eustace. "Ipse construxit novam Galileam a fundamentis versus occidentem." Anglia Sacra, tom. i. p. 634.

Style—Early English; lancet and trefoil-headed windows.



HEAD OF KING JOHN,
From his monument in
Worcester Cathedral.



ISABELLA OF ANGOULEME,
From her monument at
Fontevraud.

1199—1216. John.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE EARLY PART OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN, OR ABOUT THE YEAR 1200.

Arcades, Connington, Hunt., vol. iii. Pl. 1; and St. James's, Bristol, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

Arches, St. Mary's, Devizes; Walsoken, Norfolk, vol. iii. Pl. 5, 6.

Corbel table, Adel, Yorkshire, vol. iii. Pl. 23.

Fonts, Binsey, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 58; Bodmin, Cornwall, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

Piscina, Hexham, Northumberland, vol. ii. Pl. 72.

Window, Pythagoras' school, Cambridge, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1199. The cathedral church of Chichester, which had been extremely injured by fire in 1186, and afterwards restored by bishop Seffride the Second, was in this year re-consecrated. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1162. See also Godwin, p. 385.

Style—Norman. Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1200. Norwich cathedral. Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 2.

"This man (John of Oxford) finished the church which Herbert (being prevented by death) had left unperfected. . . . . In his time the cathedrall church was again defaced with fire in the second yeare of king John." Godwin, p. 344.

Style—Norman. Base, vol. iii. Pl. 8.

1200. The parish church of Boppard on the Rhine. De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 168.

The choir may belong to the middle of the thirteenth century, it is an excellent specimen of the Transition style.

circa 1200. The Cathedral of Limburg, Germany. Moller's Memorials, translated by Leeds, p. 115.

"Judging from the style of its architecture, we may fix the close of the twelfth, and the early part of the thirteenth century, as the period to which it belongs."

1201—1304. The Market Hall, or Hôtel de Ville, at Ypres, in Belgium, commenced by Baldwin IX., count of Flanders, but not finished until 1304. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i. p. 49.

It is one of the finest Gothic structures in the world, of immense size, and uniform throughout. On the first floor are two very long halls, reaching the entire length of the building, which have their original plain open timber roofs; the windows have early tracery, consisting chiefly of trefoils; along the ridge of the roof is an elegant crest of open Gothic work. The central tower is very lofty and grand.

Style—Early Pointed, and Early Decorated.

1201—1220. The cathedral of Rouen, in Normandy, rebuilt from the design, and under the direction of Ingelramnus, the same architect employed a few years afterwards in the construction of the new abbey church of Bec. See the year 1214. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 502, and Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, pp. 28—30.

The north transept, and part of the choir are of this date. Of the former edifice, consecrated by archbishop Maurilius in 1062 (see under that year), nothing more remains than the lower part of the north-western tower, called the tower of St. Romain, the adjoining parts of the west front, and its two lateral portals.

Style—Early French.

1202. The monument of Alanus, abbot of Tewkesbury, in the south aisle of Tewkesbury church. Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 54.

Style—Early English; trefoiled arch.

1203—1218. Worcester cathedral, which had been burnt down in 1202, was rebuilt between these two dates. Its dedication took place on the 7th of June, 1218, in the presence of the young king Henry III., five bishops, and many abbots and barons. Chron. Petriburgense; Anglia Sacra, t. i. p. 484, and Monasticon, vol. i. p. 573.

The choir with its aisles, and the presbytery, are of this period, though cased on the exterior with Perpendicular work.

Style—Pure Early English. Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1204. The abbey of Beaulieu, in Hampshire, founded by king John. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 680.

For particulars, see Carter's account and architectural illustrations of it, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii.

Style—Early English. Pulpit, vol. ii. Pl. 119.

1205—1246. Fountain's abbey, near Ripon, Yorkshire, rebuilt. Abbot John de Eboraco (York) began the fabric of the church soon after 1204, laying the foundations, and raising some pillars. John Pherd, the next abbot, carried on the work, and John de Cantia (Kent), his successor, finished the structure. This abbot also built the cloister, infirmary, and an apartment for the entertainment of the poor. He died in 1246; whence it appears, says Burton, that this fabric was erected in less than the space of forty years. Monasticon, vol. v. p. 286.

Style—Pure and good Early English.

1206. The church of St. Mary, at Toscanella, in Italy, dedicated, as recorded by an inscription therein.

Style—Transition from Romanesque to Early Gothic, but principally Romanesque.

For engravings, see Gailhabaud, Ancient and Modern Architecture.

1206—1231. The chapel of the Hôtel-Dieu, at Bayeux, in Normandy, built by Robert d'Abléches, bishop of Bayeux. Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 76.

A very elegant specimen of the Early Pointed style, with lancet windows and groined roof.

1207. Four altars in the new church at Dunstaple in Bedfordshire, dedicated. "Dedicata sunt in ecclesia nostra altare S. Mariæ, et altare S. Frehemundi, et altare S. Nicholai, et altare S. Jacobi." Annal. de Dunstaple.

1208. St. Quirin at Neuss, Germany. Boisserée, Denkmale der Baukunst am Nieder-Rhein, p. 28.

Style—Transition, with more of the Early Pointed character.

1208—1304. The apse and choir of the cathedral of Troyes, in France, commenced by bishop Hervée. In 1228 the whole church was much injured by a violent hurricane, but was afterwards restored, and the works were carried on till the beginning of the 13th century. Gall. Christ., tom. xii. p. 483, and coll. 505, 506; and Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, pp. 637—638.

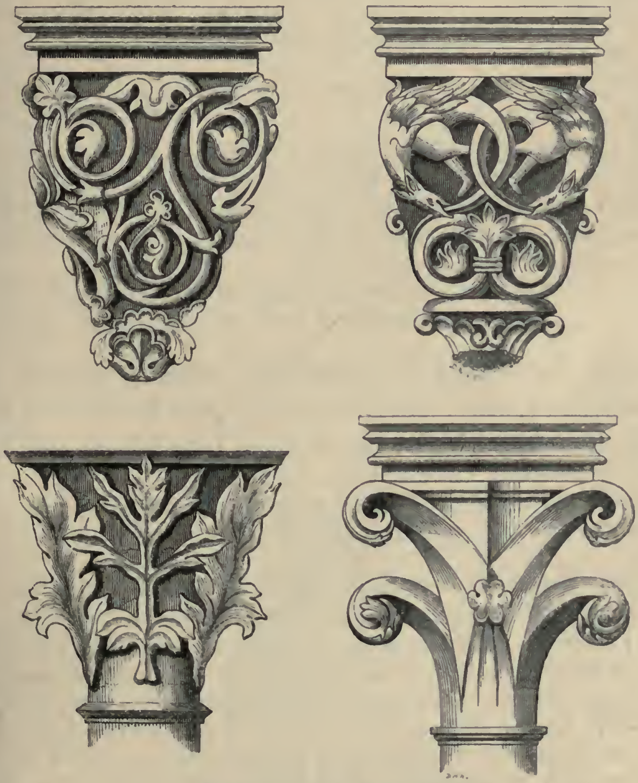
1210. The parish church at Sinzig, on the Rhine. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., p. 199.

Style—Transition, approaching the Early Pointed style.

See Boisserée, plate 53 to 55.

1210—1220. The choir of the church of Gelnhausen, in the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, built. Kallenbach, Chronologie der Deutsch-mittelalterlichen Baukunst, I. abtheilung.

A very beautiful example of Early German Gothic, with banded shafts, and capitals enriched with foliage of the stiff-leaf character.



CORBELS AND CAPITALS, GELNHAUSEN.

1210—1233. The choir of the abbey church of Heisterbach, on the Ahr, in Germany; which was begun in 1210, and consecrated in 1233. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., p. 201.

This church is represented in a very complete manner by Boisserée, Plates 39—44.

Style—Transition.

1211—1241. The cathedral of Rheims, in France, rebuilt under the direction of the architect Robert de Coucy, who furnished the design and completed the work. Bourassé, Les Cathédrales de France, pp. 58, 59, and De Caumont, Hist. de l'Archit. Relig., p. 377.

Style—Early French, richly ornamented with sculpture.

1212. The nave, central tower, and cupola of St. Gereon's church, at Cologne. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., p. 211.

Style—Transition, with more of the Early Pointed style.

For engravings see Boisserée, Plates 61—63.

1212. The choir of the cathedral of Soissons, in France, completed.

The following inscription, discovered by M. de Caumont on the wall by the side of the choir itself, shews that it was finished at this date:—ANNO : MILLENO : BISCENTENO : DVODENO : HVNC : INTRARE : CHORVM : CEPIT : GREX : CANONICORVM : TERCIO : IDVS : MAII. De Caumont, Hist. Sommaire de l'Architecture, p. 166, and Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 658.

Style—Transition from Norman, and Early French.

Capital, vol. ii. Pl. 29.

1213. The church of Dunstaple, being completed, was dedicated this year. "In festo sancti Lucæ dedicata est ecclesia de Dunstaple ab Hugone secundo Lincolniense episcopo." Annal. de Dunstaple, and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 241.

Style—Some portions of this church are good Early English: but the greater part is Norman; and there are many Perpendicular insertions.

1214. The abbey church of Bec, in Normandy, rebuilt.

"Jactis in altum fundamentis, ipse (Richardus de Sancto Leodegario, abbas Becci) manibus suis primum lapide, circumstante conventu suo, super fundamentum posuit, prima die lunæ Quadragesimæ, procurante et cooperante Ingelramno, magistro operis beatæ Mariæ Rothomagensis, cujus consilio se commisit. Idem vero Ingelramnus viriliter agens, opus incœptum primo anno cum magna virtute ædificavit; et frontem ecclesiæ et navem in longitudinem auxit, et duabus amplissimis turribus mirifice adornavit. Peracto autem anno et semi, retraxit se aliquantulum, opus retardando, et non, ut promiserat, perficiendo. Quo viso, et comperto, abbas sapienti usus consilio, jam uno anno, et octo mensibus expletis, amoto Ingelramno, ipso facto tradidit illud opus ad perficiendum magistro Walterio de Mellento, qui tertio anno adduxit et exaltavit prædictum opus." Chron. Beccense, pp. 214, 215.

1215. Hales Owen abbey, in Shropshire, founded by king John. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 926.

Style—Early English. Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1215—1220. The porch of the cloisters of Maulbronn, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg built. Kallenbach, Chronologie der Deutsch-mittelalterlichen Baukunst, II. abtheilung.

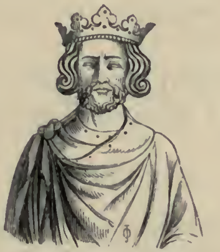
Style—Early German with round arches, but trefoil heads to the lights; a small circle in the head of each window, and banded shafts.

1215—1222. Robert de Lyndesheye, abbot of Peterborough, built the chancel of the church at Oxney, in Northamptonshire; which was afterwards lengthened by Godfrey of Croyland, another abbot of that monastery. Monasticon, vol. i. pp. 354, and 358.

Oxney belonged to the monastery of Peterborough, which had a cell, or small priory there. Some remains of these buildings are still to be seen. Part of the cell is now a farm-house. The hall and dairy have arched stone roofs, with ribs crossing each other at the top, and supported by low pillars. In the dairy remains also the old floor, which is of Barnack stone.

1215, vel circa. The church of St. Sebald at Nuremberg, in Germany, built. Kallenbach, Chronologie, &c., II. abtheilung.

Style—Romanesque, and Transition.



HEAD OF KING HENRY III.
From his monument in Westminster abbey.

1216—1272. Henry III.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE EARLY PART OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III., BEING ALL IN THE EARLY ENGLISH STYLE.

Beverley minster, Yorkshire. Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 4; Base, vol. ii. Pl. 14; Base-mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 83; Windows, vol. ii. Pl. 163.

Christ Church cathedral, chapter-house, &c., Oxford. Abacus, chapter-house, vol. ii. Pl. 1; Arch in the Lady chapel, vol. ii. Pl. 10; Boss, vol. ii. Pl. 18; Tower and Spire, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

Skelton church, Yorkshire. Bell-cot, vol. ii. Pl. 17.
Stockbury church, Kent. Base, vol. ii. Pl. 14; Capital, vol. ii. Pl. 30.
Tidmarsh Church, Berks. Apse, vol. ii. Pl. 3.

Arcade and Moulding, Haddenham church, Bucks, vol. ii. Plates 6 and 83.
Bell-cot, Glastonbury, vol. ii. Pl. 17.
Capitals, St. Nicholas, Blois, and Bloxham, Oxon, vol. ii. Pl. 30; Haseley, Oxon, and Hereford cathedral, vol. i. p. 84.
Corbel-tables, Broadwater, Sussex, vol. i. p. 3; Ketton, Rutland, vol. i. p. 154.
Doorways, Great Haseley, and Kidlington, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 48.
Fonts, St. Giles's, Oxford, vol. ii. Pl. 59; Barnack, Northamptonshire, and Lostwithiel, Cornwall, vol. iii. Pl. 34.
Mouldings, Shere, Surrey, vol. ii. Pl. 83; Great Haseley, and Kidlington, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 84; Chipping Warden, Northants., vol. ii. Pl. 85.
Pillars, Eu, in Normandy, vol. ii. Pl. 107.
Pinnacle, Battle church, Sussex, vol. i. p. 287.
Piscina, Cowling, Suffolk, vol. ii. Pl. 112.
Tower, Middleton Stoney, Oxon, vol. ii. Pl. 139.
Window, Witney, Oxon, vol. ii. Pl. 130.

1216—1220. The chapter-house of the abbey of Rammersdorf, near the Rhine, built. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., p. 190 and 191, and Boisserée, Denkmale der Baukunst am Nieder-Rhein, Pl. 58.

Style—Transition, with more of the Early German character.

1217—1254. The choir, surrounding chapels, and transepts of the cathedral of Le Mans, in France, built. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 132 *.

Style—Early French.

1219. The vaulting of the church of the Apostles at Cologne. De Lassaulx s Notes, &c., pp. 211, 212.

Style—Transition. For engravings see Boisserée.

1219. The church of St. Leonard at Francfort on the Maine. Von Lersner's Frankfurter Chronik., II. p. 112.

"The ground on which this church is built is said to have been given to the city by the emperor Frederic the Second, in the year 1219, in order to erect, as the document of this donation has it, a chapel in honour of the Virgin Mary

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* Amongst other monuments, this cathedral contains that of Berengaria, queen of Richard Cœur de Lion, brought from the abbey of L' Epau, where she was buried.

and St. George, whose figures are seen in the field of the arched gateway." Moller, Denkmaler der Deutschen Baukunst, p. 14. Pl. xi.

Style—Transition. The doorway is round-headed; the capitals and ornaments partake of the early Gothic character.

1220. The baptistery of Parma, in Italy, commenced, as appears by the following inscription on the lintel of the doorway.

BIS DENIS DEMPTIS ANNIS DE MILLE DVCENTIS
INCEPIT DICTVS OPVS HOC SCVLPTOR BENEDICTVS.

1220—1258. Salisbury cathedral, commenced by bishop Richard Poore in 1220, who died in 1237, and was buried in the choir; completed by bishop Giles de Bridport, and consecrated in 1258. Leland, Itin. vol. iii. p. 92, and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1292.

Style—Early English.

Arcades, vol. iii. Pl. 2.
Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 6.
Basement Mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 83.
Bases, vol. iii. Pl. 8.
Boss, vol. iii. Pl. 10.
Bracket, vol. iii. Pl. 12.
Buttresses, vol. iii. Pl. 13.
Capitals, vol. iii. Pl. 16.
Compartments, vol. iii. Pl. 19.
Corbel Tables, vol. ii. Pl. 37, and vol. iii. Pl. 23.
Crockets, vol. iii. Pl. 24.
Crosses on Gables, vol. iii. Pl. 25.
Doors, vol. ii. Pl. 49, and vol. iii. Pl. 21.
Flying Buttresses, vol. iii. Pl. 14.
Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 83.
Ornamented Moulding to the old organ screen, vol. ii. Pl. 85.
Parapet, vol. ii. Pl. 97.
Pillar, vol. ii. Pl. 104.
Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 121.
Vault, vol. ii. Pl. 145.
Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1220—1272. Freiburg minster, in the Breisgau, Germany, built. Moller's Memorials of German Gothic Architecture, transl. by Leeds, p. 142.

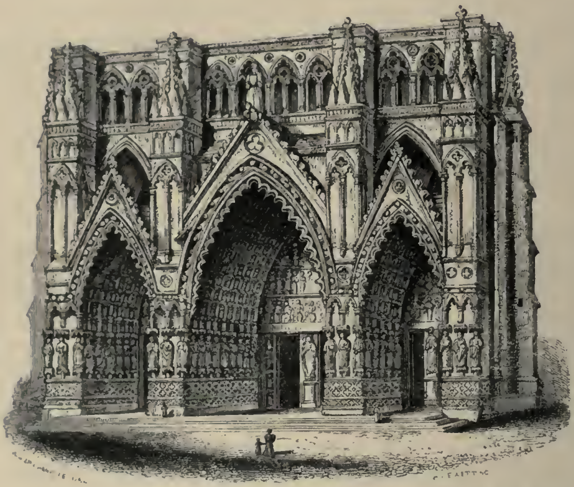
For engravings, see Moller, Denkmaler der Deutschen Baukunst.

Style—Early Pointed. The windows have foliated circles in their heads.

1220—1288. The cathedral of Amiens in France. It was begun in 1220 by Robert de Luzarches, a celebrated architect of that time, who gave the design; continued by Thomas de Cormon, and completed by his son Renaud in 1288. De Caumont, Cours d' Antiquités Monumentales, part vi. p. 398, and Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, pp. 20, 21.

This splendid building, though commenced at the same time with the cathedral of Salisbury, is in a more mature style. See Whewell's Architectural Notes, pp. 239, 245.

Style—Early Gothic, and part Decorated, with geometrical tracery.



THE WESTERN PORCHES, AMIENS CATHEDRAL.

1221. "Hugo, abbas Abendoniæ, vir dapsilis et largus, obiit. Hic multa bona fecit, nam novum opus (the abbey church, or part of it) inchoavit, et consummavit in vita sua, et ante mortem missam ibidem celebravit; et jacet ex parte borealis." Abingdon Chron.

Of the abbey church nothing exists; but of the abbey, besides other remains, there is a good Early English fireplace and chimney, and also a groined vault of the same style.

Chimney, vol. ii. Pl. 32.

1221. The foundation stone of the Lady chapel in Westminster abbey, laid by king Henry III. Matth. Paris, Hist., p. 310.

This chapel was pulled down to make way for the new one, which king Henry VII. erected on its site.

1221. Sion church, at Cologne, erected. Gelenius, De sacr. et civil. magnit. Colon. p. 529., and Boisserée, Denkmale der Baukunst am Nieder-Rhein, p. 38.

Style—Transition, but more Early Gothic.

1221—1270. The church of St. Martin at Ypres, in Belgium. The chancel was commenced in 1221, and the nave in 1254.

The consecration of the whole church took place in 1270. Flandr. Illustr., vol. i. p. 357; and Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i. p. 56.

Style—The chancel, Early Gothic; the nave, Decorated.

1222—1243. St. Mary's church at Treves. De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 208.

1223. The nave, and west front of Notre-Dame, at Paris, finished. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 403.

Style—Early French; a very fine example.

1224. The foundation laid by bishop William de Blois, of the new front of Worcester cathedral. Annal. Vigorn. See A.D. 1202.

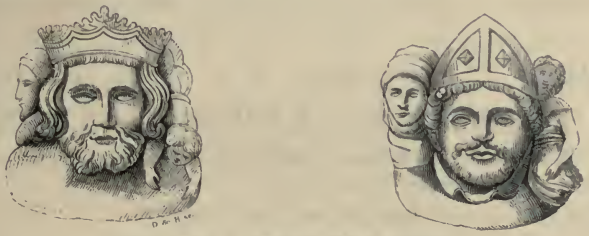
The same bishop built the chapel of the charnel-house with its crypt. He was consecrated in 1218, and died in August 1236. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 573.

1224—1250. Exeter chapter-house, built. Britton's Hist. of Exeter Cathedral, p. 127.

The lower part is of this period. The superstructure was begun by bishop Edmund de Lacy, about 1450, and finished by George Newill his successor.

Style—The lower part, good Early English; the upper part, and roof, Perpendicular.

1225—1239. Wells cathedral, west front, nave, and western part of choir, and the chapel in the bishop's palace, built by bishop Joceline de Welles, who was buried in the choir in 1242. It was dedicated in 1239. Nic. Trivet. Annal., sub anno 1206, Anglia Sacra, pars i. p. 564; and Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 277.



CORBEL HEADS IN THE NAVE, WELLS CATHEDRAL.

"Moreover in building he (bishop Joceline) bestowed inestimable summes of money. He built a stately chappell in his palace at Welles, and another at Owky, as also many other edifices in the same houses: and lastly, the church of Welles itselfe being now ready to fall to the ground, notwithstanding the great cost bestowed upon it by bishop Robert; he pulled downe the greater part of it, to witte, all the west ende, built it a new from the very foundation, and hallowed or dedicated it October 23, 1239. Having continued in this bishopricke 37 yeeres, he died at last November 19, 1242, and was buried in the middle of the quier that he had built, under a marble tombe, of late yeeres, monsterously defaced." Godwin, Catal. of the Bishops of Engl., p. 296.

Style—Early English, very much enriched with carved work and figures, remarkable for their excellent workmanship and elegance of design.

Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 4. Base, vol. iii. Pl. 9. Bosses, vol. iii. Pl. 11.
Bracket, vol. iii. Pl. 12. Corbel, vol. ii. Pl. 35.

1225—1239. The choir of Rochester cathedral built by William de Hoo, then sacrist, and afterwards prior of the monastery there. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 158; and Hasted's History of Kent, vol. ii. p. 23.

Style—Pure Early English.

1225—1270. The apse and choir of the cathedral of Beauvais, in France, built.

The vaulting fell in as soon as the church was finished, and was reconstructed in 1272. Twelve years afterwards it again fell in, and forty years more were employed in rebuilding it in the manner it now stands. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, pp. 38, 39; Whewell's Architectural Notes, p. 250; and Winkles' French Cathedrals, p. 108.

Style—Early French; the pillars have attached shafts, banded; the windows have geometrical tracery.

1226—1270. The cathedral, now the parish church of St. Peter, at Lisieux, in Normandy, rebuilt. Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, pp. 51, 52.

The former building had been destroyed by fire in 1226 (Gallia Christ., t. xi. col. 782), and bishop Fulco was buried in the new choir in 1267 (ibid. col. 783).

Style—Early French.

1226, vel circa. The church of St. Gudule, at Brussels, rebuilt by Henry, first duke of Brabant, but not finished until two centuries afterwards. Rombaut, Bruxelles illustrée, tom. ii.; and see also Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i.

Parts of the present choir and nave are of this date.

1227. The abbey church of Longpont, in Picardy, consecrated. De Caumont, Hist. de l'Archit. Relig., p. 377.

This church is now in ruins, but still affords a very fine example of the Early French style.

1227—1232. Henton priory, in Somersetshire, founded by Ela, countess of Salisbury, widow of William Longespée. It was begun in 1227, and finished in 1232. Nic. Triveti Annal. p. 182, and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 3.

"The present manor-house of Henton was erected out of the ruins of the priory, of which several parts, such as the chapel, out-chapel, charnel-house, and granary, are still remaining." Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 5.

1227—1250. The south transept of York cathedral, built by archbishop Walter Gray. Britton's Hist. of York Cathedral; Appendix of Documents from the Chapter Archives, p. 79.

Style—Good Early English. Capital, vol. iii. Pl. 16.

1228. Stephen de Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, dies. "Inter alia bona, quæ fecit, etiam pulchram aulam, quæ est in palatio Cantuariæ, ædificavit." Nic. Triveti Annal., p. 182.

Godwin (Catal. of the Bishops of Engl., p. 64.) mentions that "the archbishop's pallace at Canterbury was said to have beene built in a manner all by this Stephen Langton:" adding: "Moreover it is delivered that he bestowed great cost in making a faire horologe in the south crosse isle of the church, neere which he lieth buried, his monument being situate in a manner just under the altar."

1228—1230. The church of St. Francis at Assisi, in Italy. D' Agincourt, Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens, tom. i. p. 62. Pl. xxxvii.

Style—Early Pointed with a Romanesque tower; the pillars massive, clustered; arches pointed; windows of two lancet lights, with a small quatrefoil pierced through the solid head, one of the earliest approaches to tracery.

1230, *vel circa*. The church of Paul's Cray, in Kent.

Abacus, vol. ii. Pl. 1.	Door, vol. ii. Pl. 49.
Base, vol. ii. Pl. 14.	Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 83.

1230—1240. The choir of the Dominicans' church at Halle, in Germany, built. Kallenbach, Chronologie, &c., I. abtheilung.

c. 1230—1260. The cathedral of Chartres, in France, rebuilt. In 1260 this church was reconsecrated, and, at the request of king Louis IX., dedicated to the blessed Virgin by bishop Pierre de Maincy. Gall. Christ., tom. viii. col. 1164; Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 557; and Winkles' French Cathedrals, p. 69.

The choir, nave, aisles, and transepts are of this time. The north spire, and some other parts, are of a later date.

Pillar, vol. ii. Pl. 108.

1230—1276. The church of the Dominican Friars at Louvain, in Belgium, commenced about 1230, but not finished till 1376. De Jonghe, Belgium Dominicanum, p. 130; and Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i.

1231. The abbey church of St. Denys, in France, partly rebuilt. "Consilio regis Franciae Ludovici (IX.) et religiosorum virorum, ecclesiæ sancti Dionysii in Francia renovatur sub abbate Odone Clementis; quod antea monachi facere non audebant, propter dedicationis mysterium quod eadem ecclesia noscitur a Domino suscepisse." Guill. de Nangiaco Chron.

Part of the choir and part also of the nave are of this date. De Caumont, Hist. Somm. de l'Architecture, p. 167.

1232—1238. Lacock, or Laycock nunnery, in Wiltshire, founded by Ela, countess of Salisbury, widow of William Longespée, the 1st. Nic. Triveti Annal., p. 184; and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 500.

The remains of this nunnery are considerable. A minute account of them will be found in the Beauties of England and Wales, vol. xvi. pp. 557—561.

Bracket, vol. iii. Pl. 12.

1232—1250. Ketton church, in Rutlandshire. "Hugh de Wells, bishop of Lincoln, by his deed dated the 5th of August, in the 23rd year of his consecration, 16 Hen. III. (1232), granted a release of 20 days' penance to all those who should contribute any thing to the building or reparation of the church of the blessed Mary at Ketton, at that time ruinous." Blore's Hist. of Rutl., p. 183.

Style—Early English, with a curious mixture of Norman forms and details (see Rickman, p. 231, 4th edit.). It is therefore probable that parts of the older church were retained when this rebuilding or reparation took place.

Ornamented mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 85.

1235. The monastery of St. Scholastica at Subiaco, near Rome, finished. The following inscription, still remaining on a cornice in the cloisters, records the names of the architects, and that of the abbot then governing that establishment.

COSMAS · ET FILII · LVC · IA · ĀLT . ROMANI · CIVES · IN MARMORIS ARTE PERITI · HOC OPVS EXPLERV̄T · AB̄ĪS TP̄Ē LANDI.

D' Agincourt, Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens, tom. i. p. 28. Pl. xxix.

Style—Romanesque, with semicircular arches, on slender pillars having elongated capitals: under the tower there are pointed arches.

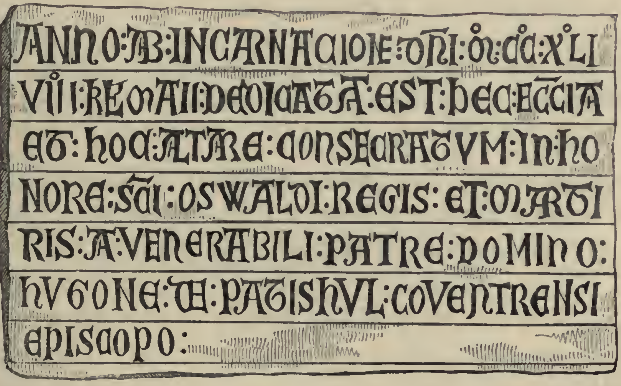
1235—1239. The church of Notre Dame de Pamele at Audernaerde, in Belgium, commenced by Arnould, lord of Audernaerde, and completed four years afterwards by Alix, his widow. Vander Mersch, Notice sur l'Eglise de Pamele; see Messager des Sciences et des Arts, 1. Serie, vol. iii. p. 424, and Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i.

1235—1252. The presbytery of Ely cathedral built by bishop Hugh Northwolde. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 463; and Bentham's Hist. of Ely, p. 148.

"This man (bp. Northwolde) is much commended for his house-keeping and liberality unto the poor, which may well seeme strange, considering the infinite deale of money spent by him in building of his church and houses. The presbytery of the cathedral church he raised from the very foundation, and built a steeple of wood toward the Galilee at the west end of the church. This noble worke he finished in seventeene yeeres, with the charge of 5350l. 18s. 8d., and the seventeene daie of September, 1253 (1252), he dedicated it in the presence of the king, and his sonne prince Edward &c." Godwin's Catal. of the English Bishops, p. 208.

Style—Early English. Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1235—1241. Ashbourn church, in Derbyshire. The following inscription on a brass plate in this church, records the date of its dedication. See Pegge's Sylloge, p. 32.



ANNO:AB:INCARNACIONE:DNI:M:CC:XLI
VIII:KL:MAII:DEDICATA:EST:HEC:ECCIA
ET:HOC:ALTARE:CONSECRATUM:IN:HO
NORE:SCI:OSWALDI:REGIS:ET:MARTI
RIS:A:VENERABILI:PATRE:DOMINO:
HUGONE:DE:PATISHUL:COVENTRENSI
EPISCOPO:

Hugh de Patishul was consecrated bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, July 1, 1240, and died Dec. 8, 1241.

Style—Early English, with triple lancet windows.

1235—1250. The town hall of Marburg, in Germany, built. Kallenbach, Chronologie der Deutsch-mittelalterlichen Baukunst, I. abtheilung.

1235—1283. The church of St. Elisabeth at Marburg, in Germany. Moller's Memorials of German-Gothic Architecture, transl. by Leeds, pp. 90—144

Style—Early Gothic, corresponding to our Early English. Moller considers this as the very earliest building in Germany, in which this style is consistently maintained.

For engravings of it, see Moller, Denkmäler der Deutschen Baukunst.

1238. Peterborough cathedral re-dedicated. Matth. Paris. Hist., p. 407; Chron. Petriburg. sub anno 1237; and Monasticon, vol. i. p. 355.

The west front was probably built about this date.

Style—Good Early English.

Corbel-table, vol. iii. Pl. 23. Crosses on Gables, vol. iii. Pl. 27.
Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1238. The church of Santa Maria at Randazzo, in Sicily, built, as recorded by the following inscription in one of its walls:—ANNO DOMINI . MCCXXXVIII . ACTVM EST HOC OPVS.— The architect, according to another inscription, which is also there on a block of lava in the walls, was Leo Cumier. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, pp. 76—78.

1238. St. Neot's church, in Huntingdonshire, newly rebuilt, and consecrated. Chron. Beccense, p. 215.

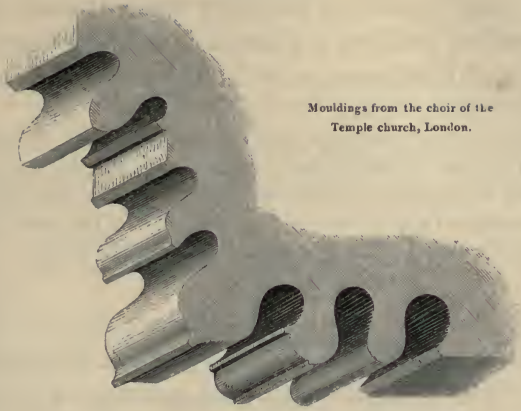
No remains of the ancient priory, to which this church belonged, at present exist. The columns of the south-west gate, with a pointed arch forming the entrance to the porter's lodge, its last vestiges, were taken down in 1814. Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 470.

1239, *vel circa*. The present cathedral of Quimper, in Brittany, begun; but not finished till the beginning of the 16th century. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, pp. 285—288.

1240. The new choir of the Temple church, London, being finished, the whole church was re-consecrated. "Tempore quoque sub eodem dedicata est nobilis ecclesia structuræ aspectabilis novi Templi Londinensis, præsente rege et multis regni magnatibus." Matth. Paris. Hist., p. 326; Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 817, and Stow's Survey of London, p. 754.

This addition to the old round church is pure Early English.

Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 121.



Mouldings from the choir of the Temple church, London.

1240. Aylesford Carmelites' Friary, in Kent, founded by Richard de Grey, lord of Codnor. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1571.

1240. The church of Notre Dame at Tongres, in Belgium, rebuilt. Its construction, judging from the style of the different parts, must have lasted at least a century and a half. Droixhe, Essai Hist. et Crit. sur Tongres, in the Messager des Sciences et des Arts, 1. Serie, vol. vi. p. 270; and Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i.

1240—1251. Hayles abbey, in Gloucestershire, founded by Richard, earl of Cornwall, afterwards king of the Romans. The monks were introduced in it in 1246, and in 1251 the church was dedicated. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. pp. 686—688.

The church and most of the surrounding edifices were burnt down in 1271, but were repaired, and in 1277 the church was again consecrated.

The only remains of these buildings are a part of the entrance tower, some broken arches of the cloister, the conventual barn, and some of the offices made into cottages.

1240—1255. Lincoln cathedral, which had been much injured by the fall of a great part of the central tower, was repaired by bishop Robert Grosse-teste. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1268.

The Chronicon Petriburgense alludes probably to that fall under the year 1237, where it says: "Ruina ecclesiae Lincolniensis, propter artificii insolentiam."

1242. Prior Thomas de Melsonby began the new fabric of the cathedral of Durham, the bishop Nicholas of Farnham, and the church of Bedlington, contributing thereto. Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores Tres, p. 41.

To what part of the building the words *novam fabricam* of the text refer, is not precisely known. Godwin, in his Catalogue of the English Bishops, p. 519, mentions only that bishop Nicholas, "together with Thomas Melscomb, prior, covered the cathedral with a new roof the yeere 1242." The vault of the nave, however, and the chapel of the nine altars, appear of this date.

1244. St. Bartholomew's hospital, without the town of Sandwich, Kent, founded, or more probably rebuilt and enlarged, by sir Henry de Sandwich. Hasted's History of Kent, vol. iv. p. 270.

The chapel is beautiful Early English work, and contains the tomb of sir Henry with his figure in ring armour.

1245. King Henry III. ordered the east end, the tower, and the transepts of Westminster abbey church, to be taken down, and rebuilt on a larger scale and in a more elegant form, at his own expense. "Eodem vero anno dominus rex, devotione, quam habuit adversus sanctum Aeduardum, submonente, ecclesiam sancti Petri Westmonasteriensem jussit ampliari: et dirutis antiquis cum turri muris partis orientalis, præcepit novos, videlicet decentiores, suis sumptibus, subtilibus artificibus convocatis, construi, et residuo, videlicet occidentali, operi coaptari." Matth. Paris. Hist., p. 661.

The rebuilding of Westminster abbey church, as far as it was prosecuted in the reign of Henry III., may be easily distinguished from the parts erected at a subsequent period. It consists of Edward the Confessor's chapel, the side aisles and chapels, the choir (to somewhat lower than sir Isaac Newton's monument), and the transepts. The four pillars of the present choir, which have brass fillets, appear to finish Henry's work; the conclusion of which is also marked by a striped chalky stone which forms the roof. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 273.

Style—Early English, very rich, and rather late in the style.

Arch, vol. i. p. 153.	Flying Buttress, vol. iii. Pl. 14.
Base, vol. iii. Pl. 8.	Tracery of the Roof, vol. iii. Pl. 35.

Vault, vol. ii. Pl. 145.

1245—1257. The Sainte Chapelle at Paris built from the design and under the direction of Pierre de Monterau, who died in 1266, and was buried in it with an inscription on his tomb recording his works. De Caumont, Hist. Sommaire de l'Architect., p. 167.

Style—Early Pointed: the windows have foliated circles in their heads.

1246. The hospital of St. John the Baptist at Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, rebuilt by Michael, abbot of Glastonbury. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 773.

1247. The monument of bishop Robert Bingham in Salisbury cathedral.

He died in this year, but the monument may be a few years later. It is Early English, but late in the style; has an elegant ogee canopy, with small figures of angels in the place of crockets, terminated by a good bold finial: the inner arch of this canopy is foliated with a peculiar sort of engrailed work, which occurs occasionally in other examples, as in the sedilia of Haseley church, Oxfordshire. This canopy also has a hollow moulding filled with the ball-flower ornament.

Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 85. Finial, vol. iii. Pl. 33.

1248. St. Cunibert's church at Cologne finished and consecrated. De Lassaulx's Notes, etc., p. 213.

For engravings of it see Boisserée, Plates 67—72.

1248. The cathedral of Clermont, in France, begun, from the design of John des Champs (a Campis). The works were carried on till about 1270, but very little has been done since to bring them to completion, with the exception of the transept, which appears to be of the 14th century. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, pp. 647, 648; and De Caumont, Hist. de l'Archit. Relig., p. 383.

1248. Cologne cathedral begun by archbishop Conrad of Hochstetten. De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 204.

"Cologne cathedral is the unrivalled glory of buildings of this class; the most splendid, and perhaps the earliest exhibition of the beauties of the complete Gothic style." Whewell's Architectural Notes on German Churches, Cambridge, 1842 p. 128.

1248—1264. The Lady-chapel in Wells cathedral, built by bishop William Bitton, who died in 1264, and was buried in it. Godwin, Catal. of the Engl. Bishops, p. 298.

Style—Early English, late and rich.

Abacus, vol. ii. Pl. 1. Bosses, vol. iii. Pl. 11. Corbel, vol. ii. Pl. 35.

1248—1350. The fortress and palace of the Alhambra, at Granada, in Spain, commenced by Muhammed ben Alhamar, who superintended the work himself; continued by his successors, and finished by Aboul-Hadjiadj Joussouf. Girault de Prangey, Essai sur l'Architecture des Arabes et des Mores en Espagne, etc., pp. 124, 125, and Mitford's Hist. of the Mahometan Empire in Spain, part i. chap. v. sect. ii. pp. 193—198.

For engravings see Murphy's Arabian Antiquities, part ii. Plates x. to lxxxviii. incl., and Owen Jones's Alhambra.

1250. The church of the Dominicans at Ghent, in Belgium, built. The tower, however, and the windows at the end of the chancel, were constructed in the 17th century from the designs of François Romain, a friar of that convent, and the architect of the Pont Royal at Paris. De Jonghe, Belgium Dominicanum, p. 30; and Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i. p. 65.

Style—Early Pointed. The design of this fine church is very remarkable: it consists of one large room without aisles, with a lofty pointed ceiling of boards on wooden arches of very wide span, and well moulded ribs; the buttresses are very bold, with vaulting-shafts up the inner edges, and chapels between them, there are arches across from buttress to buttress, the soffits of which form the vaults of the chapels. At the west end are three fine windows with foliated circles in the head; these are blocked up and most of the side windows destroyed, but the shell of the building is perfect.

1250—1260. The north transept of York cathedral, built by John Romain, treasurer of the church. Godwin's Catal. of the Engl. Bishops, p. 470; Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1175; and Britton's History of York Cathedral, p. 30.

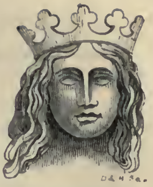
Style—Early English, with foliated circles in the spandrels of the triforium.

1250—1280. Newenham abbey church, in Devonshire, built. Walter Bronescombe, bishop of Exeter, contributed greatly to the completion of it. Monasticon, vol. v. p. 690; and Davidson's History of Newenham Abbey.

There are very few remains, but the east end of the chancel, and some other fragments, sufficiently attest that the style was pure Early English.

1250, *vel circa.* The chapter-house of Lichfield cathedral finished.

Style—Early English.
Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 32.



Corbel head at the east end

1250, *vel circa.* The nave of Lincoln cathedral.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 2.
Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 6.
Buttresses, vol. iii. Pl. 13.
Cross on Gable, vol. iii. Pl. 27.
Triforium, vol. ii. Pl. 140.
Window, vol. ii. Pl. 150.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

St. Saviour's church, Southwark.

Abacus, vol. ii. Pl. 1.
Bracket, vol. iii. Pl. 12.
Mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 83.
Ribs, vol. ii. Pl. 121.

Stanton Harcourt church, Oxfordshire: the chancel and transepts.

Style—Pure Early English, rather late in the style.
Screen, vol. ii. Pl. 126.

Uffington church, Berkshire.

A very fine cruciform church of pure Early English work, with some peculiar features.

Sedilia, vol. ii. Pl. 131.

Warmington church, Northamptonshire.

Boss, vol. ii. Pl. 18.
Capitals, vol. ii. Pl. 30.
Corbel-table, vol. ii. Pl. 37.
Cross, vol. ii. Pl. 41.
Doorway, vol. ii. Pl. 49.
Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 85.
Niches, vol. ii. Pl. 94.
Windows, vol. ii. Pl. 150, 151; vol. iii. Pl. 39.

Apse, Tidmarsh church, Berkshire, vol. ii. Pl. 3.

Arches, in the Lady-chapel, Oxford cathedral, vol. ii. Pl. 10, and the north aisle of St. Peter's, Oxford, vol. ii. Pl. 11.

Bell-gables, on Magdalene chapel at Glastonbury, and at Shipton Olliffe, Gloucestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 17.

Brackets, Chepstow castle, vol. iii. Pl. 12, and Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire, vol. ii. Pl. 19.

Buttresses, Hartlepool, Durham, and Pottern church, Wiltshire, vol. ii. Pl. 22.

Crosses on Gables, Trinity church, Cambridge, and Horsted church, Norfolk, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

Dripstone Termination, St. Benet's, Lincoln, vol. ii. Pl. 52.

Lavatory, Selby, Yorkshire, vol. ii. Pl. 70.

Mouldings, Rolvenden, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 83; Netley abbey, Hants, Court-lodge, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 84; St. Cross, Hants; Ketton, Rutland; Bingham Priory, Norfolk, vol. ii. Pl. 85.

Mullion, Witney church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 93.

Pinnacle, Bampton church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 110.

Porches, Barnack, Northants, and Skelton, Yorkshire, vol. ii. Pl. 116.

String-course, Romsey church, Hampshire, vol. ii. Pl. 83.

Tower, Brookthorpe, Gloucestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 138.

Tower and Spire, Welford church, Berkshire, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

Windows, Witney church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 150; Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, and Shipton Olliffe, Gloucestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 151; St. Augustine's church, Canterbury, and St. Leonard's, Stamford, vol. iii. Pl. 39; Cotterstock, Northants; Stone, Kent; Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oxon, vol. ii. Pl. 152.

1253—1258. Monument of bishop Robert Grosse-teste, in Lincoln cathedral.

Style—Early English, ornamented with shafts, having stiff-leafed capitals, and the panels ornamented with quatrefoils.

1253. Brompton church, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, consecrated by Brendon, bishop of Ardfert, acting for Roger de Wescham, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The date* was recorded in an inscription existing on the walls of the church itself in 1787, as Pegge (Sylloge, p. 67.) states, but since destroyed or defaced.

There are still parts remaining of this date.

1254—1260. The monument of bishop Hugh de Northwold in the south aisle of Ely cathedral. Bentham's Hist. of Ely Cath.' p. 148. Pl. xv.

Style—Early English, very rich: the pillars were composed of interlacing foliage in scroll work, intermixed with heads of ecclesiastics and birds.

For an engraving of the effigy, see Stothard's Monumental Effigies, Pl. 34.

1255—1270. The chapter-house of York cathedral, supposed to have been begun by archbishop Walter Gray. Britton's Hist. of the Cath. of York, p. 32.

Style—Rich Early English, late in the style; with foliated circles in the heads of the windows.

Tracery of the Roof, vol. iii. Pl. 36.

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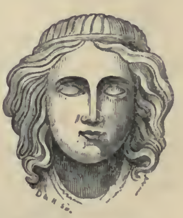
* In Pegge's Sylloge the year mentioned is 1153, but it must be a misprint, as Roger de Wescham was not consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry till 1245, and had that see until 1256.

1255—1260. The monument of archbishop Walter Gray in York cathedral.

Style—Rich Early English.
For engravings of it, see Britton's York Cathedral, Plates xvii. and xxxv.

1255—1270. The chapter-house of Salisbury cathedral.

Style—Early English, but late in the style.
Ground-plan, vol. iii. Pl. 20.
Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 2.
Boss, vol. iii. Pl. 10.
Bracket, vol iii. Pl. 12.
Capitals, vol. iii. Pl. 16.
Corbel-table, vol. iii. Pl. 23.
Tiles, vol. ii. Plates 135, 136.



Corbel in the Chapter-house.

1257. The monument of four children of Henry III. in Westminster abbey. The order for its construction was given by king Henry this year, but it was not probably finished and erected till two or three years afterwards. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. i. p. 49, Pl. xviii.

Style—Early English. The recess has an obtusely pointed arch, with a pointed trefoil arch within, and under this a segmental arch. The tomb itself is covered with mosaic work.

1257. The portal or porch on the front of the southern transept of Notre Dame at Paris, built from the design and under the direction of Jean de Chelles. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 404; Winkles's French Cathedrals, p. 36, and Daly, Revue de l'Architecture, vol. i. col. 194.

Style—Early Pointed, with foliated circles in the head.
For engravings, see "Moyen Age Monumental."

1259. Tonbridge castle in Kent. Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, in 44 Henry III., obtained license to embattle his mansion at Tonbridge. Hasted's History of Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 325.

The gateway is fine Early English, late in the style.

1259. The Franciscan nunnery of St. Cloud, in the diocess of Paris, founded by Isabelle, sister to Louis IX. king of France. Guill. de Nangiaco Chron., t. i. p. 219.

1261. The Bergen tower, at Cologne, erected by archbishop Engelbert II., named Ryle.

The upper part, judging by its profiles, belongs to a much later period, perhaps about the 14th century. De Lassaulx's Notes, etc., p. 222.

1262—1317. The church of St. Catherine at Oppenheim, near Worms, in Germany, built at this period, according to a MS. chronicle quoted and referred to by Moller, Memorials of German-Gothic Architecture, transl. by Leeds, p. 65.

Style—A very fine example of Early Decorated, with geometrical tracery. For engravings, see Moller's Denkmäler der Deutschen Baukunst, Plates xxxi. to xxxvii. incl.

1263. The monument of bishop Giles de Bridport in Salisbury cathedral. Dodsworth's Historical Account of Salisbury Cath., p. 215. Pl. iv., and Britton's Hist. of the same Cath., p. 95. Pl. xxvi.

Style—Early English. Finial, vol. iii. Pl. 33.

1263—1278. The collegiate church of Wimpten-en-Val, near Heidelberg, in Germany, built by a French architect, according to a contemporary chronicle quoted by M. Dusommerard in his work, "Les Arts au Moyen Age, Architecture," chap. v. p. 39.

1268. The monument of bishop Peter de Aquablanca in the north transept of Hereford cathedral. Godwin, Catal. of the Engl. Bishops, p. 376; and Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, pp. 33 and 56.

Style—Early English. The canopy is very rich, with foliated circles.

1270—1290. St. Alban's abbey church: the western arches of the nave, with its south aisle, the north aisle and the west porch, are of this period. Carter's Account of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, p. 2.

Style—Transition from Early English to Decorated.

Base, vol. ii. Pl. 14. Window, vol. ii. Pl. 156.

1272. The abbey of "Notre-Dame-De-la-Garde," called "De la Guiche," near Coullanges, in France (départment de Loir et Cher), founded by John de Châtillon, count of Blois. Bulletin Monumental, vol. xi. p. 241.

1272. The cathedral of Limoges, in France, commenced by Elias de Malamort, dean of the same. Gall. Christ., tom. ii. col. 545.

1272. The Lady-chapel, on the north side of the choir, in Peterborough cathedral, built by prior William Paris. Winkles's Cathedrals of England, vol. ii. p. 70.

Only two arches and windows belonging to it remain.

Style—Early English, rather late: the windows have foliated circles.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE END OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III.

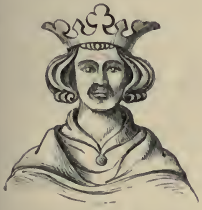
The remains of the so called Ducal Palace at Caen, in Normandy, which was most probably nothing more than a portion of the monastery of St. Stephen, intended for the accommodation of royal and other distinguished guests. They offer some valuable specimens of domestic work.

Style—Early French.
For engravings, see Pugin and Cotman.

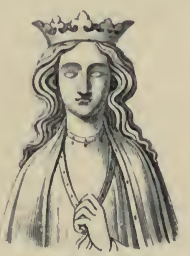
Arcades, Beverley minster, vol. iii. Pl. 2, and Stone church, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 6.

Fireplaces and chimney, Aydon castle, Northumberland, vol. ii. Plates 54, 55, and 32.

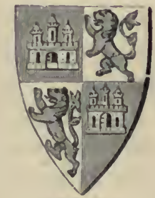
Pulpit, Beaulieu, Hants, vol. ii. Pl. 119.



HEAD OF EDWARD I.
From his coins



ELEANOR OF CASTILE.
From her monument, Westminster abbey.



ARMS OF QUEEN ELEANOR.

1272—1307. Edward I.

1273. St. Mary's church at Waterperry, in Oxfordshire, consecrated by Reginald, bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, acting for Richard Gravesend, bishop of Lincoln. Oseney Regist. MS. in the chapter-house of Christ Church, Oxford, f. 120, and Guide to Archit. Antiq. in the Neighbourhood of Oxford, part iii. p. 258.

Style—Part of this church is in the transition from Early English to Decorated: the north windows have foliated circles and trefoils in the head.

1273—1278. Norwich cathedral and monastery, which had been set on fire and partly destroyed by the riotous citizens in 1272, were restored and re-edified by bishop Roger de Skerning, who died in January, 1278; and the works being completed, the cathedral was, in the same year (1278), re-consecrated by his successor William de Middleton, in the presence of king Edward I., and many of his nobles. Matth. Paris. Hist., p. 679; Annal. Norw. Angl. Sacr., tom. i. p. 401; and Monasticon, vol. iv. pp. 2, 4, 5.

The part of the cathedral which appears to have been built at this time, is the vaulting, the walls being still the original Norman work. St. Ethelbert's gate-house is also of this period, and a very interesting specimen of the style of Edward I. The walls are ornamented with stone panelling in geometrical forms, and the interstices filled with cut flints; which has a very good and striking effect. This fashion prevailed in the east of England, and is occasionally met with in some other parts.

Cross on Gable, vol. iii. Pl. 27. Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1275—1290. The north transept, the chapter-house, and part of the cloisters of Hereford cathedral, built. Britton's Hist. of Hereford Cath., p. 41, Plates xi., xii.

Style—Rich Early English, with foliated circles in the heads of the windows.

1275—1290. The church of Stoke-Golding, or Goldingham, in Leicestershire, built. The following inscription on a table set within the wall in the north aisle, records the names of the founders *. ROBERT . DE CAMPANIA MIL . ET MARGARETA VXOR EIVS FILIA ROGERI DE STOKE MILITIS FVNDAVERV̄T HANC ECCLESIĀ IN HONORE S. MARGARETE VIRGINIS TEMP'E ED. I.

This Robert de Champeigne is mentioned as witness to a charter of Edward I., dated *tertio die Decembris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tertii*, i. e. 1275 (Monasticon, vol. vi. 216, 217); and Margaret de Campania, his wife, is recorded (ibid. p. 822) as having, about the same time, given to the Knights Templars *elemosinam in Huningham* (Warwickshire) xii. d: which renders very improbable Mr. Burton's assertion that they were living in the 10th of Edward III., viz., 62 years afterwards.

For architectural particulars and engravings, see T. L. Walker's Account of this Church in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i.

1275—1291. The monument of king Henry III. in Westminster abbey. See Gough's Sepulchral Monum., p. 57, plates xx. to xxii.

By comparing the style of this monument, and particularly of the effigy, with that of the monument and effigy of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., which authentic documents, lately brought to light, have proved to be the work of Master William Torel, probably an Italian, it may be fairly inferred that they are both by the same artist. It is, however, clear that it was not the work of Pietro Cavallini as generally believed, for at the time it was finished, that artist could not have been more than twelve years old. Cavallini died, aged 85, in 1364. See T. H. Turner's Introduction to the "Manners and Household Expenses of England the 13th and 15th centuries," pp. lxxxi. and lxxxii.

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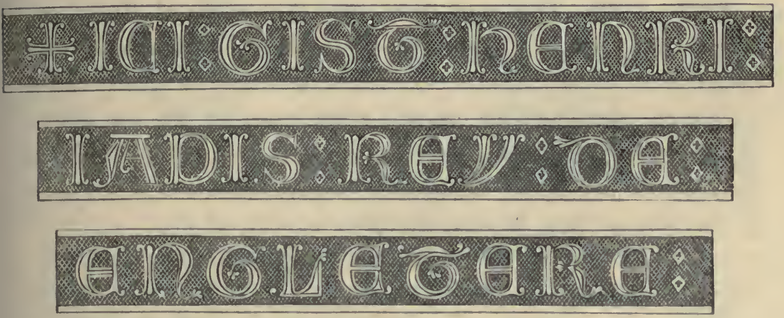
* From Pegge's Sylloge, p. 35.

Round the verge of the altar-tomb is an inscription in French, embossed in beautiful Saxon characters; of which the following three lines are a specimen.


+ICI:GIST:HENRI:
IADIS:REY:DE:
ENGLETERE:

1275—1327. The transept and choir of the abbey church of Bec, in Normandy, which had been so damaged by the fall of the great tower, that "totum presbyterium in circuito opportuit radicitus evellere usque ad fundamenta," were anew begun, in 1275, on a larger scale, by abbot Peter de Camba, under the direction of Robert de Fonte, and completed by his successors in 1327. Chron. Beccense, pp. 219, 222, and Neustria Pia, pp. 464, 466.

This church, of which Ducarel, who saw it in its perfection, says that it was one of the finest gothic structures in France, is now entirely destroyed with the exception of a few ruined arches of the east end, one of the side chapels, and the tower, which appears, however, to be not earlier than the beginning of the 17th century. For an account of the remains of the conventual building, see Dawson Turner's Tour in Normandy, vol. ii. p. 106.

1276, *vel circa.* The present cathedral of Rodez, in France, begun by bishop Raymond de Calmon, but carried on slowly through the three following centuries, and never entirely finished. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, pp. 236, 237.

1277. The choir of Merton College chapel, Oxford, built by Walter de Merton, the founder of the college. Archæological Journal, vol. ii. p. 137.

Style—Early Decorated: the heads of the windows are filled with geometrical tracery.

Abacus, vol. ii. Pl. 1.
Corbel, vol. ii. Pl. 35.
Cross on Gable, vol. iii. Pl. 27.
Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 86.
Mullion, vol. ii. Pl. 93.
String-course, vol. ii. Pl. 86.
Window, vol. ii. Pl. 154.

1277—1439. The west front and the tower of Strasburg cathedral, begun from the design of Erwin of Steinbach, who directed the works till the year 1318, in which he died. They were then continued for twenty years more by his son John; but the tower was not completed until 1439 by John Hultz of Cologne, who erected the spire. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, pp. 211, 212, and Daly, Revue de l'Architecture, vol. i. col. 195.

Style—Decorated, and the later parts Flamboyant.

1278. The cemetery, or Campo Santo at Pisa, in Tuscany, built from the design and under the direction of Giovanni Pisano, as appears by the following inscription placed on the right side of the principal entrance: *Anno Domini* MCCLXXVIII. *Tempore Domini Federigi Archiepiscopi Pisani* : *Domini Terlati Potestatis* : *Operario Orlando Sardella* : *Johanne Magistro ædificante.* Rosini, Campo-Santo di Pisa, and Grassi, Descrizione Storica e Artistica di Pisa, part ii. p. 111.

Style—Decorated, with geometrical tracery; the arches segmental.

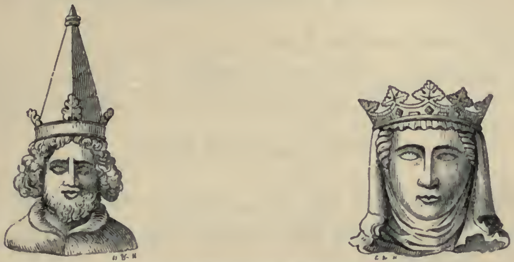
1278. The first stone laid of the church of Santa Maria Novella, at Florence, which was built from the design of Fra Sisto da Firenze, and Fra Ristoro da Campi, two Dominican friars. Gio. Villani, Cron, lib. vii. cap. 6, and Marchese, Memorie de' piu insigni Pittori, Scultori e Architetti Domenicani, vol. i. p. 51.

1278—1328. The cathedral (Sainte Croix) of Orleans, in France, rebuilt. Monographie de Sainte Croix, pp. 16—20, and Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, pp. 308, 309.

The only remaining parts of this period are the chapels of the apse, and the side doorway called "Porte-de-l'Evêque."

1279—1291. The transept and part of the choir of Exeter cathedral, built by bishop Peter Quivil. Monasticon, vol. ii. pp. 516, 517, and Britton's History of Exeter Cathedral, pp. 30, 87, 88 and 89.

Style—Decorated, with geometrical tracery in the windows.



Corbel-heads in the Transept of Exeter Cathedral.

1280—1292. Acton Burnell castle, in Shropshire, said to have been built by Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 299.

Style—Transition from Early English to Decorated: a good specimen of the fortified mansions of that period.

1280—1308. The choir and nave of St. Peter at Caen, in Normandy, built. Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 63.

Style—Early Pointed, but rather late in the style, and richly ornamented: the windows are Decorated.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 160.
For other engravings see Cotman and Pugin.

1280, *vel circa.* Kemble church, in Wiltshire. William de Colerne, abbot of Malmsbury, "ecclesiam circumquaque fecit emendari, et cancellum ejusdem cum gabulo fecit de novo construi. Fecit etiam cancellum de Credewelle ex toto renovari." Acts of William de Colerne, abbot of Malmsbury, MS. penes Sir Thomas Phillipps, bart.

Style—The chancel is modern, but there is a good deal of Early English work in this church; the porch is a good specimen of this style, having deep mouldings, shafts detached, and a niche with a projecting trefoil canopy.

1280—1300, *vel circa.* Dorchester church, in Oxfordshire.

The precise date of the erection of this fine church is not known, but its style of architecture, the armorial bearings painted in the windows, and the form of their shields, shew that it must have been about this period. Amongst the arms are those of king Edward I. and queen Eleanor; of Edmund earl of Cornwall, the earl of Lancaster, and most of the principal barons of that time. For particulars, see the " Account of the Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Dorchester, Oxfordshire," lately published by the Oxford Architectural Society.

Style—Transition from Early English to Decorated.

1281. Allington castle, Kent.

Hasted in his History of Kent, vol. ii. p. 182, says, that this year sir Stephen de Penchester " obtained the king's license to erect a castle here, and to fortify and embattle it."

Parts of it are good Early English work.

1282. The cathedral of Albi, in France, begun by bishop Bernard de Castanet, but not consecrated until 1480. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 46.

1283. The Augustine college, called of the Bonhommes, at Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire, founded by prince Edmund, son of Richard, king of the Romans. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 514, and Tanner's Notitia Monast., p. 18.

1284. The Great Moristan (Hospital) of Mansour at Cairo, Egypt, built by Melec-el-Mansour-Kalaoun. Coste, Archit. Arabe, p. 36, Plates xv. to. xx. incl.

1285. The choir of the cathedral of Aix, in Provence, France, built. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 373.

1287. The monument of Thomas de Cantilupe, bishop of Hereford, erected in the north transept of his cathedral. This bishop died in August, 1282. Britton's Hist. of Hereford Cathedral, p. 18. Pl. xv., and Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. ii. Introd., pp. clxxxviii. and clxxxix., and Pl. viii.

Style—Very rich Early English, with trefoil arcades.

1287. The cathedral of Upsal, in Sweden, begun. Estienne de Bonneuil set out from Paris in this year, accompanied by ten master masons and ten apprentices, to build it, as appears from the Registers of the Prevoté of Paris, quoted by D'Agincourt, Hist. de l'Art, tom. i. p. 74.

The cathedral of Upsal is built on a plan similar to that of Notre Dame at Paris, in the construction of which Stephen de Bonneuil was probably employed under Eudes de Montreuil.

Style—Early Decorated.

1288—1304. The Lady-chapel in Chichester cathedral, built by bishop Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 387, and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1162.

This chapel is now the library of the dean and chapter.

1289—1337. Higham-Ferrars church, in Northamptonshire, built by Laurence de Sancto Mauro (St. Maur). Cole's History of Higham Ferrars.

Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 32.

1290. Haselden abbey-barn, in the parish of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, built, as appears by the following inscription on the east porch of it:—ANNO DNI : ω°CC°XC° : HENRICI : ABAτIS : XIX° : FUIτ : ISτUM : CONSτRUCτ.

Heselden was a grange belonging, at this date, to Kingswood abbey in Wiltshire. Monasticon, vol. v. p.

1291—1294. The monument of queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., in Westminster abbey. The statue is the work of master William Torel, and probably the design also of the whole monument. The marble work was executed by Richard de Crundale. Manners and Household Expenses of England in the 13th and 15th centuries, pp. 97—120.

Mr. T. Hudson Turner, in his Introduction to the work above quoted, p. lxxxii., speaking of Torel, says: "It is not impossible that he may have been identical with master William the Florentine painter, who, as we have already seen, was employed by Henry the Third, towards the latter end of his reign." William the Florentine, about the same period, filled the post of master of the works at Guildford.

Style—Early Decorated, with geometrical tracery, pyramidal canopies with bold crockets, trefoiled arches, &c.

For engravings, see Blore's Monumental Remains, and Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. i.

1291—1294. Queen Eleanor monumental crosses.

From the accounts of the executors of queen Eleanor, printed, from the original MS., in 1841, for the Roxburge Club, by Beriah Botfield, Esq., it appears that the whole of these celebrated crosses were executed and erected between these two dates. They were nine in number, viz., at Lincoln, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, Cheap and Charing in London. That of Geddington, which has been generally considered as one of them, is not recorded in the roll. Of the nine therein mentioned the two following only are now standing.

The Eleanor cross at Northampton, which is the work of John de Bello, alias "de la Bataille," probably a Frenchman. The images, however, were executed by William of Ireland (de Hibernia). Manners and Household Expenses of England in the 13th and 15th centuries, pp. 100, 106, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 120, 122, &c.

The Eleanor cross at Waltham; the joint work of Dymenge (Dominic) de Leger or Legeri de Rheims, Roger de Crundale, and Alexander Le Imagineur, elsewhere called Alexander of Abingdon. Ibid., pp. 104, 109, 111—118, and 120.

1291—1318. The building of the choir of Exeter cathedral continued by bishop Thomas de Button, and finished by bishop Walter de Stapeldon. The windows were glazed between the year 1317 and 1320. Monasticon, vol. ii. pp. 516, 517; and Britton's Hist. of Exeter Cath., pp. 87, 92.

Style—Decorated, with tracery ramified, but early.

1291—1360. The nave of York cathedral, built. It was commenced by archbishop John le Romain, and finished in the time of archbishop John de Thoresby. Th. Stubbs, Chron. Pontif. Eborac., and Browne's Hist. of the Edifice of the Metropolit. Ch. of York, pp. 110 and 135.

Style—Early Decorated: the windows have geometrical tracery.

Abacus, vol. ii. Pl. 1.
Bosses, vol. iii. Pl. 10.
Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 6.
Crockets, vol. iii. Pl. 24.
Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 32.

1292. The monument of archbishop John Peckham, in Canterbury cathedral. See Britton's Hist. of Canterbury Cath., p. 66. Pl. xviii.; and Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Early Decorated, of geometrical character, with the four-leaved flower in the mouldings.

1292—1298. St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster. The foundation was laid in 1292, and the work continued until 1298, as appears from the Comptroller's Rolls of Payments. The crypt belongs to this period.

Style—Good Early Decorated.

For engravings, see Mackenzie's Account of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster; royal folio, 1844.

1293—1302. The chapter-house of Wells cathedral built in the time of bishop William de la Marche. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 300; and Britton's Hist. of Wells Cath., p. 37.

Style—Early Decorated; the windows have geometrical tracery: the ball-flower ornament is much used in the mouldings.

Bases, vol. iii. Pl. 9. Brackets, vol. iii. Pl. 12. Tracery, vol. iii. Pl. 35.

1294. The merchants' hall, called "il Palazzo della Mercanzia," at Bologna, in Italy, built. D'Agincourt, Hist. de l'Art tom. i. Pl. lxxiii.

1294—1327. The castle of Heidelberg, in Germany, built. Bulletin Monumental, vol. x. p. 262.

1296. The monument of Robert de Vere, fifth earl of Oxford, in Earl's Colne church, Essex. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Decorated: its sides are richly ornamented with sculptured figures in niches, and it is surmounted by a cornice and battlement.

1296. The monument of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, in Westminster abbey. Brayley's Hist. of Westminst. Abbey, vol. ii. p. 276, Pl. xv.; Stothard's Monumental Effigies, and Blore's Monum. Remains.

Style—Early Decorated, with very bold and good pyramidal canopies with crockets, and foliated arches.

1296—1336. The church of "La Madonna della Scala" at Messina, built by Frederick of Arragon, king of Sicily. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 126.

"This building in no wise resembles the 14th century buildings of France and England. It has no deep mouldings, and, in all its ornaments and accessories, the Greek touch, and the Greek character are conspicuous."

1297—1430. The cloisters of Norwich cathedral were commenced in 1297 by bishop Ralph de Walpole (as recorded in an inscription on a stone fixed in the wall) under the direction of

Richard de Uppenhall; and completed in the time of bishop William Alnwyk in 1430. Britton's Hist. of the Cath. of Norwich, pp. 24, 25, 38; and Winkles' Cathedrals of England, vol. ii. p. 83.

The earliest windows are decorated with geometrical tracery.

Capital, vol. iii. Pl. 16. Finial, vol. iii. Pl. 33. Tracery, vol. iii. Pl. 35.

1298. The cathedral, or "Duomo," of Florence, Italy, commenced from the design and under the direction of Arnolfo di Cambio da Colle, as recorded in the following inscription on stone, which is still there.

✠ ANNIS . MILLENIS . CENTV̄ BIS . OTTO . NOGENIS
VENIT . LEGATVS . ROMA . BONITATE . DOTATVS
QVI . LAPIDĒ . FIXIT . FVNDO . SIMVL . ⁊ B̄NDIXIT
PRESVLE . FRANCISCO . GESTANTI . PONTIFICATV̄
ISTVD . AB ARNVLFO . TĒPLV̄ . FVIT . EDIFICATVM
HOC OPUS . INSIGNE . DECORANS . FLORĒTIA . DIGNE.
REGINE . CELI . CONSTRVXIT . MENTE . FIDELI
QVĀ TV . VIRGO PIA . SEMp . DEFENDE . MARIA.

1300, *vel circa*. The Lady-chapel in Lichfield cathedral, founded by bishop Walter de Langton, who, dying in 1321, before it was finished, bequeathed a sum of money for its completion. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 262; and Britton's Hist. of Lichfield Cathedral, pp. 28 and 63.

Bishop de Langton constructed also the vaulted roof of the transept of the same cathedral.

Style—Decorated.

Arcade, vol. ii. Pl. 6. Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 32.

1302—1320. The chapel of the "Sainte-Vierge," in Rouen cathedral, rebuilt. Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, pp. 29, 30.

Style—Early Decorated: the windows have geometrical tracery.

1303. The gate-house to the abbey, now to the bishop's palace, of Peterborough, built by abbot Godfrey de Croyland. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 358.

Style—Decorated, but rather early in the style. The mouldings of several windows in the cathedral correspond exactly with those of this gate.

Turret, vol. ii. Pl. 141.

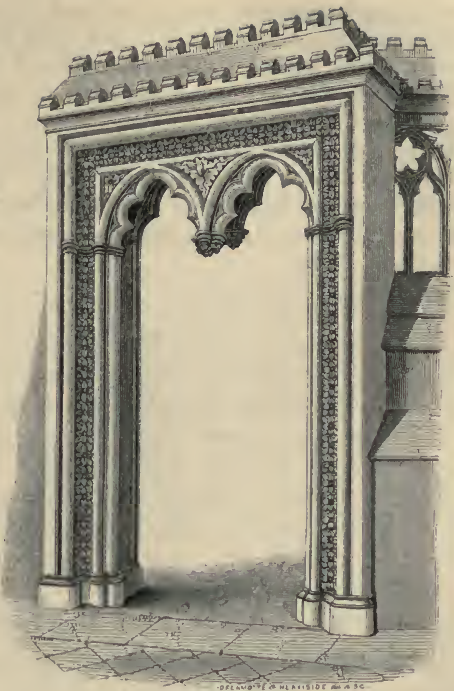
1304—1305. In Canterbury cathedral the following works were done, under prior Henry de Eastry. "Reparatio totius chori, cum tribus novis ostiis, et novo pulpito, et reparatio capituli, cum duobus novis gabulis. MS. Cotton. Galba, E. iv. fol. 103.

For particulars about these works, see Willis's Architectural Hist. of Canterbury Cath., chap. vi., and Britton's Hist. of Canterbury Cath., pp. 38, 51. The organ screen also is of this date, but cased with later work on the west side.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 2.

Bases, vol. iii. Pl. 8.

Style—These works of prior de Eastry are pure Decorated; the window has geometrical tracery.



Part of the Screen of the Choir, Canterbury Cathedral.

1305—1336. The southern transept of Chichester cathedral, lengthened and partly rebuilt by bishop John de Langton. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1162.

Godwin (Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 387.) says that he also "builded a costly window in the south part of the church."

Style—This window of seven lights is fine Decorated, with geometrical tracery.

1306, *vel circa.* The upper part of the south end of the great transept of Lincoln cathedral, built. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1268.

Style—The fine circular window has Decorated tracery.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF KING EDWARD I.

Tower and spire of St. Mary's church, Oxford. See vol. ii. Pl. 38.

Cornice, vol. ii. Pl. 38.

Parapet, vol. ii. Pl. 97.

Mullion, vol. ii. Pl. 93.

Pinnacle, vol. ii. Pl. 110.

Window, vol. ii. 164.

Chimney, Sherborne abbey, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 32.

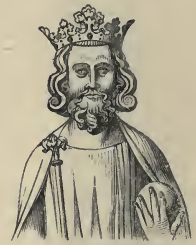
Cross, St. Mary's church, Gloucester, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

Dripstone Termination, Headington church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 52.

Mouldings, Magdalene church, Oxford (from the arch of the original east window of the chancel, lately destroyed); and Dunchurch, Warwickshire, vol. ii. Pl. 86; Bloxham church, Oxfordshire; and Southwell minster, Nottinghamshire, vol. ii. Pl. 88.

Screen, Northfleet church, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 127.

Windows, Stanton St. John's church, Oxon, vol. ii. Pl. 153; Broughton church, Oxon, vol. ii. Pl. 154; Dunchurch, Warwickshire, vol. ii. Pl. 155; Bishop of Winchester's palace, Southwark; and St. Nicholas's church, Guildford, vol. iii. Pl. 39.



HEAD OF EDWARD II.
From his monument in Gloucester Cathedral.

1307—1326. Edward II.

1307. The abbey of Torigny, in Normandy, founded by Robert Fabre, archdeacon of Avranches. Neustria Pia, p. 914.

1307—1380. The "Palazzo dei Tribunali" at Palermo, begun for his own private habitation by Manfred di Chiaramonte, count of Modica, in 1307; but not completed till the year 1380. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, pp. 295, 296.

"This building is on an immense scale. It is a lofty, square pile, built round a large court. The windows are large, pointed, and divided into two, and three, compartments, by slender pillars. The arches of the windows are plain, with two sinkings, but no mouldings. The space between the arch and the windows itself is decorated with Saracenesque patterns in red and black stone."

1308. The monument of king Sebert in Westminster abbey.

"In 1308 the monks of Westminster again took up the bodies of Sebert and Ethelgoda, and re-inclosing them in leaden coffins, with great ceremony and devotion, deposited them within their present tomb, then lately prepared for their reception. At the time of this removal, as Walsingham tells us, the right arm of king Sebert was found perfect." A part of this monument is engraved in Schnebbelie's Antiquary's Museum.

Style—Early Decorated.

1308. The present choir and presbytery of the cathedral of Lucca, Italy, built. Memorie per servire all'Ist. Lucchese, tom. viii. p. 12.

1308. The cloister of St. Matthew at Genoa, Italy, built, as appears from the following inscription on the abacus of the capital of one of its columns. "A . D . M . CCC . VIII . KL . APRILIS." De Caumont, Hist. de l'Architect. Relig., p. 426.

1308. The tower and spire of the church of St. Peter at Caen, in Normandy, built under the direction of Nicolle Langlois, a burgher of Caen, and treasurer of the church. De Caumont, Hist. de l'Architect. Relig., p. 423; Dawson Turner's Tour in Normandy, vol. ii. pp. 178, 179; and Gally Knight's Tour in the same province, pp. 63, 64.

Style—Fine Decorated; the tower is covered with long narrow panels, some of which are open, forming a sort of lancet window, divided by transoms; the spire is perforated with quatrefoils. Both these features are common in Normandy, but not in England.

1308—1326. The Lady-chapel in St. Alban's abbey church (now converted into a school) built by abbot Hugh de Eversden. Carter's Account of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, p. 2.

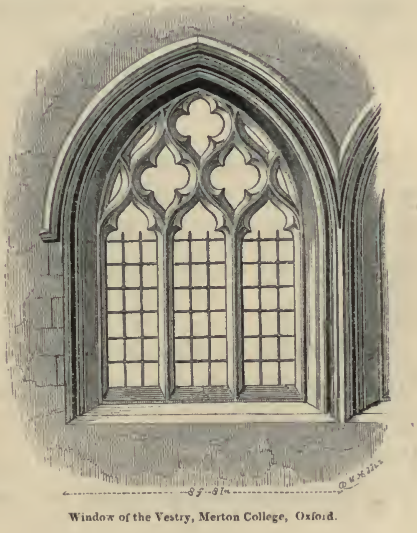
Style—Decorated, with flowing tracery.

Abacus, vol. i. Pl. 1.
Window, vol. ii. Pl. 156.

1310. The vestry of Merton college chapel, Oxford.

The bursar's rolls of the college prove that the vestry was building in this year. See the Archæological Journal, vol. ii. p. 141.

Style—Decorated, with flowing tracery. The mouldings of the windows of this building are precisely the same as those of the chapel itself, although it is evidently an addition, being built against the original buttresses.



Window of the Vestry, Merton College, Oxford.

1310—1325. St. John's chapel, now the school-house, at Norwich, built by John Salmon, bishop of Norwich. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 348; and Britton's Hist. of Norwich Cath., p. 39.

Capital, vol. iii. Pl. 16. Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 31.

1311. The church of Notre Dame at Huy, in Belgium, commenced. Delvaux, Dictionn. Geog. et Statist. de la Prov. de Liège, p. 123.

Mentioning this church, M. de Caumont says: "J' ignore la date de cette église fort élégante et très élevée, dont le style annonce le xiv^{e}. siècle." Hist. de l'Architecture Relig., p. 428.

Style—A fine example of the Decorated in Belgium.

1311—1332. The abbey church, now the cathedral, of Bristol, or more strictly, the greater part of it, built by abbot Edmund Knowle. "During his (abbot Knowle's) government he built the church, which is now standing, from the ground, with the vestry, etc., and furthermore procured of the king a confirmation of all the possessions of the monastery, dated 10 Edw. II." Abbot Newland's Roll; Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 227; and Britton's Hist. of Bristol Cath., p. 48.

Style—The choir, its aisles, the chancel and the vestry, evidently of this date, are good and rich Decorated work.

Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 4. Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 16.

1313. The collegiate church of Ecouis, in Normandy, built by Enguerrand de Marigni, lord treasurer of France under Philip le Bel, was in this year dedicated. Guill. de Nangiaco Chron.; and Dawson Turner's Tour in Normandy, vol. ii. pp. 64—66.

1315, *vel circa.* Meopham church, in Kent, built by Simon de Meopham, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. It was repaired by archbishop William de Courtney between 1381 and 1396. Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. iv. pp. 716, 724.

Style—Part early Decorated; but a great part is Perpendicular.

1317. The chapel of All Saints in the cathedral of Mayence, Germany, built by archbishop Peter von Stein. Moller's Memorial of German Gothic Archit., transl. by Leeds, p. 72.

Style—Early Decorated, with geometrical tracery.

See details of the window in Moller's Denkmäler der Deutschen Baukunst, Pl. xliv.

1317—1327. The vaulting of the north aisle of the nave of Worcester cathedral, built by bishop Thomas Cobham. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 365; and Monasticon, vol. i. p. 575.

1318—1329. The south aisle of the nave of Gloucester cathedral, said to have been built by abbot John Thokey. Carter's Account of the Cath. of Gloucester, pp. 4, 6; and Britton's Hist. of the same, p. 20.

Style—Decorated: tracery ramified; the mouldings very rich, covered with the ball-flower ornament.

Buttress, vol. iii. Pl. 13. Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 121.

1318—1337. The aisle or chapel on the south side of St. Mary Magdalene church, Oxford, built between these dates. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Decorated; the windows have flowing tracery; the parapet is open in wavy lines, the buttresses have niches in the face, with elegant crockets and finials; the east window has a ram's head in the centre of the tracery.

Buttress, vol. ii. Pl. 23. Parapet, vol. iii. Pl. 97.
Font, vol. ii. Pl. 59. Window, vol. ii. Pl. 157.

1319—1514. The church of St. Ouen at Rouen, in Normandy, was begun by abbot John Marcdargent; carried on by his successors, but not brought to its present state till 1514. Neustria Pia, p. 35; and Dawson Turner's Tour in Normandy, pp. 169—179.

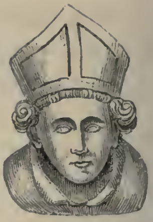
Style—Decorated, with Flamboyant additions. "In the pointed style, Rouen may boast of the possession of one of the most perfect specimens that exist. I know of nothing which, in beauty or in taste, excels the church of St. Ouen. It is the very triumph of the pointed style." Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 24.

Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 4. Window, vol. i. p. 165.

1320, *vel circa.* The aisle, or chapel, on the south side of

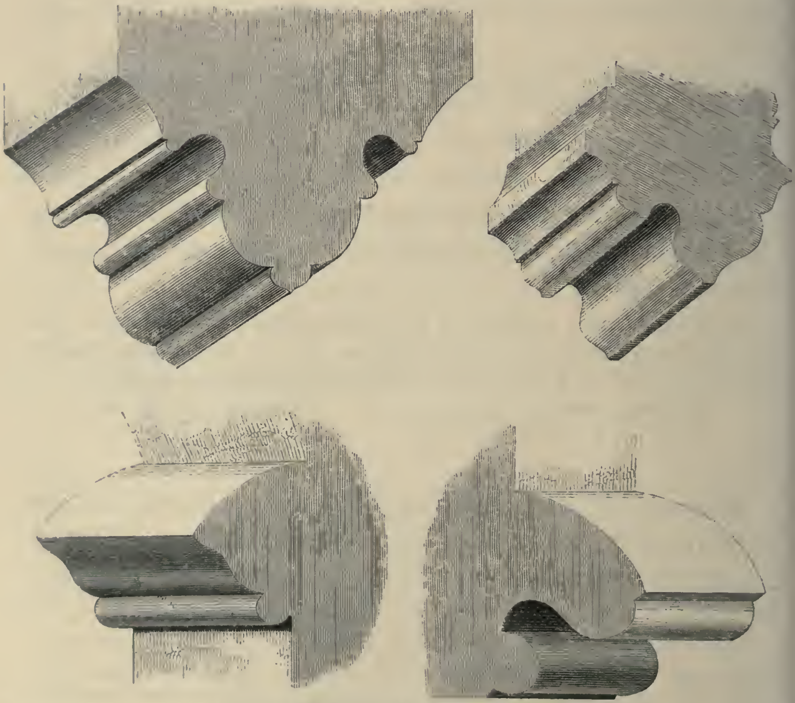
St. Aldate's church, Oxford, built by John Docklington, fishmonger, and several times mayor of that city. Wood's Hist. of the City of Oxford, by Peshall, p. 146.

This corresponds with the south aisle of Magdalene church (see the year 1318). The two heads (vol. ii. Pl. 19.), used as brackets, are supposed to represent Edward II. and his queen. Style—Decorated, with flowing tracery.


Corbel in the south aisle o
St. Aldate's, Oxford.

1320—1352. St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster; repairs, alterations, and additions made between these dates. Mackenzie's Account of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, p. 3.

Style—Decorated, very fine and rich work.


MOULDINGS, ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER.

We are indebted to Mr. Mackenzie for the foregoing sections of mouldings.

1321—1349. The Lady-chapel of Ely cathedral, built. It was begun under bishop John Hotham, and finished during the episcopate of Simon de Montacute. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 464.

Style—Very fine Decorated.

1323—1336. The old tower of Ely cathedral having, in 1322, fallen down, with great injury to the choir under it, bishop John Hotham, from the design of Alan de Walsingham, sacrist, and afterwards prior of Ely, raised upon its site the octagon tower which still exists, called the Lantern. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 212; and Bentham's Hist. of Ely, p. 221.

Style—Decorated.

1324. The abbey church of Ardennes, near Caen, in Normandy. This year, August 9, died John le Blond, abbot of Ardennes, "qui templi cœpit restaurationem." The works were therefore commenced some years before. John le Blond was elected abbot in 1297. Neustria Pia, p. 707; and De Caumont, Hist. de l'Architect. Relig., p. 424.

Parapet, vol. ii. Pl. 98.

Style—Part Decorated and part Flamboyant.

1324. The foundation laid of the cathedral of Perpignan in France, as appears from two inscriptions placed on two different stones at the end of the nave. This edifice, however, was not completed till the middle of the 16th century. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 229.

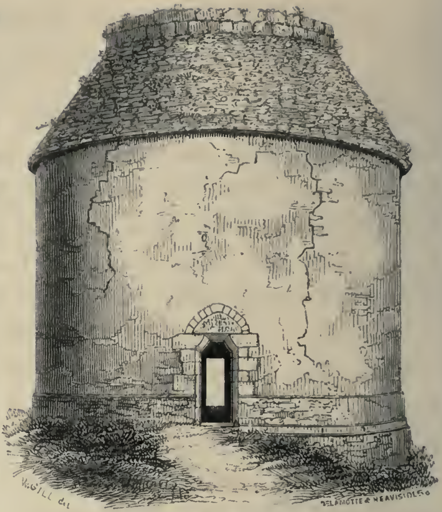
1324. The cathedral of Limoges, in France, greatly improved by its bishop Peter the second. Gall. Christ., tom. ii. col. 532.

1324. The monument of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, in Westminster abbey. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Decorated, with rich pyramidal canopy and pinnacles.

1325. The foundation laid of a new Lady-chapel in Dunstaple church. "A.D. 1324, prostravimus veterem capellam beatæ Mariæ (quia ruinosa erat), per priorem Ricardum hujus ecclesiæ quartum fundatam (he died in 1242), et a fundamentis reparavimus illam; et primum lapidem posuimus in crastino sancti Barnabæ apostoli proximo sequenti." Annal. de Dunstaple, and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 242.

1326. The dovecote at Garway, in the county of Hereford, formerly an appendage of the preceptory of Garway, belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. On a stone, over the doorway, forming the tympanum of it, is the following inscription in old English letters, which gives the date of its erection:— ✠ A. D$\overline{N}$I. $\overset{mo}{M}$CCC$\overset{o}{X}$XVI FAC$\overline{T}$ FVIT $\overset{d}{I}$ COL$\overline{VB}$AR P . . FR$\overline{E}$ RIC$\overline{M}$. —Archæologia, vol. xxxi. pp. 190—197, Plates i. and ii.



Exterior of the Dovecote, Garway.

This building is circular, 17 feet 3 inches in diameter in the clear of the wall, and 16 feet in height from the floor to the springing of the vault, which rises 3 feet 7 inches. Lord Southwell is its present owner.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF EDWARD II.

Chancel of Grantham church, Lincolnshire.

Basement, vol. ii. Pl. 86. Cornice, vol. ii. Pl. 38.

Basement, Leadenham church, Herefordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 86.

Buttresses, Beverley minster, Yorkshire, and Louth church, Lincolnshire, vol. iii. Pl. 13; Caythorpe church, Lincolnshire, vol. ii. Pl. 25.

Capital, Norwich school-house, vol. iii. Pl. 16.

Finial, Lavenham church, Sussex, vol. iii. Pl. 33.

Fire-place, Edlingham castle, Northumberland, vol. ii. Pl. 55.

Gable, George inn, Salisbury, vol. ii. Pl. 62.

Hip-knob, Northborough, Northamptonshire, vol. ii. Pl. 66.

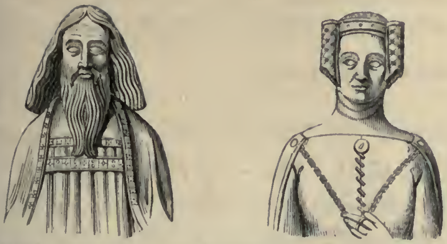
String-course, Sedgebarrow, Worcestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 86.

Market cross, Salisbury, vol. iii. Pl. xxvi.

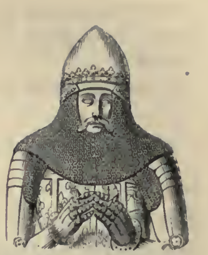
Mouldings, chapel, Southwark, and Witney church, Oxon., vol. ii. Pl. 86.

Mullions, Oxford cathedral, and Tewkesbury church, vol. ii. Pl. 93.

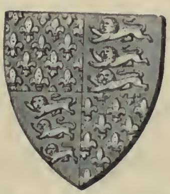
Windows, Kidlington church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 155; Bloxham church, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 156; Little St. Mary's church, Cambridge, vol. ii. Pl. 157; and Berkeley church, Gloucestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 163.



HEADS OF EDWARD III. AND QUEEN PHILIPPA.
From their monuments in Westminster Abbey.



EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE
From Canterbury Cathedra



ARMS OF EDWARD III.

1327—1377. Edward III.

1327—1330. The monument of bishop Walter de Stapeldon, or Stapleton, in the north side of the choir of Exeter cathedral. See Britton's Hist. of this Cath., p. 134. Pl. xvii. B.

Style—Decorated.

1329—1334. The monument of king Edward II. in Gloucester cathedral. Carter's Account of the Cath. of Gloucester, p. 8. Plates xvi. and xvii.

Style—Decorated, with a very rich, light and elegant canopy.

1330. The palace of Matthew count of Sclafano and Aderno, now the "Ospedale Grande," at Palermo, built and finished in the course of a single year, as recorded by the following inscription:

Felix Matthaeus Sclafanus memoriâ dignus
Fabricam hanc fecit nobilem pius benignus;
Ut ne mireris modico tam tempore factam
Vix annus fluxerat quam cernis ita peractam.

"This edifice is on a still larger scale than the Chiaramonte palace (see the year 1307). It is an enormous pile to have been raised, in any country, in any age, within so short a space of time. The general plan is the same as the above mentioned—a square building round a court, with arcades and open galleries above. On the outside the fabric is plain below, but ornamented above with a series of large interlacing arches. The windows are pointed, and divided by a single pillar." Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 297, and Illustrations, Plate 25.

It was converted into a public hospital in 1432.

1330. The abbey church of St. Bertin at St. Omer, France, begun, but not finished till 1520. The only remaining part of it is the tower, built in the 15th century (1430—1461). Suckling's Notes on the Architecture in and about St. Omer, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii. p. 7.

1331. The monument of sir James Douglas in Douglas church, Scotland. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Decorated, with an elegant ogee canopy, and pinnacles crocketted, &c.

1331 and 1337. The parish church of Aerschot, in Belgium. The anterior part was constructed in 1331, and the chancel, as appears by the following inscription placed on the side of the sacristry, in 1337. The latter part only bore the name of the architect James Pickart, but it may fairly be presumed that the whole church was built from the designs of the same artist.

M semel, X scribis ter, C ter, et V semel, I bis,
Dum chorus iste pie fundatur honore Marie.
Saxa basis prima Juliani lux dat in ima,
Pickart artifice Jacobo, pro quo rogitate.

Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii. p. 4.

1331—1350. The nave of Exeter cathedral, built by bishop John Grandison. Fabric Rolls, quoted by Britton in his History of Exeter Cath., pp. 93, 94.

Style—Decorated.

1337. The foundation laid of the new "Loggia d' Or San Michele" at Florence, of which, according to Vasari, Taddeo Gaddi gave the design. Carteggio d' Artisti, t. i. p. 50.

It was completed under the direction of Andrea Orcagna.

1337. Shottesbrooke church, in Berkshire, built by sir William Trussel. Account of Shottesbrooke Church, published by the Oxford Architectural Society, p. 5.

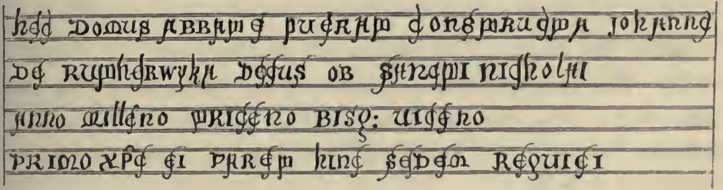
Style—Decorated; a remarkably good and entire specimen.

1338. The great west window of York minster completed and glazed. Britton's Hist. of York Cathedral, p. 81.

The particulars of the contract for the glazing, between Thomas Boneston, custos of the fabric of the church, and Robert, a glazier, are given in Torre's MS.

Style—Decorated, with flowing tracery.

1341. Great Bookham church, in Surrey, built by John de Rutherwyke, abbot of Chertsey, as appears from the following inscription given by Pegge in his Sylloge, Pl. xvi., who says it was "on a plain free stone inserted on the wall at the east end of the chancel."



1341—1374. The great west window in Durham cathedral, built by prior John Fossor. Historiæ Dunelm. Scriptores Tres, p. 131; and Monasticon, vol. i. p. 230.

Style—Decorated: it has seven lights.

1341—1409. The church of Notre Dame, at Hal, in Belgium. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii. p. 5.

"It is one of the most graceful edifices of the secondary pointed style in Belgium."

1342—1396. St. Cuthbert's screen in St. Alban's abbey church, erected by abbot Thomas de la Mare, who new paved the nave with tiles, of which a few still remain, and adorned the church more richly than any of his predecessors. He was buried before the steps of the altar, and a splendid brass laid down to his memory, which is still preserved, though removed from its place, and now built up against a blank wall in the presbytery. Carter's Account of St. Alban's Abbey, p. 13. Pl. xvi.

Style—Decorated, late, and Transition to Perpendicular; very rich and beautiful work.

1343. The collegiate church of Astley, in Warwickshire, founded by sir Thomas de Astley. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1371.

1343. The monument of bishop Thomas Charlton, in Hereford cathedral.

Style—Decorated, with pyramidal canopy.

1343—1386. The cathedral of Prague, Bohemia, commenced by Matthias of Arras, and finished by Peter, son of Henry Arter of Boulogne-sur-mer. These two architects were brought from France by the emperor Charles IV. then king of Bohemia; and to them several other buildings in that kingdom are attributed. Dusommerard, Les Arts au Moyen Age, Architecture, chap. v. p. 36.

1345, *vel circa.* The cathedral of Malines, in Belgium, built. The chancel was consecrated in 1366; but the nave was not completed for more than a century afterwards. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii. p. 16.

1348. Buckland church, Hertfordshire, built by Nicholas de Buckland, as recorded by the following inscription under the figure of a knight in the north window near the pulpit.—*Nicholai de Bokeland, qui istam ecclesiam cum capella Beatæ Mariæ construxit, anno Dom.* MCCCXLVIII.— Pegge's Sylloge, p. 41; and Salmon's Hist. of Hertfordshire, pp. 304, 305.

1349. The chapel of St. Piat at Chartres, France, built. Winkles's French Cathedrals, p. 96.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

Altar, Bengeworth, near Evesham, vol. ii. Pl. 2.
Bracket, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 19.
Buttress, Gadsby, Leicestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 23.
Chimneys, Exton, Rutland, vol. ii. Pl. 32; Northborough, Northants, vol. ii. Pl. 33.
Corbel, Northmoor, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 35.
Hip-knob, Barn, Bath Hampton, vol. ii. Pl. 66.
Mullion, St. Michael's, Oxford, vol. ii. Pl. 93.
Porches, Warblington, Hants, and Aldham, Essex, vol. ii. Pl. 117.
Sedilia, Willsborough, Kent, and Merton, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 132.

Tower and Spire, Bloxham church, Oxon, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

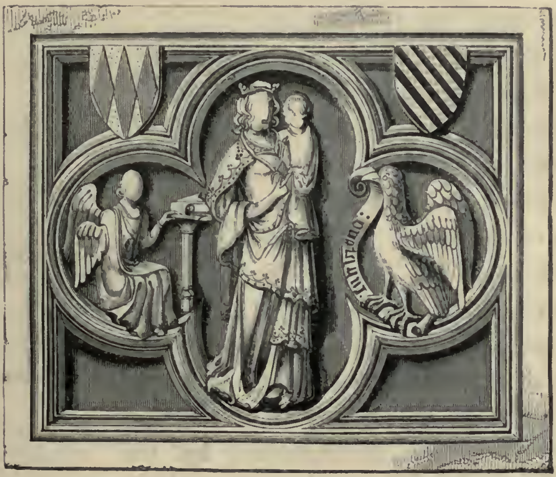
Turret, St. Mary's, Beverley, vol. ii. Pl. 141.

Windows, St. Giles's church, Northampton, vol. iii. Pl. 29; Ashby Folville, Leicestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 158; St. Pierre, Caen, Normandy, vol. ii. Pl. 160; Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, vol. ii. frontispiece; St. Thomas's, Sandwich, vol. iii. Pl. 39; Bishop's palace, St. David's, vol. ii. Pl. 163; Dorchester church, Oxon, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1354—1513. The choir of Freiburg minster, in Germany, built from the design of Hans Riesenberger of Graiz. The first stone was laid in 1354. At first the works proceeded very slowly, but after 1471, they were carried on with diligence, and the new choir was consecrated in 1513. Moller's Memorials of German Gothic Architecture, transl. by Leeds, p. 143.

1355. The monument of Haymo de Heathe (now Hythe), bishop of Rochester, in Rochester cathedral. See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. i. p. 103. Pl. xxxvii.

Style—Decorated, with an elegant canopy; the foliage is of large and spreading oak leaves.



PANEL, FROM THE TOMB OF LADY MONTACUTE

1355. The monument of lady Elizabeth de Montacute in Christ Church cathedral, Oxford. She died "on Tuesday after the feast of the blessed Virgin, 1355." Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. pp. 410, 727.

The chapel in which it is situated, commonly called the Latin chapel, from the Latin prayers being read there, is supposed to have been built by her. Britton's Hist. of Oxford Cath., p. 17, and Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, vol. i.

Style—Decorated.

Moulding, in the Latin chapel, vol. ii. Pl. 88.

1356. The monument of Bartholomew lord Burghersh, in Lincoln cathedral.

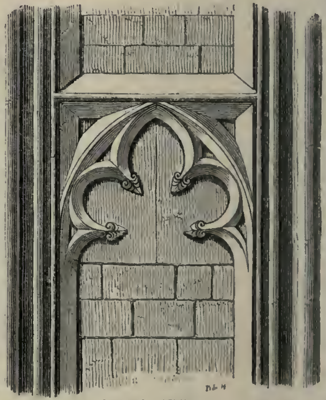
Style—Decorated, with a fine canopy.

1356. The mosque Hassan at Cairo, in Egypt, built by Melec-el-naser-abou-l-Maali Hasan ben Mohammed ben Kalaoun. It was completed in three years. Coste, Archit. Arabe, p. 37. Pl. xxi. to xxvi. incl.

1359—1373. Great part of Windsor castle pulled down and rebuilt. The works were commenced under the direction of William of Wykeham. Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, pp. 20, 21; and Lyson's Magna Britannia, vol. i. p. 419.

The Gatehouse, called the Norman Gate, as well as the tower still called Wykeham's tower, and some other parts of the castle, are of this period.

1360—1366. The two first windows on the north side of the west end of Winchester cathedral, and the first window on the south side of the same, with their corresponding buttresses, etc., built by bishop William of Edington. The great west window is also part of the same work, although the parapet and pinnacle over it, and the corner buttresses of the west front, were added by Wykeham; the difference may be distinguished by the mouldings and by the flowered points to the cusps, which are not found in Wykeham's work.



A Panel from the work of Edington, at the west end of Winchester cathedral.

Style—Perpendicular, richly panelled.

1361. The choir of York cathedral commenced by archbishop John de Thoresby. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 474; and Browne's Hist. of the Edifice of the Metropolit. Ch. of York, pp. 148, 149, The time of its completion is not precisely known.

Style—Perpendicular, early and rich, the mouldings of the arches are transition from Decorated to Perpendicular.

1361. The spire of Norwich cathedral, rebuilt by bishop Thomas Percy. Britton's Hist. of Norwich Cath., pp. 25, 60, Pl. ix.

Style—Early Perpendicular.

1362. The collegiate church of Cobham, in Kent, founded by John lord Cobham. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1454, and Pegge's Sylloge, p. 42.

Style—Perpendicular, with an embattled tower, and a very rich piscina.

1362—1386. The college hall, Jerusalem chamber, and part of the abbot's house, now the Deanery, of Westminster abbey, built by abbot Nicholas Litlington, who likewise finished the south and west sides of the great cloister. Archives of the Church; Smith's Hist. of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. pp. 199, 200; and Monasticon, vol. i. p. 275.

Arch of the Cloisters, vol. iii. Pl. 6.

1363. The Vicar's college, or close, at Wells, founded by Ralph of Shrewsbury (de Salopia), bishop of Bath and Wells. Pegge's Sylloge, p. 72; and Britton's Hist. of Wells Cath., p. 39. Pl. xx.

Style—A valuable specimen of the domestic architecture of the 14th century.

1364. The church of St. Michel-aux-Lions, at Limoges, in France, built. De Caumont, Hist. de l'Architect. Relig., p. 425.

It is the most conspicuous object of the town, owing to its tall and graceful tower and spire.

1367. The monument of sir William de la Pole, in Trinity church, Hull. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Transition from Decorated to Perpendicular; the ogee canopy, with its crockets, finial, and mouldings, which are filled with small flowers of four leaves, is almost Decorated, while the surface is panelled: the buttresses and battlements are of Perpendicular character.

1368. The cathedral of Mende, in France, commenced by pope Urban V., who was also bishop of Mende; and completed by his successors in that see, towards the end of the 14th century. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 362.

1369. The monument of Philippa, queen of Edward III., in Westminster abbey. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Decorated, late in the style.

1369. The monument of Lewis Charlton, bishop of Hereford, in his cathedral. See Gough's Sepul. Monum., vol. i. p. 123. Pl. xlvii.; and Blore's Monum. Remains.

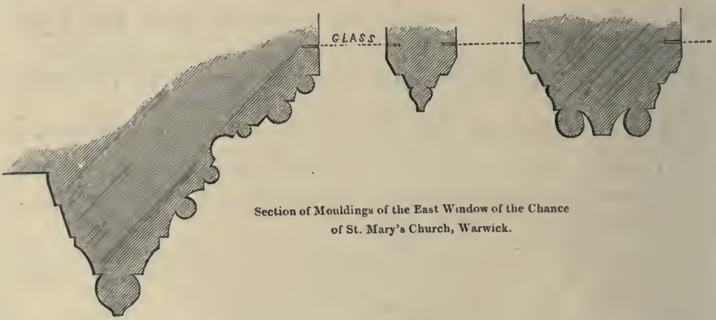
Style—Perpendicular, with square topped canopy, retaining some mixture of Decorated work.

1370. The tower of Montmajor, near Arles in France, built. Bulletin Monum., vol. xi. p. 115.

1370—1390. Wimington church, in Bedfordshire, built by John Curteys, lord of the manor. Lysons's Magna Britannia, vol. i. p. 151.

1370—1391. St. Mary's church at Warwick rebuilt by Thomas Beauchamp II., earl of Warwick, in execution of the will of Thomas I. his father. The chancel of this period remains. Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 288; Notices of the Churches of Warwickshire, and Archæological Journal, vol. ii. pp. 109—112.

Style—Perpendicular, panelled; the east window has the four-centred arch.



Section of Mouldings of the East Window of the Chance of St. Mary's Church, Warwick.

1371—1379. The chapel of St. Nicholas at Lynn in the county of Norfolk, built. Parkin's Hist. of Norfolk, p. 595; and Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 70.

The heads of Edward III. and Philippa, and their armorial supporters, are there used as ornaments.

Style—Perpendicular, but early, with some mixture of Decorated.

1372. The monument of Nicholas lord Cantilupe, in Lincoln cathedral. See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, and Wild's Lincoln Cath., p. 36. Pl. xv.

Style—Perpendicular, with a mixture of Decorated work, especially in the foliage.

1376. La Casa de la Moneda (the Mint) at Granada, in Spain, built by the Moorish king of Granada, Muhammed V. Echeverria, Paseos por Granada, tom. i. p. 47; and G. de Prangey, Essai sur l'Archit. des Arabes et des Mores en Espagne, &c., p. 181. Pl. 24.

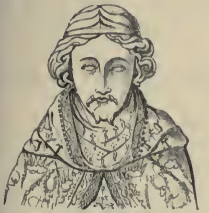
It is a good specimen of the last period of the Moorish architecture in Spain.

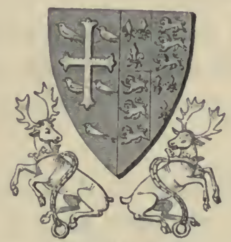
1376. The monument of Edward, the Black Prince, in Canterbury cathedral. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

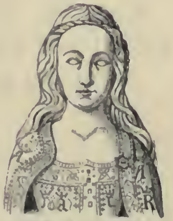
Style—Early Perpendicular, with a flat tester over it.

1377. The hôtel de ville of Bruges, in Belgium, built by Louis, the last count of Flanders. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii. p. 8.

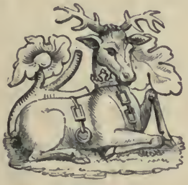
"An edifice remarkable for the splendour of its architecture."

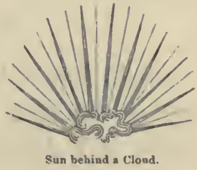

HEAD OF RICHARD II.
From Westminster abbey.


ARMS OF RICHARD II.


ANNE OF BOHEMIA.
From Westminster abbey

BADGES OF RICHARD II.


White Hart.


Sun behind a Cloud.

1377—1399. RICHARD II.

1377. The monument of Edward III. in Westminster abbey. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Perpendicular, but early in the style; the canopy has a panelled parapet surmounted by a row of Tudor-flower ornaments.

1377, 1378. Merton college library, Oxford, built, as appears from the Accounts preserved in the college.

Style—Early Perpendicular; the windows are single lights with trefoil heads.

1377—1478. The cathedral of Ulm, in Germany, built from the design of Matthew Ensinger, who having died in 1463, Matthew Boblinger carried on the work till its completion. Frik's Beschreibung der Münster zu Ulm, p. 12; and Leeds's Note to Moller's Memorial of German Gothic Architecture, pp. 78, 79.

Style—Decorated and Flamboyant.

For engravings of the tower and its details, see Moller's Denkmäler der Deutschen Baukunst, Plates lvii. and lviii.

1378—1411. The nave, and western transepts of Canterbury cathedral rebuilt. Willis's Architectural Hist. of that Cathedral, pp. 117—123.

Style—Perpendicular.

1380. A column in the south aisle of Ropsley church, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, has this inscription on it:

Ista colūna facta ad f̄m S̄ti Mich̄is anno Dn̄i M^{o}. C.C.C.^{o}. L. XXX. et nomē factoris Thomas Little de Corby.

The details of this column are Decorated, but it is inserted under an Early English arch.

1380. *vel circa.* The monument of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and his countess, erected in the middle of the choir, newly rebuilt, of St. Mary's church, Warwick. See Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 283; Gough's Sepulchral Monuments; and Blore's Monum. Remains.

Style—Perpendicular.

1380—1386. New college, Oxford, built by William of Wykeham, "laying the first stone of the same himself, March 5, 1379 (1380), and dedicating it unto the honor of God and the blessed virgin Mary. Being finished, the first warden and fellowes all together took possession of it April 14, 1386, at three of the clocke in the morning." Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 186; and Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, pp. 181, 182.

Style—Good early Perpendicular.

Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 89.
Mullion, vol. ii. Pl. 93.
Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 121.
Window, vol. ii. Pl. 161.

1380—1401. Campden church, in Gloucestershire, rebuilt by William Greville, woolstapler, who is buried in the chancel, where a fine brass representing him and his wife is still to be seen.

Style—Transition from Decorated to Perpendicular.

1381. The monument of Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, in his cathedral. See Blore's Monum. Remains.

Style—Perpendicular, with panelling, a segmental arch foliated, and numerous hollow mouldings enriched with square ornaments.

1381—1396. Mepham or Meopham church, in Kent, repaired and in a great degree rebuilt by William Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 106. See the year 1315.

Style—The greater part of the church is Perpendicular.

1381—1396. Saltwood castle, Kent, enlarged by William Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury. Hasted's History of Kent, vol. iii. p. 405.

The gateway, which has his arms, is early Perpendicular.

1381—1412. The cloisters of Gloucester cathedral, completed between this period by abbot Walter Froucester. They had been commenced, and carried as far as the door of the chapter-house, by his predecessor Thomas de Horton, who resigned his office in 1377, and died soon afterwards. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 542; and Britton's Hist. of Gloucester Cath., pp. 26, 57. Pl. xiv.

Style—Perpendicular.
Fan-tracery of the vault, vol. ii. Pl. 146.

1384. St. Anthony's, now the Protestant church, at Cologne, consecrated. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., p. 217.

1386. The cathedral, or "duomo," of Milan, in Italy, begun, according to the following inscription cut on a stone of the wall behind the apse. "*El principio dil domo di Milano fu nel anno* 1386." The high Altar was consecrated by pope Martin V. in October 1418. Latuada, Descrizione di Milano, tom. i. pp. 24 and 107.

For architectural details see D'Adda, La Metropolitana di Milano.

1387—1393. Winchester college, built by bishop William of Wykeham. The foundation stone was laid on the 26th of March, 1387, and on the 28th of March, 1393, the warden and society made their solemn entrance into the buildings. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 186; and Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, p. 191.

Style—Perpendicular.

1390—1392. The great east window of Exeter cathedral, reconstructed. Britton's Hist. of Exeter Cath., p. 95, from the Fabric Rolls and the Acts of the Chapter.

Style—Early Perpendicular.

1390—1400. The chancel of Balsham church, in Cambridgeshire, built and "stalled with 21 stalls of good oak," by John Sleford, rector, who died in 1400, and was buried in the middle of it, under a slab with his figure, and the following inscription engraved on a brass plate:

Johannes Sleford dictus rector mundoq. relictus,
Bursa non strictus, jacet hic sub marmore pictus,
Fautor iustorum constans, ultor viciorum,
Quem rex Edwardus dilexerat, ad mala tardus.
Gardrobam rexit illius dum bene vixit,
Ecclesiam struxit hanc, nunquam postea luxit.
Hec fecit stalla, large fundensque metalla.

Pegge's Sylloge, p. 109; Bloomefield's Collect. Cantab., p. 202; and Lysons' Magna Britannia, vol. ii. part i. p. 85. Lysons says he died in 1401.

1391—1411. The chapter-house at Canterbury repaired and partly rebuilt by prior Thomas Chillenden, with the assistance of the archbishops William Courtney and Thomas Arundel. Britton's Hist. of Canterbury Cath., p. 38. Pl. xv.

The name of prior Chillenden is on the great western window, which was probably constructed by him. The arms of archbishops Courtney and Arundel are also in some part of the stone work.

Base, vol. iii. Pl. 8. Ground Plan, vol. iii. Pl. 20.
Tracery of vaulted ceiling, vol. iii. Pl. 37.

Style—Perpendicular.

1394. The monument of sir John Hawkwood, in Sible Hedingham church, Essex. Gough's Sepul. Monum., vol. i. p. 153.

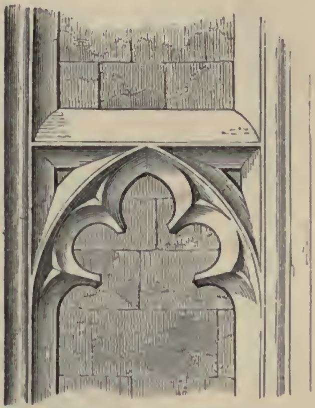
Style—Perpendicular, with ogee canopy, crockets, finials, and panelled work.

1394. The monument of king Richard II., and Anne his queen, in Westminster abbey church, erected for both by Richard himself at the death of his wife. The gilding alone of the two bronze figures placed upon it, is recorded to have cost upwards of four hundred marks. Smith's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 206.

Style—Perpendicular.

1394—1410. The nave and aisles of Winchester cathedral (with the exceptions mentioned under A.D. 1360) remodelled, by bishop William of Wykeham, who dying in 1404, before the works were entirely finished, left a large sum of money to be applied for their completion. Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, pp. 210—214.

Style—Good Perpendicular.


Panel of Wykeham's Work, Winchester Cathedral.

1395. Maidstone college and church, in Kent, built by William Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury, on the site of the old hospital founded there in 1260 by archbishop Boniface. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 106; Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1394; and Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. ii. p. 214, and vol. iv. p. 724.

Style—Good Perpendicular.

For architectural details see Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. iii.

1396—1542. The Certosa, near Pavia, Italy. The foundation of it was laid by Giovan Galeazzo Visconti, duke of Milan, in 1396, but the works were not entirely finished until 1542. Gruner's Fresco Decorations of Churches and Palaces, p. 49. Plates i. to x.

The façade of this magnificent building was begun 1473, from the design of Ambrogio da Fossano. Ibid., pp. 51, 52.

1397—1399. Westminster hall repaired; the walls were carried up two feet higher; the windows altered; a stately porch and a new roof constructed, according to the design of master Henry Zeneley. Smith's Antiquities of Westminster, p. 53.

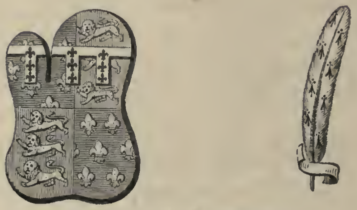
Style—Perpendicular; a very fine specimen.

Mullion, vol. ii. Pl. 93.

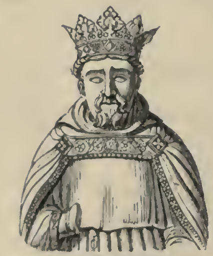
THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF RICHARD II.

Bracket, Wooton church, Huntingdonshire, vol. iii. Pl. 12.
Buttress, Bromham church, Wilts, vol. iii. Pl. 13.
Font, St. Aldate's, Oxford, vol. ii. Pl. 60.
Tower and Spire, Boston church, Lincolnshire, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

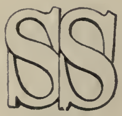
1399—1460. House of Lancaster.



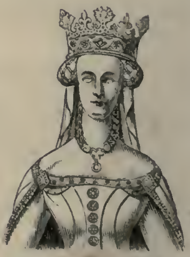
ARMS AND BADGE OF JOHN OF GHENT.



HEAD OF HENRY IV.
From his monument at Canterbury.



COLLAR OF HENRY IV.



JOAN OF NAVARRE.
Queen of Henry IV.

1399—1312. Henry IV.

1401—1411. Tong church, Salop, rebuilt by Isabel, widow of sir Fulke Penbrugge. Archæological Journal, vol. ii. p. 1—13. Style—Perpendicular.

1401—1506. The cathedral of Seville, in Spain, built. Conca-Descrizione della Spagna, tom. iii. p. 220; and Milizia, Memorie degli Architetti, etc., tom. i. p. 310.

1402—1443. The hôtel de ville of Brussels, built. The great tower over the principal doorway was erected in 1444 by Charles le Hardi, count of Charolois, afterwards duke of Burgundy, and finished in 1454. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii. See also De Caumont, Hist. Somm. de l'Architect. au Moyen Age, p. 400. Pl. xxx.

1403. Sleaford church, in Lincolnshire, partly rebuilt at this date, as appears from an inscription at the east end. Pegge's Sylloge, p. 73.

Style—Parts of this church are Perpendicular.

1404. The monument of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, erected in his cathedral. Godwin (Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 187) says that his tomb had been "long before provided for him." See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling.

1405, *vel circa*. The collegiate church of Attleburgh, in Norfolk, founded by the executors of sir Robert Mortimer. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1400.

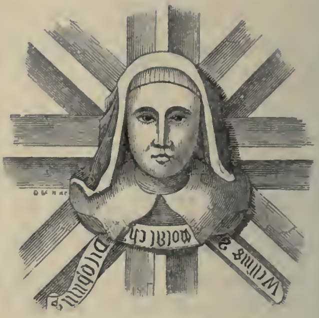
1405—1408. The great eastern window, which forms the termination of the choir of York cathedral, set up with painted glass, the work of John Thornton of Coventry, glazier, as appears by an extract of the Indenture made for it by the Chapter, preserved in Torre's MSS. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1175; and Britton's Hist. of York Cath., p. 81.

1408. The monument of John Gower in St. Saviour's church, Southwark. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Perpendicular.

1410—1427. The rebuilding of St. Michael's chapel in Canterbury cathedral, begun by prior Thomas Chillenden, and finished by his successor John Wodnesberg. Leland's Itiner., vol. vi. fol. 3.

On the bosses of the vault of an apartment above this chapel, are three heads with the names of the persons represented, inscribed on labels: the eastern one has *Thomas Chill . . . . Prior;* the middle one *Iohn̄s Wodnusbergh Prior;* the western one *Willm̄s s Molasch Discipulus.* William Molasch, who, in 1427, succeeded John Wodnesberg, had probably under this prior the superintendance of the work.



Boss in the vault of a chapel at Canterbury.

Style—Good Perpendicular.

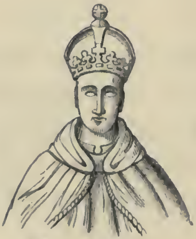
1411. Little Chart church, Kent.

"John Darell bought Calehill in this parish in 12 Hen. IV., beautified and glazed the north part of the church. The eastern part of the north aisle was parted off by a screen, and formed a chapel, which was the burial place of the family from this period for two or three centuries. The steeple is said to have been built by sir John Darell in the reign of Henry VII." Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. iv. pp. 224—226.

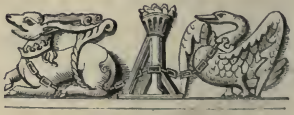
Style—The north aisle is good Perpendicular, and the stained glass in the windows is of the same period.

1412. Catterick church, Yorkshire, built. Contract for building Catterick Church, published by the Rev. J. Raine, 4to. 1834.

Style—Perpendicular.



HEAD OF HENRY V.
From Westminster abbey.



BADGE OF HENRY V.
Antelope, Beacon, and Swan.

1413—1422. Henry V.

1413. The monument of king Henry IV. in Canterbury cathedral. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Perpendicular, with flat tester, surmounted by a prominent row of the Tudor-flower.

1415. The monument of Thomas Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, in Arundel church. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Perpendicular.

1415. The mosque of El-Mouaüed at Cairo, Egypt, built by the sultan El Melec el Mouaüed. Coste, Archit. Arabe, p. 38. Plates xxvii. to xxxi. incl.

1420—1431. The church of St. Laurence, at Ipswich, built by John Bottold, as recorded in the following inscription on a stone over his grave.

> Subjacet hoc lapide John Bottold, vir probus ipse:
> Ipsius ecclesiæ primus inceptor fuit iste:
> Cujus animæ Domine misereris tu bone Christe.
> Obiit M.CCCC.XXXI. litera Dominicalis G.
>
> Pegge's Sylloge, p. 47.

Style—Perpendicular, a fine and lofty church without aisles.

1420—1437. The west front and south porch of Gloucester cathedral, built by abbot John Morwent. Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 116; and Carter's Account of the Cath. of Gloucester, p. 9. Pl. v.

Style—Perpendicular.

1420—1440. The ceiling of the choir, the windows of the aisles, and a rich monumental chapel, in St. Alban's abbey, built by abbot John de Wheathamsted. Carter's Account of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, pp. 3, 4.

Style—Perpendicular.

1421—1483. The nave of "Notre Dame de la Chapelle" at Bruges, in Belgium, rebuilt. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i.

Style—Flamboyant.

1422. The college at Higham-Ferrars, in Northamptonshire, founded by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury. Monasticon, vol. vi. pp. 1424, 1425.

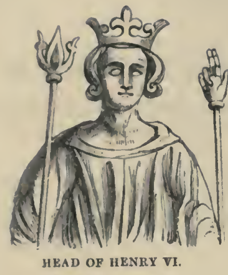
The chapel and several parts of the domestic buildings remain.

Style—Perpendicular.

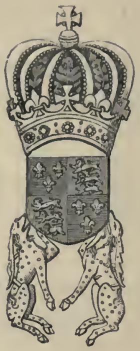
1422—1461. "La Fontaine de la Crosse," at Rouen.

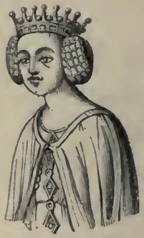
Style—Flamboyant.

For engravings, see Pugin's Specimens of Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.



HEAD OF HENRY VI.
From his Great Seal.





MARGARET OF ANJOU,
From a Window in the Bodleian Library.

1422—1461. Henry VI.

1424. The transepts and tower of Merton college chapel, Oxford, being finished, the church was in this year re-dedicated. Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of the Colleges and Halls in the Univ. of Oxford, by Gutch, p. 18; and Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, vol. i. p. 23.

Style—Perpendicular, a fine example.

Cross on Gable, vol. iii. Pl. 37. Dripstone-termination, vol. ii. Pl. 52.
Mullion, vol. ii. Pl. 93.

1427—1455. The upper part of the chapter-house of Exeter cathedral rebuilt by bishop Edmund de Lacy. The panelled ceiling, which is of wood, and still retains the original painting, has, besides the arms of this prelate, those also of bishop Bothe, who occupied that see from 1465 to 1478, and is very likely the work of the latter. Britton's Hist. of Exeter Cath., pp. 97, 98; Pl. xviii.

Style—Perpendicular.

1430. The cloisters of Norwich cathedral, completed by bishop William Alnwyk. Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 3.

Style—All the later parts are Perpendicular.

1430—1440. The chancel of Luton church, Bedfordshire, built by John de Wheathamsted, abbot of St. Alban's. Hist. of Luton, in Bibl. Topograph. Britann., vol. iv.

Style—Rich Perpendicular.

1430, *vel circa.* The tower of Iron Acton church, Gloucestershire, built by Robert Poyntz, as appears from the following inscription round his monumental brass in the same church :—

Here lyth Roberd Poyntz
Lord of Irenacton and thys stepyl here maked who deyde
the fyftene day of junne
the yeer of owre Lord MCCCCXX . . . of whos soule god habe mercy Amen.

He died in 1437. Atkins' Hist. of Gloucestershire, p. 105.

1431. The west part of Balliol college library, Oxford, built by Thomas Chace, master of the college. Wood's Hist. of the Colleges and Halls in the Univ. of Oxford, p. 89.

Style—Perpendicular; a good specimen of domestic work.

1434. The south aisle of the abbey church of Pershore, Gloucestershire, built by abbot William de Newynton, as recorded by the following inscriptions carved upon some old wood-work, which, a century ago, patched a partition between the chancel end of the church, and a small chapel on the north side :—

M c bis bino. triplex x. addere quarto
Anno Willms dni Newnton fec^{t} abbas.

H . VI . A^{o} . XII . W . N . A^{o} . XXII^{o} .

Pegge's Sylloge, pp. 75, 76, Pl. xviii.; and Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 412.

1434—1490. The nave, aisles, west front, and portals of the cathedral of Nantes, in France, rebuilt. The following inscription, placed on the principal doorway, records the time in which these works were commenced.

L' an mil quatre cent trente quatre
A my avril sans moult rabattre
Au portail de cette église
Fut la première pierre assise.

The choir is of the 12th century. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 435.

1435. Fotheringhay church, Northamptonshire, built.

The contract entered into in this year for building the nave, aisles, and tower, to correspond with the chancel previously erected in 1415, is printed in the Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1414, and reprinted separately by the Oxford Architectural Society.

Style—Perpendicular.

Mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 90. Pulpit, vol. ii. Pl. 119.
Tower and Spire, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

1435—1481. The church of "Santo Spirito" at Florence, Italy, built from the design of Filippo Brunelleschi. Richa, Notizie Istoriche delle Chiese Fiorentine, tom. ix. p. 11.

For architectural particulars see D'Agincourt, Hist. de l'Art., tom. i. Pl. xlix.

1437. St. Bernard's college, now St. John's, Oxford, founded by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

The gateway tower, and some other parts of the first quadrangle, are supposed to be of this period.

Style—Perpendicular. The entrance gateway is very peculiar, the mouldings and shafts standing out beyond the face of the wall.

1437. Ewelme hospital, or God's house, in Oxfordshire, founded by William de la Pole, earl and afterwards duke of Suffolk. In the adjoining church, on the south side of the altar, the founder's wife is buried, under a rich tomb of alabaster, with her image thereon, and in Leland's time with this epitaph, since destroyed:—

> Orate pro anima serenissimæ principissæ Aliciæ
> Ducissæ Suffolciæ, hujus ecclesiæ patronæ, et primæ
> Fundatricis hujus elemosynariæ; quæ obiit xx. die
> Mensis Maii, an. MCCCCLXXV, litera dominicali A.

The merit of founding this hospital is here attributed to her, but belongs really to her husband, as appears from the charter of Henry VI., granting to him the license for its foundation. See Monasticon, vol. vi. pp. 716, 717; Leland's Itin., vol. ii pp. 5—7; and Pegge's Sylloge, p. 51.

Style—Perpendicular.

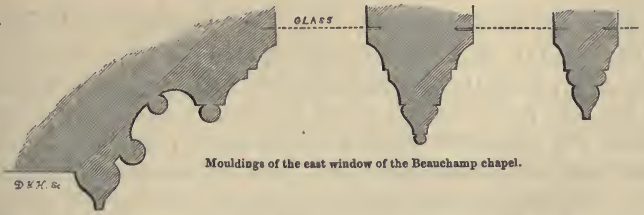
1437—1442. All Souls' college, Oxford, founded by archbishop Chicheley. The foundation stone was laid in February, 1437, and the chapel was consecrated in 1442. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Perpendicular. Poppies, vol. ii. Pl. 14.

1439. The Beauchamp chapel at Warwick, begun, and also the monument of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, by whose last will they were erected.

The contract entered into in this year for the building of this chapel in accordance with the will of the founder, is reprinted, from Dugdale's Warwickshire, in Blore's Monumental Remains. The monument is the work of John Borde of Corfe, marbler.

Style—Perpendicular. Scutcheon, vol. ii. Pl. 129.



Mouldings of the east window of the Beauchamp chapel.

1440. The west front of the cathedral of Tours, in France, with its three portals, completed. The upper part of the two towers which flank it, was not, however, finished till towards the middle of the 16th century. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 488.

1440—1480. The church of "St. Michel" at Ghent, in Belgium, built. Diericx, Mémoires sur la ville de Gand, vol. i. chap. 7.

Style—Flamboyant, a fine church, cruciform with apse.

1440—1500. The three chapels at the east end of Peterborough cathedral, commenced by abbot Richard Aston, and completed by abbot Robert Kirton. Britton's Hist. of Peterborough Cath., pp. 26 and 57.

Style—Perpendicular, rich and late in the style, with fan-tracery roofs, &c.

1441. The house Gürzenich at Cologne, built. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., p. 221.

1441—1522. Eton college.

The buildings appear to have been actually commenced in the former year, but were interrupted in consequence of the death of the founder, Henry VI., and a dispute with the dean and canons of Windsor, which was not settled until 1476. The works were then reassumed, and at last, in 1522, the college was finished. Britton's Archit. Antiq., vol. ii. pp. 95—98.

Style—Perpendicular, late. The chapel is a good specimen of the style o Henry VIIth's time.

1442. The Redcliffe church, Bristol, repaired and partly reedified by William Cannings, merchant, and sometime mayor of Bristol. See Britton's Essay relating to Redcliffe Church, with plans, views, and architectural details.

Style—Perpendicular; the whole church is of this period except the tower and porch.

1443—1445. The chancel of St. Mary's church, Oxford, built by Walter Lyhart, or Hart, then provost of Oriel college, afterwards bishop of Norwich: he died in 1472. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Good Perpendicular. Sedilia, vol. ii. Pl. 133.

1445—1500. The Divinity school, Oxford, built.

One of the principal benefactors was the good duke Humphrey of Gloucester, who also built the public library over it, afterwards enlarged by sir Thomas Bodley. The ground was obtained so early as 1427, but the work does not appear to have been begun before 1445. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, vol. iii. p. 19.

Style—Perpendicular, with very rich fan-tracery in the roof, and pendants.
Buttress, vol. ii. Pl. 24. Pendant, vol. ii. Pl. 101. Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 121.

1446. The monument of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, in St. Alban's abbey church. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Perpendicular; very rich panelling.
Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 62.

1446—1490. Rosslyn chapel, Scotland, commenced by William St. Clair, earl of Orkney, in 1446, but not completed in his lifetime: he died in 1479. His successors made some additions to the building. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 51.

Style—Perpendicular, with very rich and elaborate ornaments.
Flying Buttress, vol. iii. Pl. 14.

1447. The portal of the cathedral of Toul in France, built from the design, and under the direction of Jacquemin de Commercy. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 616.

1448—1463. The hôtel de ville of Louvain, in Belgium, commenced and completed within this period. De Reiffenberg, Essai sur la Statistique ancienne de la Belgique, p. 117.

Style—Flamboyant.

1449—1468. The Lady-chapel, now called the Dean's chapel, in Canterbury cathedral, built by prior Thomas Goldstone. Willis's Archit. Hist. of Canterbury Cath., p. 123.

Style—Perpendicular. Bracket, vol. iii. Pl. 12.

1450—1472. Norwich cathedral; the roof of the nave, and the roodloft screen, built by bishop Walter Lyhart, whose rebus appears in several parts of the work. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 354; and Britton's Hist. of Norwich Cath., p. 64.

Style—Perpendicular.

1452—1521. The choir (now the chapel of the prison) of the abbey church of Mont St. Michel, in Normandy, built. Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 155.

Style—Flamboyant.

1454. The monument of archbishop John Kempe, in Canterbury cathedral.

Style—Perpendicular. Crockets, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

1454—1457. The central tower of Gloucester cathedral, built by abbot Thomas Seabroke, the finishing of which he committed, on his death, to Robert Tully, one of the monks, and afterwards bishop of St. David's.

The fact is perpetuated in the following lines within the choir, over the great arch.

Hoc quod digestum specularis opusque politum
Tullii hæc ex onere Seabroke abbate jubente.

The name, motto, and arms of this abbot are still remaining on many of the bricks which formed the old pavement of the choir. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 536; and Carter's Account of Gloucester Cathedral, p. 6.

Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling.

1457—1498. The Lady-chapel in Gloucester cathedral, begun by abbot Richard Hanley, and finished by his successor abbot William Farleigh.

"Claustrum illud magnificum et chorus una cum sacello illo spatioso deiparæ virgini dedicato, a Ricardo Hanleus hic etiam abbate fundato, navi ecclesiæ adjunguntur." Memoriale Eccl. Cath. Glouc. Compendiarium ex codd. MSS. penes Decan. Eccl. Cath. Glouc.; and Monasticon, vol. i. pp. 564, and 536.

Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling.

1458. The nave of Northleach church, in Gloucestershire, built by John Fortey, wool-merchant, who died this year. The roof was constructed after his decease, as appears from the inscription on his tomb in the same church. Lysons' Gloucestershire Antiquities, p. 15. Pl. xli.

The south chapel, and perhaps the porch also, were built by William Bicknel in 1489.

Style—Perpendicular.

1460. The sepulchral chapel of abbot Wheathamstead, in St. Alban's abbey church.

Style—Perpendicular.

1460, *vel circa.* The chapel on the north side of Luton church, Bedfordshire, built by sir John Wenlock, as appears from the following inscription preserved in a MS. in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. No. 1531).

Jesu Christ most of myght,
Have mercy on John Le Wenlock knight,
And on his wife Elizabeth,
Who out of this world is past by death,
Which founded this chapel here.
Help them with your hearty prayer,
That they may come to that place,
Where ever is joy and solace.

This inscription and the portrait of sir John, afterwards lord Wenlock, were formerly in the east window, but are no longer there.

Style—Perpendicular.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF HENRY VI.

Arch, King's college gateway, Cambridge, vol. iii. Pl. 4.

Buttress, St. Lawrence, Evesham, vol. ii. Pl. 24.

Flying buttresses, Sherborne, Dorset, vol. ii. Pl. 25; and St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle, vol. iii. Pl. 14.

Bosses, Lecturer's room, Windsor, vol. iii. Pl. 9.

Crocket, St. George's, Windsor, vol. iii. Pl. 24.

Cross on Gable, Tewkesbury abbey church, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

Credence, St. Cross, near Winchester, vol. ii. Pl. 39.

Doorway, Horn church, Essex, vol. iii. Pl. 31.

Dripstone termination, Chippenham, Wiltshire, vol. ii. Pl. 52.

Lavatory, Salisbury cathedral, vol. ii. Pl. 70.

Parapets, St. Peter's, Dorchester, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 97; and Sherborne, Dorset, vol. ii. Pl. 115.

Porch, St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, vol. i. p. 295.

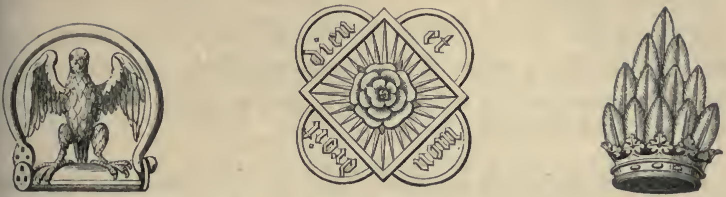
Roof, Godshill church, Isle of Wight, vol. ii. Pl. 125.

Screen, St. Mary's, Leicester, vol. ii. Pl. 128.

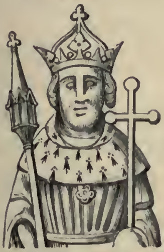
Towers, Islip, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 139; and Sancton church, Yorkshire, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

Windows, Huish Episcopi, Somerset, vol. ii. Pl. 162; St. Peter's, Dorchester, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 164; and Worcester cathedral, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

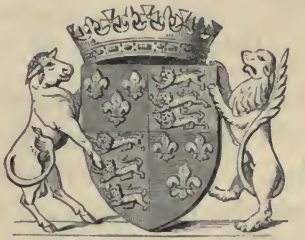
BADGES OF THE HOUSE OF YORK.



Falcon and Fetterlock. White Rose in Soleil. Plume of Feathers.



EDWARD IV. from his Great Seal.



ARMS OF EDWARD IV.

1461—1483. Edward IV.

1461—1490. The church and tower of Ashford, in Kent, rebuilt by sir John Fogge. Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. iii. p. 264; and Pegge's Sylloge, p. 52.

Style—Perpendicular.

1465. Bishop Beckington's monumental chapel in Wells cathedral.

Cornice, vol. ii. Pl. 38.

For engravings of the monument, see Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

1465. The mosque of Kaïtabaï, without the walls of Cairo, Egypt, built. Coste, Architecture Arabe, p. 38. Pl. xxxii. to xxxv. incl.

It is the most elegant specimen of the Arabian architecture of this period.

1465—1491. The choir of the church of Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, built by Thomas Balsall, D.D., dean of the collegiate church. Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 478.

Style—Good Perpendicular.

For engravings, see Neale's Views of Churches.

1466—1496. The cathedral of Saint Flour, in France, built. It was dedicated in 1496, but not completed till some time afterwards. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 338.

1468—1477. The northern tower of the west front of Rouen cathedral, called the tower of St. Romain, erected, with the exception of the base, which is a work of the 12th century, and the most ancient portion of the whole cathedral. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 519; Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 30; and Winkles' French Cathedrals, p. 145.

1470. Crosby hall, London, built by sir John Crosby, who obtained a lease of the ground in 1466, and died in 1475.

Style—Perpendicular, with a fine open timber roof.

Arches, vol. iii. Pl. 4 and 6. Bracket, vol. iii. Pl. 12.

1470—1486. The vestry of Lavenham church, in Suffolk, built by Thomas Spring, as recorded in the following inscription, placed on a monument in the vestry itself.—*Orate pro animabus Thomæ Spring, qui hoc vestibulum fieri fecit in vita sua, et Margaretæ uxoris ejus; qui quidem Thomas obiit septimo die mensis Septembris, A.D. Millimo* CCCCLXXXVI. *et prædicta Margareta obiit . . . die . . . A.D. Millimo* CCCCLXXX . . . *quor' animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.* Pegge's Sylloge, p. 114.

Of the whole of Lavenham church there is a good plan in the Gentleman's Magazine, May 1787, vol. lvii. p. 378.

Style—Perpendicular.

1470—1524. The Lady-chapel of Winchester cathedral, rebuilt by Th. Hunton and Th. Silkstede. Milner's Hist. of Winchester, vol. ii. pp. 63, 64.

Style—Perpendicular.

1474—1479. The cathedral of Tarbes, in France, rebuilt by bishop Menaud d'Aure. Bulletin Monumental, vol. x. p. 427.

1475—1480. Magdalene college, Oxford, built by William of Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester.

The contracts between the founder and his master mason, William Orchyerde, are still preserved in the college archives. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Perpendicular.

Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 89. Pulpit, vol. ii. Pl. 119.

1476. The tower of Egerton church, Kent, finished about this year. Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. iii. p. 222.

1476. The Maison Dieu at North Allerton, in Yorkshire, founded by Richard Moore. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 780.

1476—1484. The altar-screen in St. Alban's abbey church, most probably the work of abbot Wheathamsted, whose arms are upon it. Carter's Account of St. Alban's Abbey Church, p. 5. and Pl. xvii.

Style—Perpendicular, very rich.
Ornamented moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 91.

1477. The south side chapel in Great Chart church, Kent, built by James Goldwell, bishop of London, who some years before had also repaired the church. Pegge's Sylloge, pp. 53, 54.

1478. The tower of Woburn church, in Buckinghamshire, built by John Goodwin, as appears by an inscription given by Pegge in his Sylloge, p. 107.

1478—1519. Great St. Mary's church, Cambridge, rebuilt. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, vol. i. p. 224.

Style—Late Perpendicular; the walls are covered with panelling.
Moulding, vol. iii. Pl. 89.

1479. The church of "St. Jacques" at Antwerp, in Belgium, begun. The chancel was finished in 1507. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii.

1479—1515. The tower of Charing church, Kent, built. Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. iii. p. 218.

Style—Late Perpendicular; the upper part is very poor work.

1480. The shrine of St. Frideswide, in Oxford cathedral. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Ornamented moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 91.

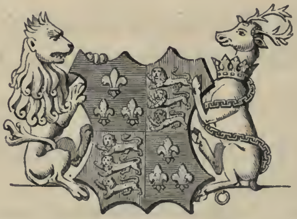
1480—1492. The stone vault of the choir of Norwich cathedral, the upper windows, and flying buttresses to the same, built by bishop James Goldwell. Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 2.

Style—Perpendicular.

1481—1508. St. George's chapel, Windsor, begun by Edward IV. and finished by Henry VII.

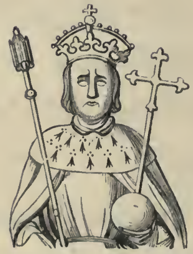
"King Edward IV., (whose inclination to and kindness for this place was extraordinary,) finding upon survey that the former foundations and walls of the chapel of St. George were in his time very much decayed and consumed, and esteeming the fabrick not large or stately enough, designed to build one more noble and excellent; to this purpose he constituted Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Salisbury, master and surveyor of the work. With what diligence and sedulity, and how well the bishop performed this office and employment, appears from the testimony given him by the king, in the preamble of the patent, by which he shortly after constituted him chancellor of the Garter: "That out of meer love towards the order, he had given himself the leisure *daily* to attend the advancement and progress of the goodly fabrick." Pote's History of Windsor Castle, p. 50.

Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 4. Boss, vol. iii. Pl. 9. Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 31.
Finial, vol. iii. Pl. 36. Tracery, vol. iii. Pl. 37.

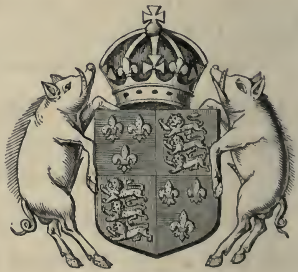


ARMS OF EDWARD V.
These arms and supporters are used also in the latter part of the reign of Edward IV.

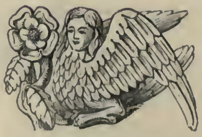
1483. Edward V.



RICHARD III, from his Great Seal.



ARMS OF RICHARD III.



BADGE OF RICHARD III.

1483—1485. Richard III.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE TIME OF RICHARD III.

Arch, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 11.
Gable, king Richard's house, Leicester, vol. ii. Pl. 46.
Moulding, Winterborn Whitchurch, Somersetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 62.
Scutcheon, Ryarsh church, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 129.

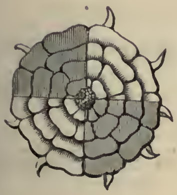
1483—1548. The present cathedral of Auch, in France, rebuilt. The second date is that of its consecration. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, pp. 468, 469.

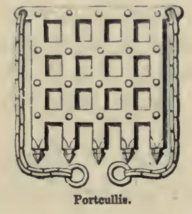
It is one of the finest edifices in the south of France. Its painted glass, executed in 1513, by Arnaud de Moles, and the carved woodwork of the choir, are of great richness and beauty.

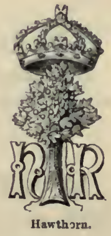
1485—1507. The southern tower of the west front of Rouen cathedral, in France, called "la Tour de Beurre," built by archbishop Robert de Croixmare. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 519; Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 30; and Winkles' French Cathedrals, p. 145.

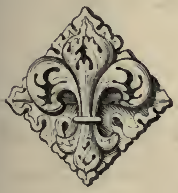
Style—Flamboyant.
For engravings, see Pugin and Cotman.

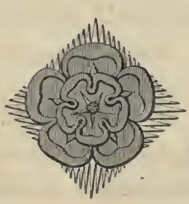
BADGES OF THE TUDOR FAMILY.

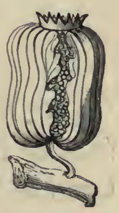

Tudor Rose.

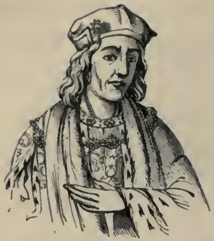

Portcullis.


Hawthorn.

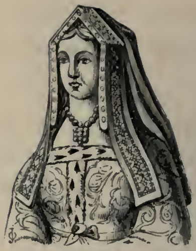

Fleur de lis.


Red Rose en Soleil.

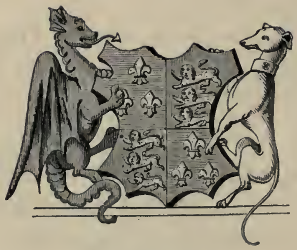

Pomegranate.



HEAD OF HENRY VII



ELIZABETH OF YORK
Queen of Henry VII.



ARMS OF HENRY VII.

1485—1509. Henry VII.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE EARLY PART OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VII.

Gable, Eltham palace, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 62.

Mouldings, Eltham palace, Kent; St. Peter's, Oxford; St. Saviour's, Southwark; Christ Church, Oxford, vol. ii. Pl. 89.

Roodloft, Charlton on Otmoor, Oxon, vol. ii. Pl. 122.

1486. The south porch of Ropsley church, in Lincolnshire, built, as appears from this inscription therein:

A.º D̄ni M.º C.C.C.C.º LXXXVI.º ista porta fā fuit.

Style—Perpendicular.

1487. The chancel of Stratton St. Michael's, in Norfolk, rebuilt by John Cowal, rector, as recorded in the inscription on brass, on his tombstone in the middle thereof. Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 814; and Pegge's Sylloge, p. 55.

1488. The nave and aisles of St. Mary's church, Oxford, built by public subscription.

The arms of the principal benefactors, including king Henry VII. and most of the bishops, as well as the chief nobility of the period, were emblazoned in the church, and a list of them has been preserved by Wood (Hist. of the City of Oxford, edit. by Peshall, pp. 63—66): no less than eighty-one different shields are enumerated. "The architect was sir Reginald Bray, then high steward of the university: the arms of John Russel, bishop of Lincoln, chancellor of England, and first perpetual chancellor of this university, are still to be seen in the spandrels of the doorway under the great west window." **Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.**

Style—Perpendicular, good but rather late.

Arch, vol. ii. Pl. 11.
Base, vol. ii. Pl. 15.
Bracket, vol. ii. Pl. 19.
Mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 89.
Pillar, vol. ii. Pl. 105.
Window, vol. ii. Pl. 162.

1488—1534. The nave and façade of the church of St. Vulfrand at Abbeville, France, built. De Caumont, Hist. de l'Architect. Relig. au Moyen Age, p. 456.

1490—1500. Bishop Alcocke's chapel, in Ely Cathedral.

"He lyeth buried in a chapell of his owne building, on the north side of the Presbytery, where is to be seene a very goodly and sumptuous tombe, erected in memory of him." **Godwin's Catal. of the English Bishops, p. 222. See also Bentham's Hist. of Ely Cath., p. 183. Pl. xxi.**

Style—Perpendicular; late and very rich.

1490—1516. The transepts of the cathedral of Sens, in France, with their portals, built from the design of Martin Chambiges. Quantin, Notice Hist. sur la Cathédral de Sens, pp. 22—32.

Style—Flamboyant.

1490—1530. The remaining buildings of the nunnery, or abbey of St. Amand at Rouen, in France. Delaquérrière, Description Historique des Maisons de Rouen, tom. i. p. 202.

The arms of Thomasse and Isabel Daniel, and Mary d'Annebaut, three of the abbesses of that nunnery at the period above mentioned, shew the age of these buildings.

Style—Partly Flamboyant, and partly of the Renaissance.

For engravings, see Jolimont, Monuments de la Normandie; and Pugin's Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.

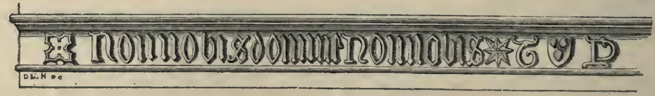
1490—1517. The central tower, or Angel steeple of Canterbury cathedral, built by Thomas Goldstone the second, who was appointed prior in the year 1495, and died in 1517. "Turrim satis excelsam, Angyll Stepyll vulgariter nuncupatam, testudine pulcherrima concameratam, ac opere decenti artificiose undique sculptam et deauratam, cum fenestris vitreatis satis amplis et ferramentis, ope et auxilio . . . Rev. Patris J. Morton Cardinalis, necnon et Dom. W. Sellyng Prioris, in medio ecclesiæ, videlicet inter chorum et navem ecclesiæ, egregie erexit, et magnifice consummavit. Duos etiam arcus, sive fornices, opere lapideo subtiliter incisos cum quatuor aliis minoribus ad sustentationem dictæ turris columnis eandem turrim supportantibus satis industriæ et prudenter annexit." Angl. Sac., t. i. p. 147.

" By erecting this tower is plainly meant only that part which rises above the roof, for the fact that he added the buttressing arches to the piers, shews that the piers were there before." Willis's Architect. Hist. of Canterbury Cath., p. 126.

On the cornice over the arches stretching from the south-west pillar to two others north and west of it, is this inscription:

NON NOBIS DOMINE NON NOBIS—SED NOMINI TUO DA GLORIAM.

And in the middle of the line after the second *nobis*, between the letters T. P. in gold, signifying *Thomas Prior*, is a shield charged with three gold stones, indicating his surname *Goldstone:* from which it appears that this work was finished when he was *prior*. The following is a specimen of the inscription.



1492—1505. Magdalene college tower, Oxford.

The first stone was laid on the 9th of August, 1492, by Richard Mayew, then president, and the college accounts shew that sums of money were constantly expended upon it until 1505. Wolsey, afterwards the celebrated cardinal, was bursar in 1498, and tradition has given him the credit of the design. It was originally intended to stand alone, detached from the other buildings on the east and west of it. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, vol. i.

Style—Perpendicular.

1493—1499. The "Palais de Justice" at Rouen, built. The "Salle des Procureurs," which is a wing of the same building, was the first part of it erected. Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 30.

Style—Flamboyant: a beautiful specimen of civil architecture of this age.

For engravings, see Pugin and Cotman.

1494. The library of the cathedral of Siena, Tuscany, built by cardinal Francis Piccolomini. Gruner's Fresco Decorations of Churches and Palaces, p. 65. Pl. xii.

1495—1500. The monument of archbishop John Morton, in the crypt of Canterbury cathedral, erected by himself. Willis' Architect. Hist. of Canterbury Cath., p. 130; and Gough's Sepul. Monum., vol. ii. p. 342. Pl. cxx.

Style—Perpendicular.

1495—1530. The hôtel du Bourgtheroulde, at Rouen, commenced by Guillaume Le Roux, and finished by his son. Delaquérrière, Description Hist. des Maisons de Rouen, tom. i. pp. 210—234. Pl. 16; and De Caumont, Hist. Somm. de l'Architecture au Moyen Age, p. 423.

For other engravings, see Pugin's Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.

1497—1506. The church and monastery of St. Maurizio at Milan, built.

For an account of the church, with plan, elevation and sections, see Gruner's Fresco Decorations of Churches and Palaces, p. 63. Pl. xi.

1500—1503. The hall, or manor-house and chapel of Athelhampton, corruptly Admiston, in Dorsetshire, built by sir William Martin, who died in 1503, and was buried in the chapel. Hutchins's Hist. of the County of Dorset, vol. ii. p. 180.

Style—Late Perpendicular: a good specimen of the domestic work of this date.

Roof of the hall, vol. ii. Pl. 125.

1500—1539. Bath abbey church built. It was commenced by bishop Oliver King, who died in 1503; priors Bird and Gibbs carried on the works, and the church was nearly finished, when the dissolution of the abbey took place, in 1539. See the account of this church, prefixed to the Plan, Elevation, Sections, etc., of the same, published by the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1798.

Style—Perpendicular, of very late character.

1500—1540. The château of Fontaine-Henry, near Caen, Normandy, commenced by Jean d'Harcourt, and finished by Jean Charles de Morais, his son-in-law. De Caumont, Hist. Somm. l'Architecture au Moyen Age, pp. 351, 352.

Style—Flamboyant.

For engravings, see Pugin's Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.

1501—1515. The steeple of Louth church, in Lincolnshire, built.

The parish accompts for building this steeple and repairing the church, are printed in the Archæologia, vol. x. pp. 70—98, and reprinted in Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iv. pp. 1—7, with engravings.

Style—Perpendicular, of late character.
Flying buttresses, vol. iii. Pl. 14.

1502—1504. The sepulchral monument of Arthur Tudor, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., in Worcester cathedral. Wild's Illustration of Worcester Cathedral, p. 24. Pl. x.; and Britton's History of the same Cathedral, p. 19. Pl. x.

Style—Perpendicular: open screen work.

1503—1520. Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster abbey church, built. Ackermann's Hist. of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. pp. 218—221; and vol. ii. pp. 135—149.

The will of king Henry VII., who died in 1509, contains minute directions for the completion of this building, which were carried into effect by his executors, under the superintendance of William Bolton, prior of St. Bartholomew, appointed master of the works by the king himself.

Style—Late Perpendicular, very richly ornamented with panelling, &c.

Abacus, vol. ii. Pl. i.
Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 4.
Finial, vol. iii. Pl. 33.
Flying Buttress, vol. iii. Pl. 14.
Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 91.
Pendant, vol. ii. Pl. 101.

1505. Piddleton church, in Dorsetshire, completed at this date, as stated by an inscription which is preserved in it.

Style—Perpendicular, good for this period.
Capital, vol. ii. Pl. 31.

1505. The hospital of the Savoy, in the Strand, London, rebuilt and endowed by king Henry VII. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 726.

The chapel built at this period, and converted into a parish church by queen Elizabeth, remains in a tolerably perfect state. Its ceiling is very rich: the east end has been ornamented with tabernacle-work, of which one niche remains, but the greater part has been cut away to make place for some monuments and a pseudo-grecian altar-screen.

Style—Perpendicular, late and plain, with the exception of the ceiling, which is very rich.

1505. The gateway of the close of Wells cathedral, supposed to be of this date.

Cornice, vol. ii. Pl. 38.

1506—1519. The monument of St. Sebald, at Nuremberg, in Germany, executed by Vischer. Bulletin Monumental, vol. x. p. 265.

Style—Renaissance: a rich piece of ironwork.

1506—1522. The choir of the church of St. Etienne, at Beauvais, in France, built; the high altar was consecrated in 1522. S. de Saint Germain, Notice Hist. et Descript. sur l'Eglise de St. Etienne de Beauvais, p. 14.

Style—Perpendicular. The nave and transepts are of the twelfth century; and there is some beautiful painted glass.

1507, *vel circa.* The tower of St. Neot's church, Huntingdonshire, erected. Beauties of England and Wales, vol. vii. p. 568.

Style—Perpendicular: a beautiful specimen. Vol. iii. Pl. 38.

1507—1520. The groined vault of the choir of St. George's chapel, Windsor, constructed.

John Hylmer and William Vertue, freemasons, agreed by indenture dated June 5, 1507, to construct this vaulting for 700*l.*, and to complete it by Christmas, 1508: it appears, however, that part of the works were not finished in 1519, when a subscription among the Knights of the Garter was entered into to defray the expense of their completion.

Style—Late Perpendicular, with fan-tracery.

1508—1515. The stone vaulting of King's college chapel, at Cambridge, with its exterior towers, turrets, finials, &c., built by Henry VII. and his executors.

The indentures for the different parts of the work are preserved in the college, and printed in Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. i. pp. 27—36, with several engravings.

Style—Perpendicular, late, but very rich.
Cross on gable, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF KING HENRY VII.

Lavenham church, Suffolk, rebuilt by the family of Spring, opulent clothiers of that town, jointly with the De-Veres, earls of Oxford. Pegge's Sylloge, p. 113.

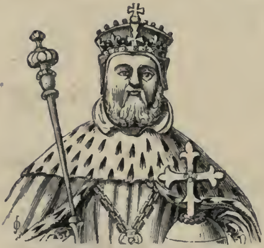
Style—Perpendicular, very rich and good, but rather late.
For engravings, see Neale's Views of Churches, vol. ii.

Trinity church at Melford, Suffolk, built by the family of Clopton.

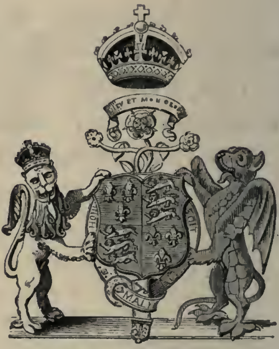
Style—Good Perpendicular: a very fine specimen.

For engravings, and an interesting account of this church, written by a rector of it in 1688, see Neale's Views of Churches, vol. ii.

Arch, gateway in the chancellor's house at Lincoln, vol. iii. Pl. 4.
Capital, Upway, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 31.
Doorway, Tattershall church, vol. ii. Pl. 31.
Market-cross, Malmsbury, vol. iii. Pl. 26.
Panel, Colchester, vol. ii. Pl. 96.
Pinnacle, St. Stephen's, Bristol, vol. ii. Pl. 110.
Window, Aylsham church, Norfolk, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

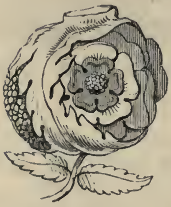


HENRY VIII. from his Great Seal.

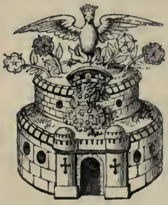


ARMS OF HENRY VIII.

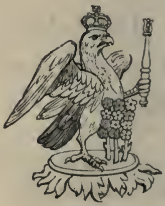
BADGES.



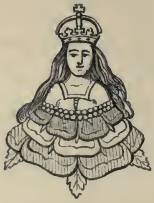
Catharine of Arragon.



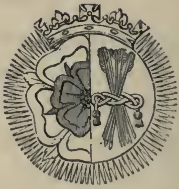
Jane Seymour.



Anna Boleyne.



Catharine Parr.



Q. Mary.

1509—1547. Henry VIII.

1509—1530. The western façade of Rouen cathedral, commenced by cardinal George d'Amboise, in 1509, and completed in 1530. Gilbert, Description Historique de la Cathédrale of Rouen, p. 28.

Style—Flamboyant.

1509—1532. The cathedral of Bangor (with the exception of the choir), built by bishop Thomas Skevyngton. On the outside of the tower is the following inscription:—Thomas Skevyngton Epiſcopus Bangorie hoc campanile et eccleſiam fieri fecit A°, Partus Virginei MCCCCCXXXII. Pegge's Sylloge, p. 62.

Style—Perpendicular.

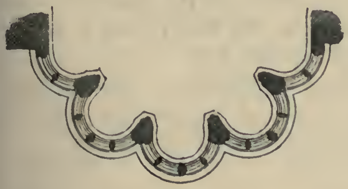
1510—1528. The chapel on the south side of Collumpton church, in the county of Devon, built by John Lane, merchant, as appears from the inscriptions on his tomb therein. Pegge's Sylloge, pp. 92, 93.

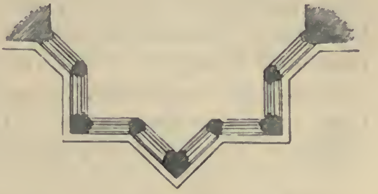
Style—Perpendicular, late and rich.
Pendant, vol. ii. Pl. 101.

1511—1522. Thornbury castle, Gloucestershire, built by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, as appears from an inscription over the entrance gate, but left incomplete at his death in 1522, in which state it still remains.

The walls are for the most part in a perfect state, but without a roof, which appears never to have been put on. It is a fine specimen of the baronial mansions of that age, built for magnificent display rather than for defence.

See the frontispiece to this volume, and a chimney, vol. ii. Pl. 33.


Plan of the upper window.


Plan of the lower window.

1512—1521. Brasenose college, Oxford, the hall and gateway tower included, built by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and sir Robert Sutton. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Late Perpendicular.

1513—1517. The quadrangle of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, built by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

The buildings of this college remain nearly in their original state. A room over the entrance gateway is particularly worthy of attention, still retaining the wainscoting and very rich plaster ceiling and cornice of the time of the founder.

1513—1529. The tower of St. Kilan at Heilbronn, in Germany, built. Bulletin Monumental, vol. x. p. 265.

1514—1525. The "Broodhuis," otherwise the "Maison du Roi" at Brussels, built. The works were executed under the superintendance of five architects, Antoine, Rombaut, and Mathieu Kelderman, Dominique de Wagemaker, and Henry Van Peede. The first furnished the design for the building. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii. pp. 43, 44.

1515. The steeple of Mayfield church, Staffordshire, built by Thomas Rolleston, as recorded in an inscription cut in stone on the west side of the same. Pegge's Sylloge, p. 39. Pl. xi.

1515—1539. The monument of abbot William Malvern, alias Parker, on the north side of the choir of Gloucester cathedral, erected by himself during his life-time, but in which his body was never interred.

William Parker, the last abbot of the great monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester, was elected in 1515, and continued in office until the dissolution of the monasteries, in 1539, soon after which he died. He built a vestry at the end of the north transept of his church, the present cathedral.

Style—Late Perpendicular. The mouldings of this tomb are exactly the same as those of the paneling and vault of the choir, and it is evidently part of the same work: probably he completed what his predecessors had begun.

1516—1519. The monument of king Henry VII. and his queen, in his chapel at Westminster abbey church, executed by Pietro Torrigiani, a Florentine sculptor, for which he received a thousand pounds. Ackermann's Hist. of Westminster Abbey, vol. ii. pp. 140—143, where the agreement between the executors of Henry VII. and Peter Torrigiani, respecting this monument, is given.

Style—Late Perpendicular: the altar-tomb is surrounded by a bronze screen.

1517. The chancel of Darton church in the west riding of Yorkshire, rebuilt, and at this date finished by Thomas Tykyll, prior of Monk-Bretton monastery in the same county, and patron of the church, as recorded by the following inscription round the wall-plate of the choir:

AD.LAUDEM,DEI·ET,OMNIUM,SANC
TORUM,ISTUM,CANCELLUM DENOUO
CONSTRUXIT THOMAS TYRELL PRIOR
MONASTERII MONKBRITANNIE ET
HUIUS ECCLESIE PATRONUS ET
EUNDEM COMPLETE FINIUIT
ANNO DOMINI MILLENO QUIN
GENTENO DECIMO SEPTIMO

Pegge's Sylloge, pp. 89, 90.

1517. The church of Barton under Needwood in Staffordshire, built by John Taylor, archdeacon of Derby and Buckingham, and master of the Rolls temp. Henry VIII., as appears from the inscriptions over every other pillar of the north and south sides of the nave. Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire, p. 296.

Style—Perpendicular, late: the windows mostly square-headed.

Engravings of the inscriptions, and a view of the church, are given in Pegge's Sylloge, Plates xii. and xiii.

1519, *vel circa.* Great Ponton, or Paunton church, in Lincolnshire, completed at the expense of Anthony Ellis, merchant, who lies interred in the north side of the chancel. Turnor's Hist. of Grantham, p. 127.

"Pounton church has a very large fair tower steeple, strong and very well lay'd; built, as the inhabitants have received by tradition, by one Ellys, merchant of the staple at Calais; who, as they also report, built Basingthorpe-hall, Swinshead-hall, Holland; and the hall at Pounton. Mr. Ellys, the builder, is reported to have sent his wife a cask inscribed 'Calais Sand,' without any further mention of its contents: at his return to Pounton, he asked what she had done with it, and found she had put it in the cellar. He then acquainted her that it contained the bulk of his riches; with which (being issueless) they mutually agreed to build a church, in thanksgiving to God for having prospered them in trade. The arms of Ellys, and the motto THYNKE AND THANKE GOD FOR ALL, are carved in various parts of the tower."

Style—Good Perpendicular, though very late.

1520. Westenhanger church, in Kent, built by sir Edward Poynings, knight of the Garter, as recorded in an inscription given in Stukeley's Itinerarium Curiosum, vol. ii. p. 132, and reprinted in Pegge's Sylloge, p. 61.

1520, *vel circa.* Layer-Marney hall, Essex, built by sir Henry, afterwards baron Marney. Salmon's Hist. of Essex, p. 448.

A good specimen of the mansions of this period.

Chimney, vol. ii. Pl. 33. 25 Dripstone termination, vol. ii. Pl. 52.
Panel, vol. ii. Pl. 96.

1520, *vel circa.* The market-cross at Glastonbury, in Somersetshire. Vol. iii. Pl. 26.

1520, *vel circa.* Compton Winyate house, Warwickshire, built by sir William Compton, who was keeper of Fulbroke castle, which being demolished, many of the materials were appropriated to this new building. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. ii. p. 104.

This splendid mansion is in fine preservation, and affords an excellent specimen of the style of that age. "Over the arch of the entrance porch are the royal arms of England, beneath a crown, supported by a greyhound and griffin, and on each side is a rose and crown in panels." These are the arms of Henry VII., but were also used by Henry VIII. during part of his reign. The chimney shafts are variously ornamented, and the gables have good barge-boards.

1520, *vel circa.* The south side chancel or chapel of St. Mildred's church, Canterbury, built by Thomas Atwood, "for a peculiar place of sepulture for himself and his family." Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 166; and Pegge's Sylloge, pp. 62, 63.

1521—1529. The chapel of Balliol college, Oxford, built. Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of the Colleges and Halls in the Univ. of Oxford, p. 99.

Style—Perpendicular, very late, but good of its kind. Some fine painted glass remains.

1522. The monument of sir John Spencer, in Brington church, Northamptonshire. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Late Perpendicular, or Tudor.

1522. The monument of John Noble, in St. Aldate's church, Oxford. See vol. ii. Pl. 74.

1522—1538. The church of "St. Jacques" at Liège, in Belgium, built.

For architectural details see Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii., and Hope's History of Architecture.

1524. The sepulchral chapel of abbot Thomas Ramryge in St. Alban's abbey church, on the north side of the choir. Carter's Account of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, p. 2.

Style—Late Perpendicular.

1524, *vel circa*. St. Peter's church at Cologne built. De Lassaulx's notes etc. p. 214.

"It possesses, besides the well-known disagreeable picture by Rubens, remarkably good glass paintings of 1528 and 1539; also a metal baptismal basin of 1569. The adjoining cloister with its wooden ceiling, will shew every sensible man how agreeable an impression may be conveyed by the most simple construction."

1525—1538. Hengrave hall, in Suffolk, built by sir Thomas Kytson, sometime sheriff of London. Gage's History and Antiquities of Hengrave, p. 15.

Style—Late Perpendicular.

1526. The hôtel de ville at Beaugency in France, built from the design of the architect, Viart d'Orleans. De Caumont, Hist. Sommaire de l'Architecture au Moyen Age, p. 417.

1529. The hall of Christ Church, Oxford, built by cardinal Wolsey, and finished at this date. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, vol. i. p. 51.

Style—A very good specimen of late Perpendicular work, particularly the roof. Pendant, vol. ii. Pl. 101.

1530—1533. The tower of the cathedral of Amiens, designed and built by Louis Cordon, a carpenter of the village of Cottenchy, near that city. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 32.

1530—1541. The monumental chapel of Margaret Plantagenet, countess of Salisbury, in the church of Christ Church, Hants, erected in her lifetime. She was beheaded at the age of seventy years, by order of Henry VIII., in 1541. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Late Perpendicular, a rich and beautiful specimen of this style.

1532. The monument of archbishop William Warham in Canterbury cathedral. See Blore's Monumental Remains, and Britton's Hist. of Canterbury Cath., p. 69, plates viii. and xxiv.

Style—Perpendicular, late, but rich and fine.

1533—1541. The cathedral of Limoges, in France, finished in the manner it stands at present, by bishop John de Langeac. Gall. Christ., t. ii. col. 539.

1534. Whiston church, in Northamptonshire, built by Antony Catesby, esq., lord of the manor, Isabel his wife, and John their son, as may be gathered from the following remains of an inscription on one of the windows therein : **Orate pro . . . . Antonii Catesby Armigeri et Isabella uxoris ejus Domini . . . Johannis Junioris generosi ejusdem Antonii . . . . qui quidem Antonius, Isabella et Johannes hanc Ecclesiam condiderunt . . . . . quingentesimo tricesimo quarto . . . . .** Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. pp. 389, 390.

Style—Perpendicular, a small, but perfect specimen of the Tudor style.

1536. The steeple of Aughton church, near Howden in Yorkshire, erected by Christopher, the second son of sir Robert Ask, as appears from an inscription on the south side of the same, placed under the armorial bearings of the Ask family, or, 3 bars azure. Gentleman's Magazine for 1754, p. 359, and Pegge's Sylloge, p. 63.

1538. The old hôtel de ville of Caen, Normandy, built by Nicholas de Valois, lord of Ecoville. De Caumont, Hist. Somm. de l'Architecture au Moyen Age, p. 424.

For engravings, see Jolimont, Monuments de la Normandie.

CORRIGENDA IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Page 12, line 2 from the bottom, *for* de Gest. Reg. Angl., and Matth. Paris, p. 388, ad an. 1751, *read* de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 110, and Matth. Paris, Vit. Off., p. 19.

—— 21, last line, *read* as to the present church of Balsham, see A.D. 1390—1400.

—— 57, line 8, *for* see the year 1306, *read* see the year 1311.

—— 59, last line, *for* vol. iii. Pl. 38, *read* vol. i. p. 344.

—— 76, line 2 from the bottom, *omit* Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES,

FROM

BRITTON'S DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE,

ALTERED AND ADAPTED TO SUIT THE PLAN OF THIS WORK.

ARCADES—PLATE I.

1 and 6. Castle Acre priory church, Norfolk, 1135—1148.

2. St. Peter's, Northampton; exterior wall of clerestory.

3, 4, and 10. Canterbury cathedral, exterior of St. Anselm's tower, 1106—1114.

5 and 7. Norwich cathedral, 1096—1119.

8 and 12. Canterbury cathedral, 1175—1184.

9. St. Peter's church, Oxford, exterior of chancel, *circa* 1180.

11. Connington church, Huntingdonshire, font, *circa* 1200.

13. Lincoln cathedral, chapter-house, *circa* 1200.

1. From the west end externally, in which the soffit of the arch-moulding is cut into zig-zag as well as the face of the same, (*b*). The cable string-course (*a*) is strongly marked, as are the capitals.

2. Here the face of the arch is flat and plain, and the capitals, bases, and shafts regular and nearly uniform. Five small semicircular-headed windows are formed in so many panels of this arcade, on each side of the church. This building may be referred to as exhibiting some very interesting examples of capitals, columns, arches, and other ornaments of the Anglo-Norman times.—See Britton's Architectural Antiq., vol. ii. p. 13, where a plan, views, details, and description of this building are given.

3. The first two specimens exhibit examples of the zig-zag archivolt-moulding, springing from very bold imposts: the arches are of small span, while the wall is adorned with varied ornaments. No. 10. shews the intersecting moulding, with a billet-ornament; also a semicircular arch of three faces within the lancet arch. Three examples of the string-course are also shewn, the zig-zag, the indented, or saw-tooth (*h*), and the quatrefoil within circles (*g*).

PLATE I.

5. From the open gallery in the interior of the tower is part of the work of Bishop Herbert de Losinga, in the reign of King William I. The clustered column or pier with semi-columns is here seen. No. 7. from the clerestory of the east side of the north transept of the same church has a singular column, the shaft of which is cut to imitate the scales of fish; the archivolt has a range of billets in a deep hollow moulding.

8. From the south transept; 12. from the north-east transept: they exhibit the mixture of the semicircular and the pointed styles.

9. Is another specimen of the intersecting arcade, with a curious foliated column.—See Britton's Arch. Ant., vol. iv. p. 94, for an engraving of part of the chancel of this church.

11. Is one of the simplest specimens, though a bad one, of the intersected pointed arch.

13. In which the capital is adorned with the trefoil leaf: the archivolt-mouldings are bold and numerous, and a string-course is continued between the capitals. See Pugin's Specimens of Gothic Architecture for an account of this building, by E. J. Willson.

ARCADES—PLATE II.

1 and 5. Canterbury cathedral: tomb of Archbishop Theobald in Trinity chapel, *circa* 1200.

2, 6 and 7. Salisbury cathedral, 1218—1258.

3, 8 and 9. Beverley minster, clerestory of nave, *circa* 1260.

4. Lincoln cathedral, triforium of nave, 1195—1256.

1. The columns are slender, with clumsy disproportioned bases, and the spandrels are filled with foliage. The archbishop died in 1161, and this tomb is said to have been erected to his memory *soon afterwards;* the style however will hardly allow it to be considered earlier than 1200.

5. A specimen of the pointed trefoil-headed arcade is from the interior of the chapter-house, Canterbury, built between 1250 and 1280, and repaired or partly rebuilt in 1304. The spandrels are occupied by diaper-work. A series of these arcades forming seats, extends along both sides of the chapter-house.

2, 6 and 7. Are from Salisbury cathedral, which was begun by Richard Poore, Bishop of Sarum, about 1218, and completed by Bishop Giles de Bridport, 1258.—No. 2. is from the triforium of the choir; No. 6. from that of the nave; and No. 7. is one of the arched recesses, or seats in the interior of the chapter-house, which was probably built about 1260. The arches here exhibit a number of mouldings, the inner one of which is turned in cinquefoils, and springs from shafts with foliated capitals and well-moulded bases. No. 6. is a specimen of the open arcade, wherein four small arches are embraced by a sweeping archivolt-moulding with the spandrels pierced by a quatrefoil and a cinquefoil. No. 7. is remarkable for a display of elaborate sculpture on the wall above the arcade, and for a series of busts or bracket-heads, which are curious for their diversity of forms, characters, and expression.

3. A very acute arch, springing from slender columns, with capitals of numerous mouldings, and the inner archivolt decorated with the ball-flower is from the clerestory of the nave. The numerous mouldings of the caps, and the use of the ball-flower ornament in a hollow moulding up the sides of the arch, shew this specimen to be fast approaching to the Decorated style. No. 8. is a trefoil-headed arcade, composed of a number of plain mouldings, having sculptured busts at the junction of the label-mouldings. No. 9. is from the triforium of the nave, and is similar in form to No. 8, but with this variety, that each trefoil-headed arch has under and behind it a dwarf column, whence the halves of two pointed arches spring.

4. Affords an example of the triplicated arcade of two smaller arches under a larger; the tympanum of the former is pierced by a quatrefoil. In that cathedral are many varieties of the open and panelled arcades of singular beauty and interest.

ARCADES—PLATE III.

Interlaced Mouldings:

1. St. Botolph's priory, Colchester, Essex, 1103—1116.
2. Malmsbury abbey church, Wiltshire, west end, *circa* 1140.
3. Norwich cathedral, wall behind the altar, *circa* 1140.
4. St. John's church, Devizes, wall of belfry, *circa* 1160.
5. Castle Acre priory church, Norfolk, 1135—1148.
6. Bristol cathedral, chapter-house, *circa* 1150.
7. Wenlock priory, Shropshire, chapter-room, *circa* 1160.
8. Croyland abbey, Lincolnshire, west part of church, *c.* 1160.

9, 10, 11. St. Ethelbert's tower, in St. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury, *circa* 1150.

12. Castle-Rising church, Norfolk, *circa* 1150.
13. St. James's church, Bristol, *circa* 1180.
14. Glastonbury abbey, north side of St. Joseph's chapel, *c.* 1180.

1. Is formed in a plain rude manner, with thin bricks apparently of Roman manufacture, the wall behind which consists of brick and rubble; here is neither column nor moulding. It may however have been rebuilt in the twelfth century.—Arch. Antiq., vol. i. p. 2, for illustrations, and an account of this very interesting and unique fragment of a church.

2. Beneath the windows on the south side and other parts of the walls, contemporary with this decoration, was a series of pointed arches, which separated

the nave from the aisles of the church. Similar pointed arches are seen under the tower of St. John's church, Devizes, in the same county, the belfry walls of which are decorated with the interlaced arcade-mouldings, delineated No. 4. In this example, we perceive that one semicircular moulding intersects four others, and thereby forms three lancet arches.

3. From which fine edifice there are many interesting and genuine members of Anglo-Norman Architecture, illustrating the style and forms that were employed at the end of the eleventh century, when a large part of the building was erected by Herbert de Losinga, bishop of the see. Its tower, semicircular chapels near the east end, and apsis of the choir, afford good examples of Norman design, but from the character of the capitals, this particular portion is probably of a somewhat later period.

5. Which was founded by the first Earl Warren and Surrey, is rather an uncommon example, the moulding of the arch mitres and joins the upright mullion, which is of corresponding form.—See Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. iii. p. 21, for plan, illustrations, history and description of this ruined priory. The ground-plan shews the forms and situations of several of the monastic apartments.

6. Erected by Robert Fitzharding. The cable-moulding as well as cabled column prevail; a bead ornament is also inserted in a hollow moulding, both in the arch and in the ribs of the vaulting. Perhaps there is not a more interesting example of an Anglo-Norman chapter-room than that at Bristol.

7. Interlaced mouldings, forming an arcade of singular character on the north side. In this building we find the architect giving latitude to his fancy, in distributing various mouldings, as well as several capitals and ornaments, over the surface of the wall. The chapter-room, like that of Bristol, was of parallelogramic form.—See Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. iv. p. 34.

8. In this church there are four varieties of arcades, in which, as in No. 5, the mouldings are very large in comparison to those at Malmsbury and Devizes. See Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. iv.

12. It shews the intersecting mouldings, with a diamond ornament, and a semicircular moulding within the lancet arch. The columns are clustered, and some of the capitals are formed of busts of human heads.—See Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. v. p. 175.

13. Is a unique example of the union of the semicircular and pointed intersecting mouldings in which three varieties of the arch are displayed. It is in the western wall, where there is a small circular window of unusual character.

14. Not only the arcades of this chapel, but its two doorways, staircase, turrets, windows, buttresses, &c., are entitled to the especial study of the architect and antiquary.—See Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. iv. p. 161, and Leland's Collectanea, vol. iii. p. 12.

ARCHES—PLATE IV.

1. Brixworth church, Northamptonshire.

2. Norwich cathedral, nave, 1122—1145.

3. Canterbury cathedral, crypt of Lanfranc, 1073—1086.

4. Winchester cathedral, south transept, 1079—1093.

5. Gloucester cathedral, crypt, 1089—1106.

6 and 10. Romsey church, Hampshire; 6. clerestory of nave; 10. doorway, north side of nave, 1180—1200.

7 and 13. Bristol cathedral; 7. vestibule to the chapter-house, *circa* 1180; 13. choir, 1306—1341.

8. Beverley minster, Yorkshire, doorway in north transept, *circa* 1200.

9. Abbaye aux Hommes, Caen, Normandy, clerestory of the choir, *circa* 1200.

11 and 17. Wells cathedral; 11. nave, 1239; 17. under the central tower, *circa* 1250.

12. Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen, Normandy, nave, 1319—1350.

14. Lincoln, gateway in the chancellor's house, *circa* 1500.

15 and 18. St. George's chapel, Windsor, nave, 1461—1481.

16. Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster, 1503—1512.

19. Diagram of an obtuse pointed arch.

20. Crosby hall, London, timber roof, 1470.

21. Diagram of a "rampant pointed" arch.

22. Fountain's abbey, Yorkshire, flat arch over fireplace, *circa* 1220.

1. Is a singular specimen of construction in English buildings, although common in the Roman edifices of the capital and provinces of Italy. As shewn in the engraving, the arch is formed by two rows of bricks placed perpendicular to the centre, and two other rows disposed at right angles with the former. —See Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. v. p. 160; also for description, Rickman, p. 265—9. Arches of similar construction and material are found in the Jewry wall, Leicester, and in the ruined church and pharos within the outer ballium of Dover castle.

2. The work of Herbert de Losinga. The archivolt is composed of several round and hollow mouldings, with the billet-ornament on the label-moulding. Nearly the whole of Norwich cathedral is of the same style and date.

3. An arch of the horse-shoe form: this crypt is certainly the largest and finest substructure of this class in England.—See Plates 28 and 29.

PLATE IV.

4. A semicircular arch, stilted, and slightly horse-shoed, springing from a cord above the impost. There are many other arches of the same form.

5. Is a fine specimen of the true elliptical arch, which is now so generally adopted in bridges, and which is supposed of modern invention.

6 and 10. A great part of this church is evidently of Transition character. For one of the windows, see vol. ii. Plate 149. It is a fine and interesting specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture. Its arches and arcades are numerous and various, including the semicircular, the horse-shoe, the lancet and obtuse pointed, the flat, &c. No. 6. is from the clerestory of the nave, and displays some eccentric combinations of arches and columns. The intrados and extrados of one series are insulated, and form arch-buttresses. No. 10, the arch-mouldings of a doorway on the north side of the nave, where the two sides of the arch are almost straight, meeting in an obtuse point. The capitals are elaborate, and the hollow mouldings filled with an ornament, which was generally employed at this period.

8. This example shews the combination of two pointed arches in the doorway, covered by a semicircular archivolt of several mouldings mitering with those of two blank arches of the acute lancet shape.

11 and 17. No. 17 is a singular example of the arch-buttress or arc-boutant, formed by a mass of masonry disposed as two arches, one above the other, and the points of the two mitering into each other. The spandrels are formed by several mouldings with circular apertures. This design was apparently adopted by the architect to support the weight of the lofty and heavy tower on the four tall arches which separate the nave, choir, and transepts of the building. There is a similar contrivance at Canterbury.

15 and 18. The first in the nave, and the latter covering an ornamental niche raised by Bishop Beauchamp. The curve of the latter is struck from six centres, as indicated in the engraving, but in all probability it was originally formed by the hand. No. 15. is struck from four. Bishop Beauchamp was made "master and surveyor of the works" in 1470.

19 and 21. Are diagrams shewing the mode of drawing the arch by hand. No. 20, the timber roof of Crosby hall, London, is an interesting specimen of the carved work with pendants and fine corbels, which adorned the baronial halls of our ancient mansions.

ARCHES—PLATE V.

1. St. Alban's abbey church, transept, 1077—1115.

2. Canterbury cathedral, crypt of Lanfranc, 1073—1080.

3. Malmsbury abbey church, Wiltshire, doorway, *circa* 1140.

4, 5, 6. Canterbury cathedral, crypt of William of Sens, 1175—1184.

7. Fairford church, Gloucestershire, doorway, *circa* 1160.

PLATE V.

8. Castle Acre priory church, western doorway, 1135—1148.
9. Peterborough cathedral, nave, 1177—1193.
10. Creuilly church, Normandy, *circa* 1160.
11. Norwich cathedral, nave, 1122—1145.
12. St. Mary's church, Devizes, Wiltshire, porch, *circa* 1200.

1. This magnificent edifice contains a series of work of almost every style and date in its buildings or smaller portions. It is a cross church, with a massive tower in the centre, and has had the various adjacent buildings of the monastery, of which only a gate-house remains. The tower, transepts, and some parts of the nave are Norman, of a plain bold character.—Rickman.

3. The remains of this abbey consist of the nave of the church, which has a Norman west end. There are also other Norman portions, but mixed with the later styles. There seems good ground to suppose that the earliest parts of this building are the work of Roger bishop of Salisbury, 1107—1142, but there are additions and alterations of various periods, so that it is difficult to affix a date to any particular portion.

4, 5, and 6. Are varieties of arches from the same crypt, one of which, No. 6, shews the pointed arch of the same construction and style as the circular arch, and all evidently of as early date as 1184, when the Trinity chapel was erected. The form of this arch was regulated by the intercolumniation and height required to make it range with the others; it is struck from two centres above the impost. The next arch (*f*) is slightly pointed, whilst (*e*) is semicircular and of wider span.

7. Adorned with the embattled fret, and with the columns and capitals fancifully ornamented.

8. This is called by Mr. Britton a *double* arch; and he observes that it resembles many doorways in the churches of Normandy. It may also be frequently met with in England, as at Dorchester church, Oxfordshire: it generally indicates that the work is rather late Norman.

9. This arch is slightly horse-shoed, generally a mark of Transition, or of very late Norman. This and the other arches, with the walls, &c. of the church, are peculiarly solid and substantial.

10. With zig-zag and dove-tailed embattled mouldings. A similar arch remains in the conventual church at Ely.

Arches—Plate VI.

1. Walsoken church, Norfolk, *circa* 1180.
2. Malmsbury abbey church, Wiltshire, *circa* 1180.

3, 4, and 10. Canterbury cathedral; 3. choir; 4. south-east transept, 1175—1184; 10. nave, 1391—1411.

5. Salisbury cathedral, nave, 1218—1258.

6. Lincoln cathedral, nave, 1195—1256.
7. York cathedral, nave, 1291—1330.
8. Chichester cathedral, choir, *circa* 1230.
9. Westminster Abbey, cloisters, *circa* 1350.
11. King's college, Cambridge, gateway, *circa* 1450.
12. Crosby hall, London, *circa* 1470.

1. This is of Transition character, though pointed in form, this arch as well as the old parts of the church are Norman. The inner archivolt is unusually and fancifully adorned with a sort of cusped engrailed moulding.

See Cotman's Arch. Antiq. of Norfolk, pl. 52, 53, 54.

2. See Plate v. No. 3.

3. Choir of Canterbury cathedral which was in progress in 1180, under the direction of William of Sens, as recorded by Gervase of Canterbury. The apsis of L'Abbaye aux Hommes at Caen, is very similar in columns, arches, &c.

5. Salisbury cathedral was built by Bishop Poore, between 1218 and 1258.

6. The nave of Lincoln cathedral was rebuilt between 1195 and 1256 by Bishops Hugh and Grosteste, about the same time as the nave of Salisbury cathedral. The capitals of the columns are foliated, the mouldings are not so numerous nor is the height of the arch so great as at Salisbury.

7. The nave of York was commenced in 1291 and completed in 1330. The arches are highly pointed, but the mouldings are low and flat in comparison with the two preceding examples, the boldness of the Early English style being lost in the Decorated.

8. The choir of Chichester cathedral was erected by Bishop Neville about 1230.

9. Is another variety of the ogee arch, with its pediment, &c.

10. The nave of Canterbury cathedral was erected by Prior Chillenden, assisted by Archbishops Courtney and Arundel, between 1391 and 1411.

11. This part of King's college was built in the reign of Henry VI.

Arches—Plate VII.

1. Elkstone church, Gloucestershire, *circa* 1150.
2. Avington church, Berkshire, *circa* 1150.

1. Is one of the most ancient buildings in this county, though its external appearance does not promise so much, having been considerably altered in the reign of Richard II. when the tower was built. Indeed little of its original architecture remains on the outside except a fascia running round the upper part of the nave, below which are a variety of grotesque heads and figures, and a round-headed window at the east end of the chancel, ornamented with an embattled fret. The south door is rich Norman; over it is the figure of our Saviour sitting on a throne, with His right hand extended, and holding a book

in His left; over His head is the figure of a hand pointing downwards, and round Him are the holy Lamb, and symbols of the Evangelists, all carved in basso relievo. This group of figures is surrounded by a semicircular arch of grotesque heads and zig-zag mouldings, which are very similar to those round the south door of Siddington church in this county. The appearance of the chancel is very singular, the arches not being correctly circular, but exhibiting great irregularity, part of which has no doubt been occasioned by its decay. The columns and pilasters supporting the arches lean outward several inches beyond the perpendicular. The roof is very low, being not more than twelve feet in height, though on the outside it appears much higher than the nave, having a room built over it, the approach to which is by a narrow staircase on the north side.

2. This building remains nearly in its original state; it is small, and quite plain on the outside; within the walls it measures 75 feet by 14 feet 7 inches. The nave is separated from the chancel by an arch richly ornamented with zig-zag moulding, and a great variety of grotesque heads springing from two enriched piers, which lean outwards, and this appears to have been their original position, since the outside walls are upright. The arch is remarkable, being formed of the segments of two circles having different centres. The chancel appears to have had originally a groined roof of stone, the lower part of some of the groins remain, which are enriched with roses. At the east end are three small round-headed windows.—Lysons' Mag. Brit., Berks, p. 204. —The font in this church is Norman; it is round, very large, and sculptured with figures under Norman arches.

Bases—Plates VIII. and IX.

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Canterbury cathedral.
3. Winchester cathedral, crypt, 1079—1093.
7. Durham cathedral, 1093—1104.
8. Castor church, Northampton, 1123.
9, 10. Salisbury cathedral, west front, *circa* 1250.
11, 12. Westminster abbey, *circa* 1250.
13. Norwich cathedral, *circa* 1200.
19. Lincoln cathedral, *circa* 1230.

1, 2, and 4. choir. These are from part of the work of William of Sens. 5, 6. South-east transept: this part of the cathedral was built by William the Englishman, and completed in the year 1184. 14 and 18. chapter-house, repaired in 1304; 15, 16, 17. nave, &c., 1391—1411.

3. The age of this crypt has been much disputed, but there appears little reason to doubt that it is part of the edifice commenced from the foundation

by Bishop Walkelyn in 1079, completed in 1093, and dedicated on St. Swithen's day in that year.

8. Caster church, Northamptonshire. The central tower is profusely ornamented on the exterior surface, and may be regarded as unique in England. Almost every variety of moulding and ornament of Anglo-Norman architecture are displayed on this edifice. The corbel-table with grotesque heads, the nebule, the billet, the spiral column, the doubled column, the torus, the flat and even zig-zag arch-mouldings are all employed, whilst the wall itself is adorned with the trowel and the scaly facing. With open arches, and continued arcades all round, the two upper stories of the tower present a highly enriched effect. The lower story is however quite plain, whilst the summit is crowned with an octagonal spire rising within a perforated and embattled parapet: both spire and parapet are comparatively modern. Other parts of this church, as well as the tower, are peculiarly interesting to the architectural antiquary. Beneath the tower, and partly supporting four semicircular arches, are three half columns attached to each pier, with regular capitals and bases. The capitals are ornamented with foliage and figures, among which are representations of two men fighting with clubs and shields, also dogs, a boar, deer, &c. Over the south door of the chancel is a stone forming a sort of lintel, but cut into a trefoil head, inscribed with these letters: XV KL MAI ĐЄĐICĀTIO HVI ЄCLЄ—AD. MCXXIII. which is read by Gibson XV—KL—MAII—ĐEĐICATIO HVI' ECCLE. A.D. M.C.XXIII. All the letters excepting XXIII. are raised on the face of the tablet, whilst these are cut into it. On the south side, near the west end, is a porch with a pointed arched entrance, over which is a basso relievo of a bust of our Saviour within an ornamented frame. The doorway between this porch and the church has two small columns on each side with sculptured bases and capitals resembling those beneath the tower; and the door itself is adorned with carving, and inscription in these letters: † Ricardus Baby Rectoris ecclesia de castra' fe. The chancel has been partly rebuilt, and has three tall lancet-shaped windows on the north side, also a square niche and piscina in the same wall, and there are two pointed arched piscinas in the opposite wall. The church consists of a nave and aisles, with two circular columns between on each side, a chancel, a tower in the centre, and a transept. In the absence of all historical information respecting the age, &c. of this church, we may pretty safely refer its erection to the date above quoted, i. e. 1123, the 10th and 11th of Henry I.—There is an engraving of this tower in Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. v. pl. 15.

IX.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9.—Wells cathedral, 1, 2. lady chapel, 1264; 3, 4. chapter-house, 1292—1303; 5. nave, 1239; 7, 8. crypt under chapter-house, 1292—1303; 9. east end, *circa* 1200.

6. Winchester cathedral, lady chapel, *circa* 1300.

PLATES X. AND XI.—BOSSES, AND RIB MOULDINGS.

X.—1, 2. St. Sepulchre's church, Cambridge, 1101.

3 to 8. York cathedral, choir, 1361—1405; 9. nave, 1291—1330; 10. Chapter-house, 1291—1330.

11. St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, 1330—1348.

12. Salisbury cathedral, entrance to the chapter-house, *c.* 1260.

1 and 2. Are examples of the earliest Norman bosses, bold and simple. The building consisted of a circular wall, which was originally perforated with six semicircular-headed windows, and an ornamented doorway of the same shape. The latter is still very perfect and apparently in the original style of decoration. Within the outer wall is a circular colonnade of eight columns; these are short and massy, without any base, and with a narrow ornamented capital, which varies in different columns: eight semicircular arches spring from these besides some groined mouldings, which tend to support the vault of the surrounding aisle: some of these ribs are indented with the zig-zag ornament. Above these arches is a continued arcade, consisting of two small semicircular arches beneath one archivault, immediately over the lower arch, and between each of the two arches is a large short column, the diameter of which is nearly equal to its height, and two small three-quarter columns or shafts attached to it.

11. St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, was erected in the reign of Edward III. between 1329 and 1360. The whole edifice appears from its remaining parts, and from the views and descriptions of it made public, to have been an elaborate and splendid example of the architecture of the fourteenth century. An ecclesiastical edifice was founded here in the time of King Stephen, but it was refounded and endowed by Edward III. After the Reformation, this royal establishment having reverted to the crown, was granted by Edward VI. to the Commons of England for their sessions or sittings, and for that purpose it was ever used until destroyed by fire in 1840. The subject of the sculpture on this boss is evidently the stoning of St. Stephen. For an elaborate account of this very interesting structure, the glory of its age, and the rival of La Sainte Chapelle, in Paris, see Mr. Mackenzie's accurate and valuable account of it.

XI.—1, 2, 3, 6. Wells cathedral, lady chapel, 1248—1264; 4, 5. South aisle of choir; 9. South transept, 1214—1239.

7. St. George's chapel, Windsor, nave, 1461—1481.

8, 10, 11, 12. Windsor, a lecturer's room, *circa* 1450.

1, 2, 3, 6. Built by Bishop Bitton, who died in 1264, and was buried "in novâ capellâ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis."

4, 5. The work of Bishop Joceline de Welles commenced about 1214, and consecrated in 1239. He died in 1242, and was buried in the choir.

7. St. George's chapel, Windsor. King Henry I. is said to have erected the original chapel within the precincts of Windsor castle, for eight canons, and to

have dedicated it to King Edward the Confessor. This was afterwards either rebuilt or enlarged by Henry III., who, in 1243, issued a commission to Walter de Gray, archbishop of York, to expedite the work by keeping the labourers constantly employed both in winter and summer till the whole was completed. A part of the building then erected is presumed to be now remaining, as a series of closed arches, of the style of that age, is seen on the south side of the dean's cloisters, and some others, with a rich door, remain against the wall behind the altar at the east end of the present chapel.

8, 10, 11, 12. A room in one of the prebendal houses at Windsor.

Plate XII.—Brackets.

1. Buildwas abbey, Shropshire.

2, 3. St. Mary Overee church, Southwark, *circa* 1250.

4, 5. Wells cathedral, crypt under chapter-house, 1293—1302; 13, 14. Nave, 1214—1239.

6. Laycock abbey, Wiltshire, *circa* 1250.

7, 8. York cathedral, lady chapel, 1405.

9. Wooton church, Huntingdonshire, *circa* 1250.

10. Canterbury cathedral, dean Nevil's chapel, 1447.

11. Chepstow castle, *circa* 1250.

12. Salisbury cathedral, entrance to chapter-house, 1250.

15. Crosby Hall, London, *circa* 1470.

1. In an architectural point of view, this building may be esteemed a curiosity of some moment, as there is reason to suppose that it exhibits one of the earliest and most uniform examples of the "mixed style," now remaining in England. The roof was probably vaulted throughout, as the chancel certainly was, for the corbels remaining in the centre of the north and south walls distinctly point out the direction of the groining. These corbels are very neatly worked and preserved quite perfect, as well as those which support the great arches under the tower on the east and west sides. There are several engravings of this interesting ruin in Britton's Arch. Ant., vol. iv. p. 50.

2. Is a large and very fine cross church, with a large and lofty tower at the intersection, containing one of the heaviest and finest peals of bells in the kingdom. A large portion of this church is Early English, of a character curious and valuable, with some parts and some insertions of later date. The details of many parts of this church were very good and in fine preservation, and the whole church is worthy of attentive examination. (Rickman.) The chancel has been restored, and the nave destroyed within the last few years.

6. Still retains many apartments and relics of its ancient monastic character, some remaining nearly in their former state, the most perfect of which is the

cloister. There is an engraving of these magnificent cloisters in Britton's Arch. Ant., vol. ii. p. 120.

7, 8. The contract for glazing the great eastern window is dated August 10th, 1405.

9. This church has a chancel of very great beauty, the east end particularly; it is Early English, and the mouldings remarkably fine. The peculiar corbel supporting this bracket is called *a Mask*, and is more frequently used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries than at a later period.

10. This ought rather to be called a *Pedestal* than a Bracket.

13, 14. These two support vaulting shafts, and would therefore be more correctly called *Corbels* than Brackets.

15. Crosby hall is situated on the eastern side of Bishopsgate-street, London, near St. Helen's church, and is so surrounded by houses as to be visible only on one spot, where it is entered by a flight of modern steps, projecting towards the passage leading to Crosby square. With two adjoining chambers it constitutes the only existing portion of Crosby place, so called from Sir John Crosby, by whom it was built, who was a citizen of great wealth and power in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. He obtained from the prioress of the neighbouring convent of St. Helen a lease of certain tenements for the term of ninety-nine years from 1466. These tenements he appears to have pulled down, and erected the mansion of Crosby place for his own residence. After his death it was occupied by Richard duke of Gloucester during the period he acted as protector of the realm and the person of his unfortunate nephew Edward V. Here therefore most probably those plans were engendered, and those treacherous and bloody acts resolved upon, which eventually placed the diadem on the head of that bold usurper. In the hall, which is still standing, he received the address of the Lord Mayor and commonalty of the city, when they came at the instigation of Buckingham to urge him to accept the crown. See Play of Richard III.

PLATES XIII. AND XIV.—BUTTRESSES.

1. Canterbury cathedral, east end, 1184.
2. Salisbury cathedral, nave; 3. cloisters, 1218—1258.
4. Lincoln cathedral, nave; 5. east end, *circa* 1250.
6. Beverley minster, nave, *circa* 1320.
7. Gloucester cathedral, nave, 1318—1329.
8. Louth church, east end, *circa* 1320.
9. Bromham church, Wiltshire, *circa* 1400.

6. The earliest parts of the present building may be dated shortly after 1188, when the old church was destroyed by fire. The architecture of these parts resembles that of Salisbury cathedral, exhibiting a plain simple style; the plan is also similar, having a double transept: the roofs are also vaulted

with stone, and the columns like those in that cathedral are neatly wrought with clustered shafts, and capitals composed of plain mouldings without foliage. The nave is more modern than the choir and transept, and the western front is the work of the fifteenth century. (E. J. Willson.) There are engravings of this beautiful church in Britton's Arch. Ant., vol. v. Plates 41—45.

No. 9. is a large structure, and consists of a chancel, two aisles, and a chapel or chantrey on the south-east. This chapel appears to have been erected at the same time and by the same persons as that appended to St. John's church at Devizes. The frieze and cornice of the exterior are charged with roses, two chains, and various quarterings of arms, and at the ends of the mouldings around the windows are sculptured angels holding shields. The figure of an angel is also placed over the east window, supporting naked figures of children, and over the west window is a canopy similar to that at Devizes. The interior of this chapel is painted and embellished with gilt ornaments of different kinds on a blue ground. From the number of nails fixed in the wall, it is conjectured that it was hung with funeral achievements; only two helmets, two flags, and part of a doublet and gloves remain.

Plate XIV.—Flying Buttresses, or Arch Buttresses.

1. Salisbury cathedral, south transept, 1250.
2. Canterbury cathedral, nave, 1391—1411.
3. Westminster abbey, nave, 1250.
4. Louth church, Lincolnshire, 1502—1512.
5. Rosslyn chapel, Edinburgh, 1446—1479.
6. Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster, 1500—1520.
7. Tower of St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, *circa* 1450.

2. This is part of the work of Archbishop Courtney—*b.* roof of aisle;—*c.* section of wall and parapet.

3. This is a *double* flying buttress, which is unusual—*d.* the lower arch.

4. The battlement of the tower, octagonal pierced turrets, and pierced flying buttresses to the spire, give a richness and lightness to this steeple possessed by few edifices of the same style. The cornices are mostly filled with flowers and other enrichments, and the whole church forms a valuable study of the style. There are engravings of this beautiful tower and spire in Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. iv. Plates 1 and 2.

5. In a manuscript memoir of the house of Douglass in Richard Augustine Hay's collections, preserved in the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh, is the following account of the first building of Rosslyn chapel, and of other works performed by William Saintclair, the magnificent earl of Orkney. "He builded the church walls of Roslin, having rounds, with fair chambers and galleries thereon. He builded also the forework that looks to the north-east. He builded the bridge under the castle, and sundrie office houses. In the

south-east side thereof over against the chapell wall, he made plaine the rock on which the castle is builded for the more strength thereof, and he planted a very fair orchard. But his age creeping on him made him consider how he had spent his time past, and how to spend that which was to come. Therefore to the end he might not seem altogether unthankful to God for the benefices received from Him, it came in his minde to build a house for God's service of most curious work, the which that it might be done with greater glory and splendour, he caused artificers to be brought from other regions and forraigne kingdomes, and caused dayly to be abundance of all kinde of workmen present, as masons, carpenters, smiths, barrowmen, and quarriers, with others; for it is remembered, that for the space of 34 years before, he never wanted great numbers of such workmen. The fundation of this rare worke he caused to be laid in the year of our Lord, 1446. And to the end the worke might be more rare, first he caused the draughts to be drawn upon Eastland boards, and made the carpenters to carve them, according to the draughts thereon, and then gave them for patterns to the masons, that they might thereby cut the like in stone, and because he thought the masons had not a convenient place to lodge in near the place where he builded this curious colledge, for the towne then stood half a mile from the place where it now stands, to witt at Bilsdon burne, therefore he made them to build the town of Rosline, that is now extant, and gave every one of them a house and lands answerable thereunto. So that this town all that time by reason of the great concourse of people that had recourse unto the prince, (for it is remembered of him that he entertained all his tenants that were any way impoverishd and made serve all the poore that came to his gates, so that he spent yearly upon such as came to beg att his gates 120 quarters of meale) became very populous and had in it abundance of victualls, so that it was thought to be the chiefest towne in all Lothian except Edinburgh and Hadingtone. He rewarded the masons according to their degree; as to the master masone he gave £40 yearly, and to every one of the rest he gave £10, and accordingly did he reward the others, as the smiths and the carpenters with others."

The chapel was not completed during the life of the founder, who died in 1479; but his successors made some additions to the building, and to the establishment. The sacristy, vestry, or subterraneous oratory east of the chapel, was founded by his lady, "Dame Elizabeth Douglass." Some additions to the original endowment were made in 1522, by William St. Clair, of Rosslyn. The establishment here was intended to be a college for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys; and the collegiate chapel was certainly designed to be much larger than it appears at present.

There are fourteen plates of this curious chapel in Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. iii. p. 63, &c.

7. Erroneously called St. Mary's on the plate—*h.* the arch, or flying-buttress;—*i.* "a small curved rib or stay, the utility of which is not easily accounted for."

PLATES XV. and XVI.—CAPITALS.

XV.—1, 2, 10. Canterbury cathedral; 1. crypt under choir, 1073—1080; 2. crypt under Trinity chapel; 10. choir, 1175—1184.

3. Bristol abbey gate-house, *circa* 1180.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11. Romsey abbey church, Hants, *circa* 1160; 11. Nave, *circa* 1220.

9. Bury St. Edmund's tower, 1121—1130.

1. See Crypts—Plate 29. This is part of the original work of Lanfranc.

2. Trinity chapel, with the crypt under it, is part of the work of William the Englishman in continuation of that of William of Sens.

3. This is Norman below and Perpendicular above: the gateway, with its arch-mouldings, the shafts and arches in the passage, and the details, is one of the most elaborate specimens of Norman work, and the preservation of its original sharpness, of all the most minute carved detail, is one of the best tests of the value of the oolite in which it is executed. The age of this building has been much disputed; Mr. Britton puts it down at 1140, but no one who has examined this building can doubt that it is late Norman and Transition work, with a superstructure of the fifteenth century; the use of the tooth ornament shewn in the plate proves that it must have been *very late* in the Norman style.

4 to 8. From the older part of the abbey church at Romsey, Hants.

11. From the nave of the same church of the first pointed style. The latter has an abacus taking the sweep or form of the column, with rich foliated sculpture beneath it. The other examples have square abaci and are charged with sculptured representations of animals, human figures, foliage, &c., and thus very closely resemble many capitals in the old churches of Normandy. See Cotman's Arch. Antiq. of Normandy; also Pugin's Arch. Antiq. of Normandy; and The Crypt, vol. i. p. 210. No. 7. has rude representations of two builders, a king, &c., with the square or a triangular rule, having an inscription on it thus: "ROBERT TUTE, consul. C.D.S.;" also "ROBERT me fecit."—

XVI.—1, 2, 3, 13. Canterbury cathedral; 1, 2. choir, 1175—1184; 3. south-east transept; 13. chapter house, 1304.

4, 5, 6, 7. Salisbury cathedral, chapter-house, 1250—1260.

8. Winchester cathedral, lady chapel, 1470—1524.

9. York cathedral, south transept, 1227—1250.

10, 11. Norwich cathedral, cloisters, 1297—1400.

12. Norwich school-house, *circa* 1320.

8. This is part of the work of Priors Hunton and Silkstede, 1470—1524, the rebus of the name of each of these priors is to be found sculptured in differ-

ent parts of this chapel: the letter N in a tun or barrel, and a horse or steed with a skein of silk; the former in the spandrels of a doorway, the latter on the bosses of the roof, to the vaulting-shaft of which this capital belongs.

9. This is said by mistake on the plate to be from the *çhoir*.

11. The cloisters of Norwich were commenced in 1297, and not completed until 1430. No. 10. belongs to the earliest part, and No. 11. nearly to the latest.

13. The chapter-house of Canterbury was repaired in 1304 by Henry de Eastria.

PLATE XVII.—DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

GROUND-PLAN.

Extreme length, 507 feet outside, 476 inside.
Extreme breadth, 194 feet outside, 170 inside.

A. Galilee, or great western porch, divided into five aisles by four rows of pillars, three in each row.

B. Vestibule, or space at the west end, called also the atrium, or narthex, and supposed by some to be the same as the "parvise."

C C. Two western towers, height 143 feet; the space under these seems to have formed part of the atrium, or parvise.

D D. Nave, length 203 feet; breadth between the pillars 37 feet; height 70 feet.

E E. Aisles of nave; breadth of nave and aisles together 82 feet.

F. North transept; length 170 feet.

G. South transept; breadth 59 feet.

H. Central tower; height 210 feet.

I I. Eastern aisle of transept.

K. Choir; length 93 feet from organ-screen to altar-steps; breadth, with aisles, 79 feet; height 70 feet.

L. The High Altar.

M M. Aisles of the choir.

N. Modern vestry.

O O O. The Chapel of the Nine Altars, or Lady Chapel.

P. An apartment called by Mr. Carter the Parlour.

Q. The chapter-house.

PLATE XVII.

R R R R. The cloisters; length interior 145 feet, breadth the same.

S. Remains of a laver, or conduit.

T T T. Small rooms, supposed by Carter to be cells or prisons for "offending monks."

U. Passage from the cloisters to the deanery.

W. Hall of the deanery.

X X X. Buildings of the priory.

Y. Crypt of the private chapel.

Z Z Z Z. Basement of the refectory.

a. Great kitchen of the monastery.

b b. Kitchen offices.

c d e f g h. Rooms under the large dormitory.

i k k k. Prebendal houses, gardens, &c.

P. Said by Carter to be the place where " merchants used to sell their wares."

Q. The original and fine Norman chapter-house was wantonly destroyed by Mr. Wyatt and the officers of the cathedral in 1800, and a modern room built on its site. Mr. Carter remonstrated strongly against this destruction, but in vain.—See Gentleman's Magazine, 1801.

PLATES XVIII. and XIX.—COMPARTMENTS.

XVIII.—Durham cathedral, nave; A. exterior, B. interior, 1094—1129.

Canterbury cathedral; C. interior of small transept; D. exterior of Trinity chapel, 1175—1184.

8. marks the principal window of the aisle, 6. the triforium window, and 4. the clear-story window. As shewn at 7, 7, the external compartments are divided from each other by buttresses, which in other and later examples are infinitely varied in form. In the interior compartment, 1. is the timber frame-work of the roof, 2. the arch forming the eastern termination of the nave, and supporting the western side of the central tower; 11. the clustered column belonging to such arch; 3, 4, the stone vaulting of the nave; 5. the clear-story; 7. the triforium; and 10. the main columns and arches of the nave. The part shaded darker is the aisle, a doorway and arcade in which are marked figures 12 and 13.

The three first stones of this cathedral were laid with great ceremony in 1093, by Bishop William de Carileph, Malcolm, king of Scotland, and Turgot the prior, a man of great learning and fame, and eventually bishop of St. Andrew's. Before the death of Flambard in 1129, the nave with its aisles was finished up to its vault or roof. The original wooden roof of the nave was removed, and the present groining of stone substituted in its stead, by Thomas Melsonby, who was prior from 1233 to 1244, and who evinced considerable taste in associating the architecture of his period with that of a century before his time. Raine's Guide to Durham Cathedral, 12mo. 1833.

C. 1, frame-work of roof; 2, 3, 4, vaulting shewing its thickness, and the elevations and sections of the main ribs; 5, clear-story; 6, triforium; 7, arcade over the main arches; 8, clustered column shafts supporting ribs of vaulting; 9, one of the main arches of the transept; 10, panelling of the side wall; 11, piscina and ambrey; 12, ground-plan of semicircular recess or chapel.

D. 1, leaded roof; 2, plain parapet; 3, small loophole window; 4, roof of aisle; 5, flying and attached buttresses; 6, main window of the chapel, with pointed head; 7, ditto with semicircular head; 8, windows of crypt; 9, in plan and in elevation, chief and bold projecting buttresses; 10, pilaster buttresses.

In 1174 this church was partly destroyed by fire, of which a particular account is given by Gervase, who witnessed it. To renovate the edifice both French and English architects were consulted, and the plan of William of Sens (Senonensis) being most approved, he was entrusted with the work. He began the new parts in 1175; his improvements were interrupted in 1178 by his falling from a scaffold fifty feet high. William Anglus, or the Englishman, was appointed to succeed him, and he proceeded to raise the vault to the *north and south parts of the transept*, and completed the east end of the choir, *Trinity chapel*, and the round tower, called Becket's crown, from its foundation. This work he is said to have *completed* in 1184. In 1220 the chapel and altar, which had been consecrated to the Holy Trinity, were dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, whose relics were removed thither.

XIX.—Salisbury cathedral, nave: A. exterior, B. interior, 1250.

Exeter cathedral, nave: C. exterior, D. interior, 1300.

A. *i*, marks the aisle and its windows; *d*, the triforium, which is here fully developed, though there are no triforium windows; *f*, the roof of the aisle; and *c*, the clear-story windows.

a, *g*, parapets; *c*, corbel-table; *i*, set-off buttress; *k*, basement; *l*, basement-mouldings, called a tablet by Rickman.

B. The interior elevation of Salisbury cathedral shews at the same time a section of the west front, with the peculiar arrangement of the central porch, or portico; *g*, steps from such portico to the nave, *h*, the interior of the portico, with seat panelling, &c.; *i*, one of the main buttresses of the west front; and *k*, the substance of the arch over the portico.

The foundation of this cathedral was laid in 1218, by Bishop Poore; the first celebration of divine service took place in 1225; the full dedication took place in 1258, under Bishop Bridport.

C. *d*, *g*, porch, with embattled parapet and traceried face; *e*, staircase turret; *a*, frame-work of roof; *d*, music gallery.

PLATE XIX.

D. *e*, is the aisle; *f*, a pillar of the nave; *d*, the triforium of low proportions and without windows, and *c*, the clear-story. The buttresses of the nave rise in the latter example to the parapet, and terminate in crocketed pinnacles.

The alteration of this cathedral from the Norman style to that in which it now remains, was commenced in 1280 by Bishop Quivil, who is said to have given the design for the whole; and although the work was not completed until long after his death, the original plan was faithfully carried into effect. The fabric rolls of the cathedral at this period are extant, and shew the gradual progress of the work. The nave was *completed* about 1350, but the compartment here represented was erected about 1290.

PLATE XX.—CHAPTER-HOUSES.

GROUND-PLANS OF TWELVE.

		Length.		Breadth.		
		exterior. feet.	interior. feet.	exterior. feet.	interior. feet.	Height. feet.
1294—1302....	1. Wells	65	55	55	65	42
1224—1238....	2. Lichfield ...	54	45	36	28	..
1255..........	3. York	70	57	70	57	..
1224—1244....	4. Exeter	62	55	38	28	50
circa 1200.....	5. Lincoln.....	70	62	70	62	42
circa 1220.....	6. Oxford	64	54	34	24	..
circa 1260.....	7. Canterbury..	99	87	45	35	52
1088—1095....	8. Gloucester ..	77	68	44	35	..
circa 1150.....	9. Worcester ..	65	55	65	55	..
circa 1220.....	10. Chester	58	50	36	26	36
1142—1148....	11. Bristol......	53	43	36	25	26
1250—1262....	12. Salisbury....	58	53	58	53	52

1. Built by Bishop de la March about 1300; it has a crypt under it connected with the north aisle of the choir by an arched passage; it is a very elegant design, and beautiful piece of work, in the early Decorated style.

2. Said to have been erected by Bishop Stavenby about 1224, and a very interesting specimen of the Early English style.

3. The vaulting is carried across the building in a single span of 47 feet. For view of its tracery see Plate XXXVIII—style Early English. A figure in the window over the entrance corresponds with the representation of Archbishop Walter Gray on his tomb: he died in 1255. The arms of several of his contemporaries are painted on some of the other windows. The building, however, is manifestly of later date than the north transept which is known to be his work, and is an addition to the plan not originally contemplated, the passage leading to it being built on the buttresses of the transept, which are as richly

ornamented in those parts now built into the wall as in those exposed to view.

4. This building is satisfactorily referred to the prelacy of Bishop Bruere, who presided at Exeter from 1224 to 1244: the lower part is of this date, and is good Early English; the upper part is Perpendicular, rebuilt in 1427: it has a very beautiful timber roof, with the old painting and gilding.

5. Early English—built by Bishop Hugh of Burgundy about the year 1200.

6. This is a very beautiful specimen of the Early English style; it is much to be regretted that it is divided into two rooms by a brick wall, supposed to have been built in the time of Cromwell, for the purpose of making a more comfortable dining-room to one of the canons' houses, with an entrance to the cellar in the outer part.

7. The oldest part is said to be of the time of Archbishop Boniface, about 1260, but it was repaired in 1304, and again in the fifteenth century, when the upper part was rebuilt.

8. The original design and workmanship may be safely assigned to Abbot Serlo, 1089—1100; but the east end and the vaulted ceiling are the work of Abbot Foliot, completed in 1242.

9. This is a very singular and interesting apartment, and perhaps the earliest instance of a vaulted roof of this kind resting upon a central pillar; the style is pure Norman, and the work is attributed to Bishop John de Pagham in the time of Stephen: it has windows inserted in the fifteenth century. This room is now fitted up as a library.

10. Ascribed to Randal de Blundeville, who was made earl of Chester in 1181, and died in 1232. The style is good Early English.

11. Supposed to be of the age of Robert Fitzharding, 1148; it is good and rich Norman, the walls covered with arcades, some of them intersecting, the roof groined, ribs ornamented with the zig-zag and other Norman ornaments.

12. Attributed to Bishop Bridport, who died in 1262; it is very beautiful Early English work, rather later in style than the rest of the cathedral.

Plate XXI.—Chimney-shafts.

1. Badwell hall, Suffolk, *circa* 1500.
2. Barton, Isle of Wight, 1490.
3. East Basham hall, Norfolk, *circa* 1520.
4. Clare, Suffolk, *circa* 1520.

1. The influx of wealth into England, at the commencement of the sixteenth century, produced a visible change in the domestic architecture of the country. People affecting splendour in the style of their mansions, looked less to that security which had been the main object of the *Castle*. The introduction of the quadrangular building was the consequence. The duke of Buckingham had just given the country a remarkable example in his castellated mansion,

at Thornbury, of a structure having a military appearance, and at the same time displaying the magnificence of a palace, and the convenience of a private dwelling. Thus the *embattled manor-houses*, which were now raised, partaking still less of defensive qualities, assumed regular shapes, and were distinguished in a particular degree by their richly ornamented portals, turrets, bay windows, oriels, and chimneys. Such were King Henry's palace of Nonsuch, and Wolsey's mansions of Hampton Court and Whitehall, such Gosfield hall and Beaulieu, now New Hall in Essex, the one raised by Lord Wentworth, and the other by Queen Anne Boleyn's father, and to these examples we may be allowed to add Hengrave hall, begun by Sir Thomas Kytson about the year 1525, and completed by him in 1538, the gateway of which, says Mr. Gough, is of such singular beauty, and in such high preservation, that perhaps a more elegant specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected can not be seen. Gage's History of Hengrave, p. 15, and Gough's Britan., vol. ii. p. 82. ed. 1789.

Very fine examples of chimneys of this class remain at Eton college, the building of which was commenced in 1441, but suspended until 1476, and not completed until the 13th of Henry VIII.

3. East Basham. As a fine specimen of ancient brick architecture, we have few superior to this. In Bloomfield's History of Norfolk, it is said to have been built by Sir William Farmor or Fermor in the reign of Henry VIII., but by the style of the arches, ornaments, arms, &c., still remaining in different parts of the mansion, it would appear that the greater part was erected in the reign of Henry VII., and that only the gate-house was raised during the time of Henry VIII. The chief features are the tower entrance, or porter's lodge, an entrance porch with part of the south front, &c.; in the latter immediately over the arch are the fragments of Henry VII., arms, the cognizance (griffin and greyhound) crown. The portcullis and rose appear in several different places with the letters ER and HR, also profile heads in relief, apparently portraits of Henry VII., and his Queen, are impressed on several bricks in this front. They are on shields, in panels, and are profusely distributed about the building. Many other letters and armorial insignia appear; but the group of ten chimneys is perhaps the most singular and peculiar object remaining of this mansion. They, as well as the chief part of the edifice, consist of bricks which are of a fine quality, and mostly impressed in figured moulds adopted to their various situations, forms, and ornaments; one of these chimney-shafts communicated to the great hall fire-place. Directly facing the porch on the opposite side of the quadrangular court, is the lodge gateway, the inner facade of which as well as the exterior are decorated with armorial and other heraldic insignia. There are two engravings of this building in Britton's Architectural Antiq., vol. ii. p. 99.

PLATE XXII.—COLUMNS.

1. Earl's Barton church, window in tower.
2. Winchester cathedral, crypt, 1079—1093.
3, and 11. Canterbury cathedral, crypt, 1175—1184.
4. and 6. St. Peter's church, Oxford, crypt, *circa* 1180.
5. Malmsbury abbey church, Wiltshire.
7. Conventual church, Ely, 1081—1106.
8. Repton church, Derbyshire, crypt.
9. Waltham abbey church.
10. St. Peter's church, Northampton.
12. St. Cross church, near Winchester.

1. Earl's Barton church tower, Northamptonshire, and that of Barton upon Humber in Lincolnshire, were evidently executed by common unskilful masons, from equally unscientific designs. They mark the total absence of art in the person or persons by whom they were planned. As such we cannot ascribe them to Norman architects, nor to Norman artizans, but rather to the Anglo-Saxons. In the absence of documentary proof we must seek for evidence in analogy, and nothing can be found more resembling the style of the towers now under notice, than the architectural drawings in certain manuscripts of acknowledged Saxon date. In the British Museum, and in the Gregorian Gospels preserved in the library of Salisbury cathedral, are drawings of Anglo-Saxon scribes, in which the triangular arch and columns resembling balustres, with two or three bands, are represented, and seem to be rude delineations of architectural members very similar to those in the two Bartons and Barnack in Northamptonshire, in which they are employed. These towers have every appearance of being much older than the churches, and we cannot hesitate in regarding the chancel and southern doorway of the church of Earl's Barton as specimens of genuine Norman architecture. Mr. Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire, in a communication on this subject says, the South or Norman doorway of Barton church is clearly contemporary with that of St. Peter's, Northampton, having the same chevron and spiral fluted pillars, as well as ornamented mouldings, and it belonged to the same proprietor, Simon de Liz, earl of Northampton, who married the daughter and heiress of the Countess Judith, in whom both parishes were vested at the time of enrolling the Domesday Survey. Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. v. p. 165.

2. Part of the work of Bishop Walkelyn, between 1079 and 1093; the oldest parts of the present fabric are attributed to this period, and on strong evidence: the transept bears evident marks of the repairs and rebuilding caused by the fall of the tower, recorded by William of Malmsbury to have taken place in 1107.

3. This singular column is attached to the older part of the work, but it is so different from all the other columns in that part, and its capital so

closely resembles the later work, there can be no doubt it belongs to that period.

4. Although these two columns are somewhat different, the work is of the same age, and the base of No. 6. is evidently *late* Norman work.

5. The arches springing from these massive columns are pointed, but have round-headed arcades over them, evidently Transition work; the mouldings are also late.

7. Bentham, Milner, and Lysons all consider this as Saxon work of the seventh century, but there is nothing in its character, as compared with other buildings, to give any authority for such a conjecture; on the contrary, the lozenge-moulding with which the arch is ornamented is generally found in late Norman work.

8. The resemblance between No. 3, 5, and 8, on this plate is so striking, that there can be little doubt they are nearly of the same age.

9. Carter gives the date of 1062 to this building, and supposes it to be the church built by Harold, son of Godwin, earl of Kent, at that time.

10. This church is a beautiful specimen of very rich Norman.

12. The age of St. Cross has been much disputed; it was *founded* in 1135, but the work was evidently continued for nearly a century.

PLATE XXIII.—CORBEL-TABLES.

1, 2, and 4. Castor church, Northamptonshire, 1123.
3. St. Peter's church, Oxford, *circa* 1180.
5. St. Peter's church, Northampton.
6. Iffley church, Oxfordshire, *circa* 1150.
7. Salisbury cathedral, 1250.
8. Adel church, Yorkshire.
9. Peterborough cathedral, 1238.
10. Ketton church, Rutlandshire, *circa* 1150.

1. An inscription on stone records the dedication in the year 1123.

5. Various conjectures have been made respecting the age of this building, of which there is no record. It is very rich, and apparently late Norman work. A series of columns, consisting alternately of single shafts and of four conjoined half columns, extends on each side of the nave supporting two rows of semicircular arches, which are ornamented with zigzag mouldings on each face. Over these arches is a row of small semicircular-headed windows on each side but very distant from each other. It may be regarded as singular that the architect should have designed his single shafts with bands or belts at the centre, and not placed them rather round the clustered columns, where they would have appeared with some meaning and for an apparently useful purpose. The western end of the tower presents an architectural riddle

to puzzle the antiquary, in an arch-moulding or series of mouldings, elaborately charged with varied scroll-work foliage and interlaced ornaments. The singularity of this arch arises from the difficulty of accounting for its purport or meaning, as it does not appear to have belonged to any doorway or window. Britton's Archit. Antiq., vol. v. p. 178.

10. Parts of this church were built in 1232, and are in the Early English style, but this belongs to the Norman part of the building.

PLATE XXIV.—CROCKETS.

1, 2. Salisbury cathedral, *circa* 1240.
3. Canterbury cathedral, monument of Abp. Kempe, 1486.
4, 5, 6. York cathedral, west door, 1320.
7 and 9. Canterbury cathedral, organ-screen, 1304.
8. Salisbury cathedral, monument of Bishop Bingham, 1246.
10, 11. St. George's chapel, Windsor, *circa* 1250.

PLATE XXV.—CROSSES IN CHURCHYARDS.

1. Lanherne, Cornwall.
2. Margam, South Wales.
3. St. Patrick's, county of Louth, Ireland.
4. St. Denis, near Paris, *circa* 1250.
5. Waltham, Essex, (to Queen Eleanor,) 1292.
6. Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, *circa* 1350.

1. This very curious and ancient cross originally stood in the "chapel close" of the barton of Rosewortby, in the parish of Gwinnear, from whence it was removed some years since to the garden of Lord Arundel's mansion at Lanherne, where it now stands. On one side is a rude sculpture of the Crucifixion, under which is a braid and an inscription apparently Saxon.

2. In the village of Margam in Glamorganshire near the abbey is a curious stone cross about eight feet high, richly carved, and ornamented with fretwork. By the road side, and forming the foot-bridge over the brook that issues out of the park near the old entrance, are two other relics of the same kind, the crosses being circumscribed by a circle. These stones bear traces of inscriptions, but so much obliterated by time and the feet of passengers as to be wholly illegible.

3. In the county of Louth is a very elegant cross called St. Boyn's Cross. In Wright's Louthiania, p. 17, there are three prints of it. It is about 18 ft. high, and on all sides full of sculpture. It is said to be all of one stone, sent

from Rome and erected by order of the Pope. Near the centre of the cross on one side is a figure representing Christ, and opposite on the other St. Patrick, and at the bottom are the figures of Adam and Eve.

4. Was erected to the memory of Louis XI. of France, on the road between Paris and St. Denis.

6. An ancient stone cross in the church-yard of Iron Acton in Gloucestershire, on the north side of the church. It is of rich Gothic workmanship, and probably erected at the same time with the church in the reign of Henry IV. From its form it seems to have been intended for a preaching cross, having an entrance into it on the north side.—Lysons' Gloucestershire.

Plate XXVI.—Crosses in Markets.

1. Cheddar, Somersetshire.
2. Glastonbury, Somersetshire.
3. Malmsbury, Wiltshire.
4. Salisbury, Wiltshire.

The market-cross may be said to have been originally formed like the monumental crosses of Queen Eleanor; with the exception only of its basement being open at the sides, and having a central shaft for the support of the superstructure, as in that at Winchester, and another at Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. This plan was probably afterwards further carried out by the omission of the steps on which it was raised, by extending the circumference of the walls and roof and the bulk of the central pillar, and by arching over the roof; the height of the whole structure being much reduced, as at Cheddar, Malmsbury, and Salisbury.

1. This shattered edifice appears to have been constructed at two different periods; as the central column constitutes one of those crosses which had merely a single shaft raised on steps. The lateral piers, with the roof, were probably erected at a later period to shelter those persons who frequented the market. Bishop Joceline obtained a charter in the 19th of Henry III. to hold a weekly market here; but this has long been discontinued. The present cross is of an hexagonal shape, has an embattled parapet, and the upper part of the shaft is ornamented with a sort of sculptured bandage.

2. Though a large and curious structure of the kind, is scarcely noticed in the county history. There is something peculiar in the shape and ornaments of this building: a large column in the centre running through the roof terminated with a naked figure, clustered columns at each angle with odd capitals, bases, &c., and gables with pinnacles of unusual shape, all unite to constitute this one of the eccentricities of ancient building. In 1802 there was a mutilated inscription with the date 1604, but this might not allude to the time of its building. There were also armorial bearings carved on different

parts of it, among these were the arms (a cross between two cups) of Richard Beere, the last abbot but one, who died in 1524.

Of 3. Leland says, "There is a right fair and costely peace of worke in the market place made al of Stone and curiusly voultid for poore market folkes to stande dry when Rayne cummith. Ther be 8 great Pillers and 8 open arches and the work is 8 square. One great Piller in the midle berith up the voulte. The men of the Toune made this Peace of work *in Hominum memoria*."—Itin., vol. ii. f. 27. It has a richly ornamented octagonal central turret with a niche in each side, containing eight sculptured figures in basso-relievo, pinnacles, and flying buttresses. One of the figures represents the Crucifixion.

4. This structure stands near the entrance to the market-place on the south, the poultry and vegetables being kept under and near it. Mr. Wansey supposes it to have been erected by Bishop Ergham at the end of the fourteenth century. It is of an hexagonal form, and consists of six buttress piers, with six arches, and over the key-stone of each arch is half of a niche, which it seems was intended for a statue. In the centre is a pillar, square at the bottom but cut towards the top into six sides, said to have formerly had an inscription, now completely obliterated.

PLATE XXVII.—CROSSES ON GABLES.

1. Gloucester cathedral, *circa* 1250.

2. Horsted church, *circa* 1250.

3. Trinity church, Cambridge, *circa* 1250.

4, 5, 6, 17. Salisbury cathedral, *circa* 1250.

7, 8. Merton College chapel, Oxford; 7. choir, 1277; 8. north transept, 1420.

9, 10. Than church, Normandy, *circa* 1120.

11 and 13. Peterborough cathedral, 1238.

12. King's College chapel, Cambridge, 1508—1530.

14. Tewkesbury abbey church, *circa* 1450.

15. St. Mary's church, Gloucester, 1301.

16, 19, 20. Lincoln cathedral, *circa* 1250.

18. Norwich cathedral, *circa* 1250.

Norman gable-crosses are of rare occurrence, having generally suffered so much from the weather as to have lost all character, or have been renewed in a different style. The example from Than church, Normandy, (fig. 9.) is perhaps better known in this country from the numerous engravings of it, than any English examples; these are however to be found at St. Germain's cathedral, Cornwall, over the porch; and at St. Margaret's church, York, is one built into the wall of the vestry, but preserving its form. The other example from

Than church (No. 10), in this plate, has evidently been renewed, being of much later character.

Early English gable-crosses are found in abundance, and of a variety of forms, as will be observed by comparing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19: and the diversity of crosses in this style might be shewn to an almost endless extent, yet nearly all of them are remarkable for beauty and elegance. In the Decorated style the gable-crosses are frequently more clumsy than the Early English, as that at the east end of Merton College chapel, Oxford (No. 7), and this sort of wheel form is more prevalent, in some instances it is carved to represent the crown of thorns hanging on the cross. The example from St. Mary's church, Gloucester, No. 15, having the Virgin and Child surrounded by a sort of open quatrefoil, is very singular, and is the only example of the kind that has been noticed.

Perpendicular gable-crosses are frequently well moulded, and of good forms, as on the transept of Merton College chapel (No. 8), which preserves the figure of the Latin cross more distinct than is usual in the earlier styles; they are not unfrequently in this style quite plain or merely chamfered, but numerous rich examples are also found in which the form is disguised, as at King's College chapel, (No. 12).

PLATES XXVIII. AND XXIX.

CRYPTS OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Ground Plan.—Total length, 286 feet.

A. View of the eastern part, 1175—1184.

B. View of the western part, 1073—1080.

1, 1. Piers between the nave and aisles.

2, 3. Staircases from the north and south transepts of crypt to the church.

4. Stairs to the exterior of the building on the north side.

5. Niche or recess in the wall near these stairs.

6. Semicircular recess for an altar.

7. Chapel, said to be dedicated to the Virgin Mary, under the usual situation of the high Altar.

8. Aisle round the chapel, within the original apse.

9. Tomb in a recess on south side.

10. Entrance to a dark chapel, or cell, on south side.

11, 11. Piers of modern masonry to support the floor above.

12. Doorway to a dark chapel, or cell, on north side.

13. Tomb of Archbishop Morton, between the piers of south aisle.

14. Window in south transept.

15. Recessed altar on east side of south transept.

16, 17. Staircases in old towers, north and south of original apse.

18, 19. Aisle of crypt under Trinity chapel.

20, 20. Massive piers at the original termination of the church, now between the two crypts.

A B. Stairs from church to crypt at west end.

C. Nave of the original crypt, 163 feet in length.

D E. Aisles of the original crypt, 83 feet 6 inches in width across nave and aisles within the walls.

F. North transept.

G. South transept.

H I K. Cells or chapels north and south of original east end.

L. Entrance or passage between the two crypts.

M N O. Nave and aisles of eastern crypt, 66 feet 6 inches wide in widest part.

P. Vaulted room under Becket's crown.

Q. Foundation of a chapel on north side.

The crypt of Canterbury cathedral is said to be " the largest, the finest, and the most interesting in England." The age of the older parts (which are distinctly marked on the plan by being a darker colour than the rest, and B in Plate 29.) has been much disputed. Many persons still consider this crypt as the original work of Lanfranc, others as the work of Priors Ernulph and Conrad, 1106—1114, under Archbishop Anselm, who is said to have expended nearly the whole of his revenues in *rebuilding* his cathedral. Considering that the choir had been so recently erected by Lanfranc (about 1080), it may seem singular that Anselm should have destroyed and rebuilt it; but the historians of the church attest the fact, and Gervase, who minutely describes the " glorious choir of Conrad," lived too near the time to be likely to be mistaken as to a fact of this nature. It is probable that his object was to *enlarge* the church, which made it necessary to pull down the original structure. It is, however, by no means clear that the crypt was rebuilt along with the superstructure.

The eastern part of the crypt (marked on the plan by a lighter tint, and A in Plate 29), extending under those parts of the church, the choir and Becket's crown, which are known to have been built by William of Sens and his successor, between 1175 and 1184, are so evidently part of the same work that there can be no doubt they are of the same age.

The difference between these two crypts will be very clearly seen by reference to Plate 29, and they may serve as a useful guide to the distinctive character of early and late Norman work. The latter being the earliest instance that has hitherto been authenticated in this country of the transition to the pointed style.

It will be observed that the groining and section of the pillars in the south transept (marked G on the plan), is quite different from the rest of the crypt; while all the rest is of the comparatively plain and massive Norman style, this transept is of rich Decorated work; this is in consequence of Edward the Black Prince having founded a chantry chapel here, which he endowed with the manor of Vauxhall, near London. Among the ornaments at the intersection of the ribs is a shield with the arms of the founder, who died at Canterbury in 1376.

PLATES XXX., XXXI., AND XXXII.—DOORWAYS.

XXX.—1. Brixworth church, Northamptonshire.

2. Earl's Barton church, Northamptonshire.
3. Norwich cathedral, 1107—1119.
4. Essendine church, Rutlandshire, *circa* 1120.
5. Barfreston church, Kent, *circa* 1160.
6. Ely conventual church, *circa* 1160.

4. Dedicated to St. Mary-the-Virgin, and in its present state is about 69 ft. long, including the nave and chancel, but very little of it so ancient as the south entrance doorway, which is surmounted with a very fine semicircular arch, with zig-zag mouldings, and other ornaments. In the centre of this are three half-length figures; that in the centre, Christ with His left hand resting on a book, and His right hand as if in the act of benediction, with I.H.S. on one side; the other figures, two angels with clasped hands. On the right of the doorway are two figures resembling monkeys climbing a tree, and the pillars are curiously ornamented in spiral lines.

5. The semicircular space in the head of the doorway was frequently the seat of the most impressive representations. At Barfreston, as at Rochester and many other places, Christ is enthroned within a cloud, with reference to the 21st chapter of St. Luke; for a cloud has been so formed in painting and sculpture from the fourth century; the right hand is elevated, with the fingers conformed as usual when giving the benediction; the other is placed upon a book, supported by the left knee: this book, when open, as here and at Rochester, has written upon its leaves, "Pax vobis—Ego sum via, veritas, et vita," or similar sentences from the Scriptures. Thus seated in Majesty, and supported by angels, the figure is surrounded with foliage, deduced as it

appears from the lily, whose scrolling leaves enclose several regal or other heads. Above, in the outward circuit of the architrave, is a figure with elevated hands; the archiepiscopal pallium is dependant from the neck, with a low mitre, or tiara, upon the head, denoting the highest spiritual authority: the usual representation of the Ancient of Days, the first Person of the Trinity: no other could be deemed worthy of this higher situation. With reference to the more ancient indications of this mystery, the token of the Third Person is not seen, or if it was ever placed about the architrave it has been removed. Britton's Archit. Ant., vol. iv. p. 26.

XXXI.—1. Jews' house, Lincoln.
2. Salisbury cathedral, 1250.
3. Norwich school-house, *circa* 1300.
4. St. George's chapel, Windsor, *circa* 1250.
5. Tattershall castle, *circa* 1500.
6. Horn church, Essex, *circa* 1440.

1. Jews' house, Lincoln, about 1140, is a very curious and interesting example of Anglo-Norman domestic architecture, in which there are columns at the jambs, an ornamental archivolt, and a bold label-moulding.—Pugin's Specimens of Gothic Architecture.

2. Salisbury cathedral, about 1250. The opening is formed by a cinquefoil moulding with cusps, and is enclosed within a very flat arch.

3. From St. John's chapel, Norwich cathedral, now a school-house, about 1300, is a double archway, one retiring behind the other, as shewn in the plan. The door is ornamented with iron scroll-work, connected with its hinges. Britton's Cathedral Antiq., Norwich, p. 39.

5. The entrance to the great tower of Tattershall castle, (incorrectly engraved church,) Lincolnshire.

XXXII.—1. Higham Ferrars church, Northamptonshire, 1289—1337.
2. Lichfield cathedral, chapter-house, 1250.
3. Lichfield cathedral, west end, 1310.
4. York cathedral, west end, 1291—1330.

1. Is from Higham Ferrars church, Northamptonshire. Its entrances have flat segmental arches, and are enclosed within a large pointed arch, the intervening space being occupied by a pedestal for a statue, and some scriptural subjects in basso-relievo.

2. From the chapter-house, Lichfield cathedral, (a beautiful symmetrical example), contains within a pointed arch of numerous mouldings, and supported by several columns, two others more acutely pointed, each of the latter having within it a trefoil-arch forming the opening. Its date about 1250.

3. Being the western entrance to the same cathedral, is remarkable for the

profusion of statues, canopies, and elaborate sculptures with which it is ornamented; the tracery of the doors and the form of the crockets are also worthy of notice. Date 1310.

Plate XXXIII.—Finials.

1, 2. Lavenham church, Suffolk, *circa* 1320.

3. Norwich cathedral, cloisters, 1300.

4 and 6. Bishop Bridport's monument, Salisbury cathedral, 1246.

5. Bishop Bingham's monument, Salisbury cathedral, 1262.

7. Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster, 1500.

8. Winchester cathedral, 1390.

9. St. George's chapel, Windsor, niche to Bishop Beauchamp, 1481.

1, 2. Lavenham church is accounted the most beautiful fabric in the county. It is chiefly composed of freestone, interspersed with very curious decorations of flint-work: around it, and on every side, are the arms of some noble personages, benefactors to this building. The roof of it is carved, and as well wrought as perhaps the skill of the artist could delineate, and there are two pews not yet wholly defaced, whose carved work may be said to vie with that of Henry VIIth's chapel. The whole length of the church is 156 feet 6 inches, and its breadth 68 feet. The steeple, admirable both for its strength and beauty, is 141 feet high and 42 in diameter, and contains six bells. The founder of this building is not exactly attested, but that the De Veres, earls of Oxford, and the Spring family, opulent clothiers in this town, were the principal founders, is clear from the arms so variously dispersed around it. The porch is elegant and highly enriched, and in it are six shields all within garters: it is supposed to have been erected by John fourteenth earl of Oxford, who died in 1529. There is much stained glass in the windows with the arms of the De Veres and others. Gent. Mag., May, 1787.

Plate XXXIV.—Fonts.

1. East Meon church, Hampshire, *circa* 1150.

2. Avebury church, Wiltshire, *circa* 1160.

3. St. Michael's church, Southampton, *circa* 1150.

4. Bodmin church, Cornwall, *circa* 1200.

5. Bremhill church, Wiltshire, *circa* 1180.

6. Lostwithiel church, Cornwall, *circa* 1180.
7. Wansford church, Northamptonshire, *circa* 1150.
8. Barnack church, Northamptonshire, *circa* 1230.
9. Dorchester church, Oxfordshire, *circa* 1150.
10. Bridekirk church, Cumberland, *circa* 1150.

1. This font bears so close a resemblance to that in Winchester cathedral, that they have been supposed to be the work of the same hand.

7, 9. These two are of lead on stone bases; the pillars supporting No. 7 appear to be original, but the base of No. 9 is of the fifteenth century.

10. This celebrated font is mentioned by Camden in his Britannia, and is described by bishop Littleton in the second volume of the Archæologia. On one side is an inscription in Runic and Saxon characters, which Hickes, bishop Littleton, and many other antiquaries, read as commemorating the conversion of Ekard, a Danish general, and several of his countrymen. Mr. Hamper, in vol. xix. of the Archæologia, gives a very different interpretation, by stating that it means,

> " Richard he me wrought;
> And to this forme me diligently brought."

See Robinson's History of Baptism, 4to. 1790.

PLATES XXXV. XXXVI. AND XXXVII.

TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILINGS.

1. Iffley church, Oxfordshire, two compartments, 1150, 1200.
2. Norwich cathedral, cloisters 1297.
3. Peterborough cathedral, south aisle, 1117—1143.
4. Wells cathedral, aisle of the choir, 1325.
5. Melrose abbey, *circa* 1260.
6. Wells cathedral, chapter-house, 1293—1302.
7. Norwich cathedral, cloisters, 1297.

8, 9, 10. Westminster abbey, 1245—1270.

1. These two compartments are at the east end of Iffley church; the one marked B is part of the original structure, and is late Norman work, as is shewn by the section of the rib B; the other is an addition a few years later: it is not clear whether the original plan was ever completed and this compartment added on subsequently, or the plan changed during the progress of the work, but it is evidently of later character than the rest, and the section of the rib A is clearly Early English. The windows of this part are lancet shaped.

3. The foundation of this cathedral was laid in 1117, and the nave was consecrated in 1143. The window is evidently an insertion of much later date.

7. We have no precise account when this portion of Wells cathedral was built, but in 1325 an indulgence of forty days was granted to those who contributed to the *new work* then in progress, which is supposed to refer to this part.

PLATE XXXVI.—York cathedral, chapter-house, 1255—1270.

"This ceiling is represented as seen in a mirror. The date of the erection of this magnificent building cannot be accurately ascertained from any records now remaining. It is generally ascribed to archbishop Walter Gray, as a figure in the window over the entrance corresponds with the representation of that prelate on his tomb; and the arms of several of his contemporaries are painted in some of the other windows. The style corresponds with this age, Early English rather late in the style, with foliated circles in the head of the windows."

"The vaulted roof is of wood, and was until lately adorned with paintings and gilding; some large panels are yet preserved that were taken from it at the repair: it is now plastered and coloured like stone. The piers and windows have also been washed of a plain stone colour. The stalls and entrance are suffered to retain the faded indications of their ancient splendour."

PLATE XXXVII.—TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILINGS.

1. King's College chapel, Cambridge, 1508—1515.
2, 4, 5. St. George's chapel, Windsor, 1507—1520.
3. Chapter-house, Canterbury cathedral, 1391—1411.
6. Dean's chapel, Canterbury cathedral, 1449—1468.

Nos. 1, 4, and 6 are rich specimens of fan-tracery.

PLATE XXXVIII.—TOWERS AND SPIRES.

1. Round tower, Ireland.
2. Round tower at Bhaugulpore, India.
3. The Cootub Minar, near Delhi.
4. Tower in Dover Castle, Kent, *circa* 400.
5. Brixworth church, Northamptonshire.
6. Little Saxham church, Suffolk, *circa* 1120.
7. Bury St. Edmunds, gateway tower, 1121.
8. Earl's Barton church, Northamptonshire.
9. Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, *circa* 1220.
10. Welford church, Berks, *circa* 1250.

PLATE XXXVIII.

11. St. Mary's church, Stamford, Lincolnshire, *circa* 1250.
12. Bloxham church, Oxfordshire, *circa* 1350.
13. St. Mary's church, Oxford, *circa* 1300.
14. Freyburg Minster, Germany, *circa* 1350.
15. Sancton church, Yorkshire, *circa* 1450.
16. Fotheringhay church, Northamptonshire, 1435.
17. St. Neot's church, Huntingdonshire, *circa* 1507.
18. Boston church, Lincolnshire, *circa* 1400.

4. "This tower is constructed with Roman bricks, and is supposed to have been built by the Romans during their domination in Britain:" the upper part is evidently an addition of much later date.

5. The upper part, with the spire, was added about 1280.

9. This is a very early spire built upon a Norman tower.

12. The height of this elegant spire is 195 feet; there is a tradition that it was built by cardinal Wolsey, but it appears to be evidently the work of an earlier age, possibly rebuilt or repaired by him.

16. The contract for building this church, including the tower, is preserved in Dugdale's Monasticon, and has been republished, with illustrations, by the Oxford Architectural Society.

PLATE XXXIX.—WINDOWS.

1. Brixworth church, Northamptonshire.
2. St. Alban's abbey, *circa* 1080.
3, 10. Abbaye aux Hommes, (St. Etienne,) Caen, 1066—1077.
4. Witlingham church, Norfolk, *circa* 1080.
5. Gillingham church, Norfolk, *circa* 1080.
6. St. Sepulchre's church, Northampton, 1150—1180.
7, 9. St. Cross' church, Winchester, *circa* 1150.
11. Chichester cathedral, *circa* 1150.
12. Basingham church, Norfolk.
13. Ingworth church, Norfolk, *circa* 1220.
14. Pythagoras' School, Cambridge, *circa* 1200.
15. Castle Hedingham church, Essex, *circa* 1190.
16. St. Augustine's church, Canterbury, *circa* 1250.
17. Barfreston church, Kent, *circa* 1180.
18. Painted chamber, Westminster, *circa* 1250.
19. Warmington church, Northamptonshire, *circa* 1250.

PLATE XXXIX.

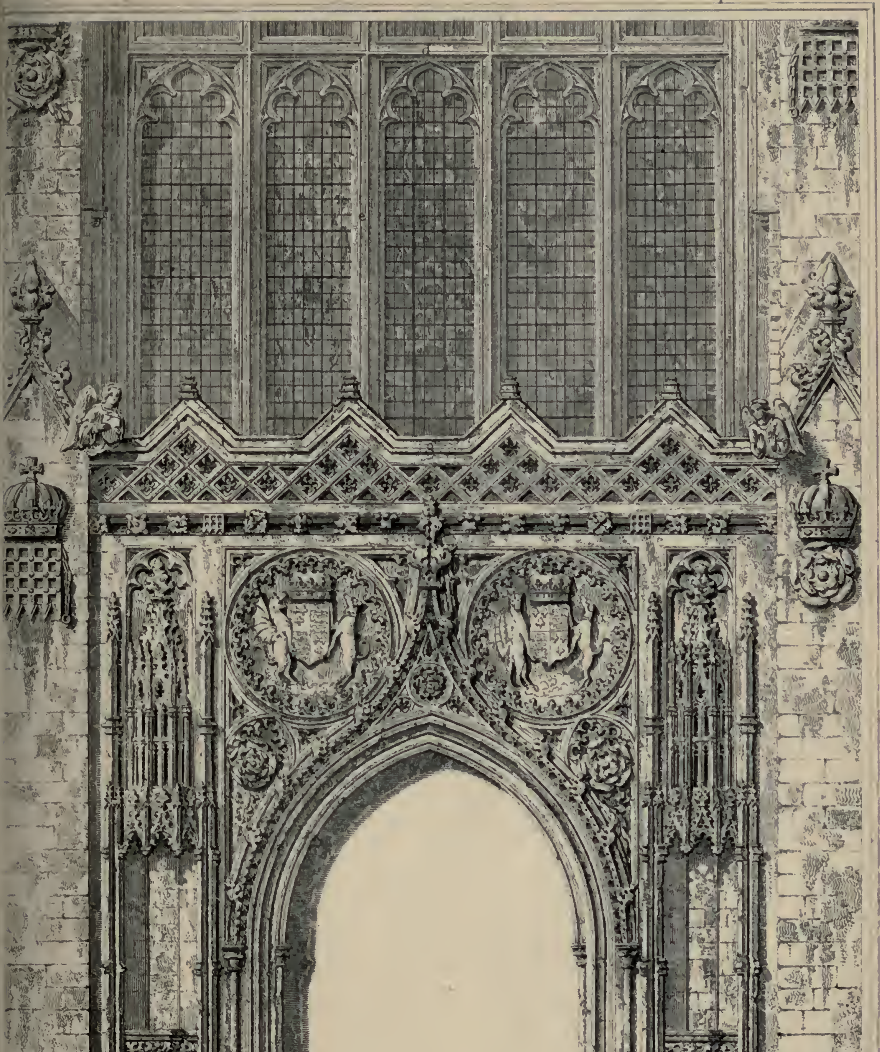
20. Peterborough cathedral, west front, 1238.
21. St. Leonard's chapel, Stamford, *circa* 1250.
22. Salisbury cathedral, west front, 1237—1258.
23. St. Nicholas' church, Guildford, *circa* 1280.
24. Bishop of Winchester's palace, Southwark, *circa* 1280.
25. Monastery of Batalha, Portugal, *circa* 1350.
26. Lichfield cathedral, *circa* 1300.
27. St. James's church, Bristol, 1200.
28. Norwich cathedral, 1273—1278.
29. Dorchester church, Oxfordshire, *circa* 1350.
30. Romsey church, Hampshire, *circa* 1200.
31. Worcester cathedral, choir, 1203—1218, and 1450.
32. Ely cathedral, 1235—1252.
33. Worcester cathedral, north aisle, 1450.
34. Aylsham church, Norfolk, *circa* 1500.
35. St. Giles's church, Northampton, *circa* 1350.
36. St. Thomas's hospital, Sandwich, *circa* 1350.

MULLIONS.

NORMAN.—*a*, *b*.
EARLY ENGLISH.—*c*, *d*, *e*, *f*.
DECORATED.—*g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*.
PERPENDICULAR.—*l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*.

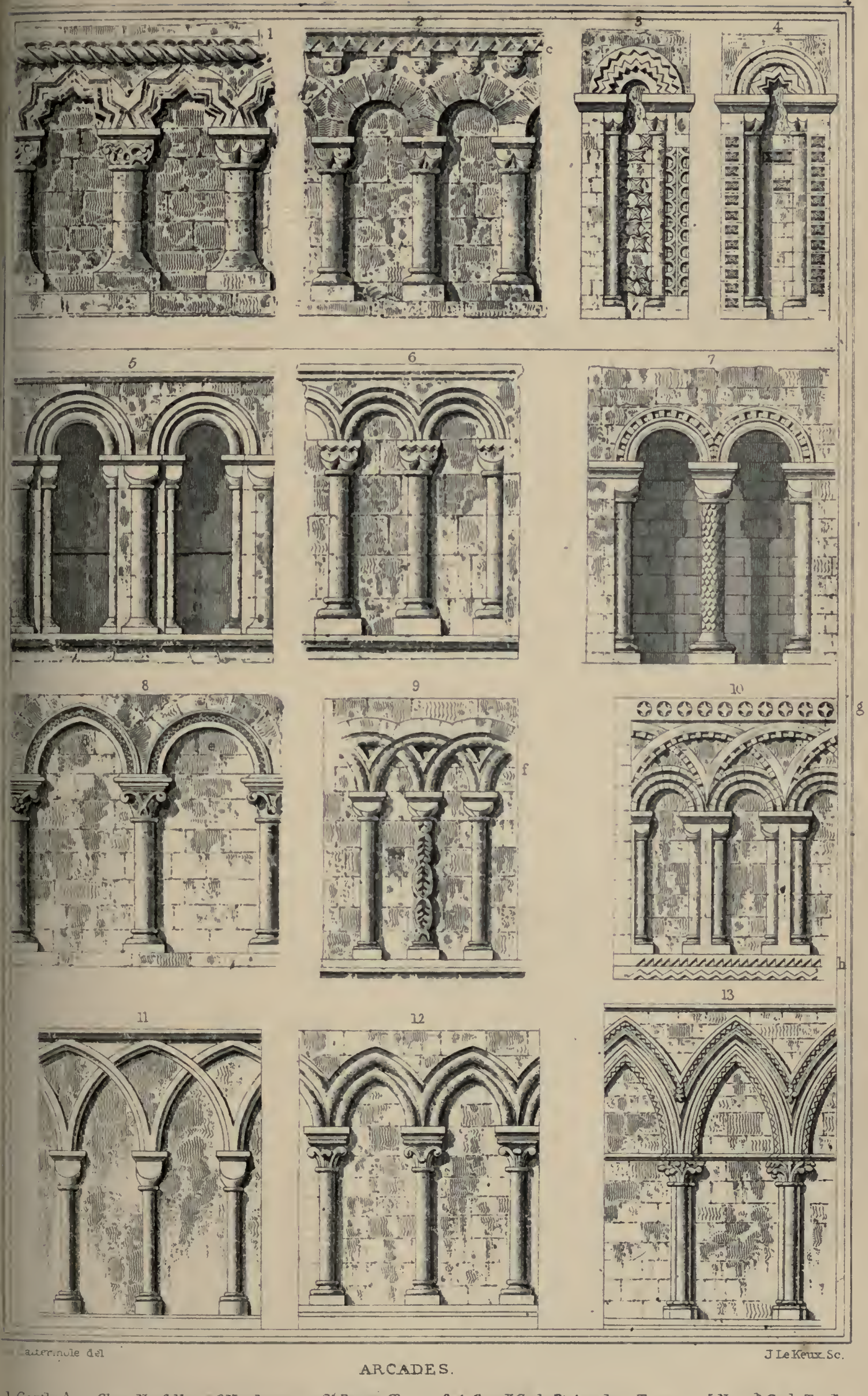
31. The arch and jambs of this window, with the elegant shafts and foliation, are of the thirteenth century, while the mullions and tracery are inserted in the fifteenth.

35, 36. These two windows, although square-headed, evidently belong to the fourteenth century: square-headed windows of the Decorated style are frequently met with, they are easily distinguished by their mouldings and tracery.



Drawn by G. Cattermole. Engraved by J. Le Keux.

S. PORCH. KINGS COLL: CHAPEL. CAMBRIDGE.

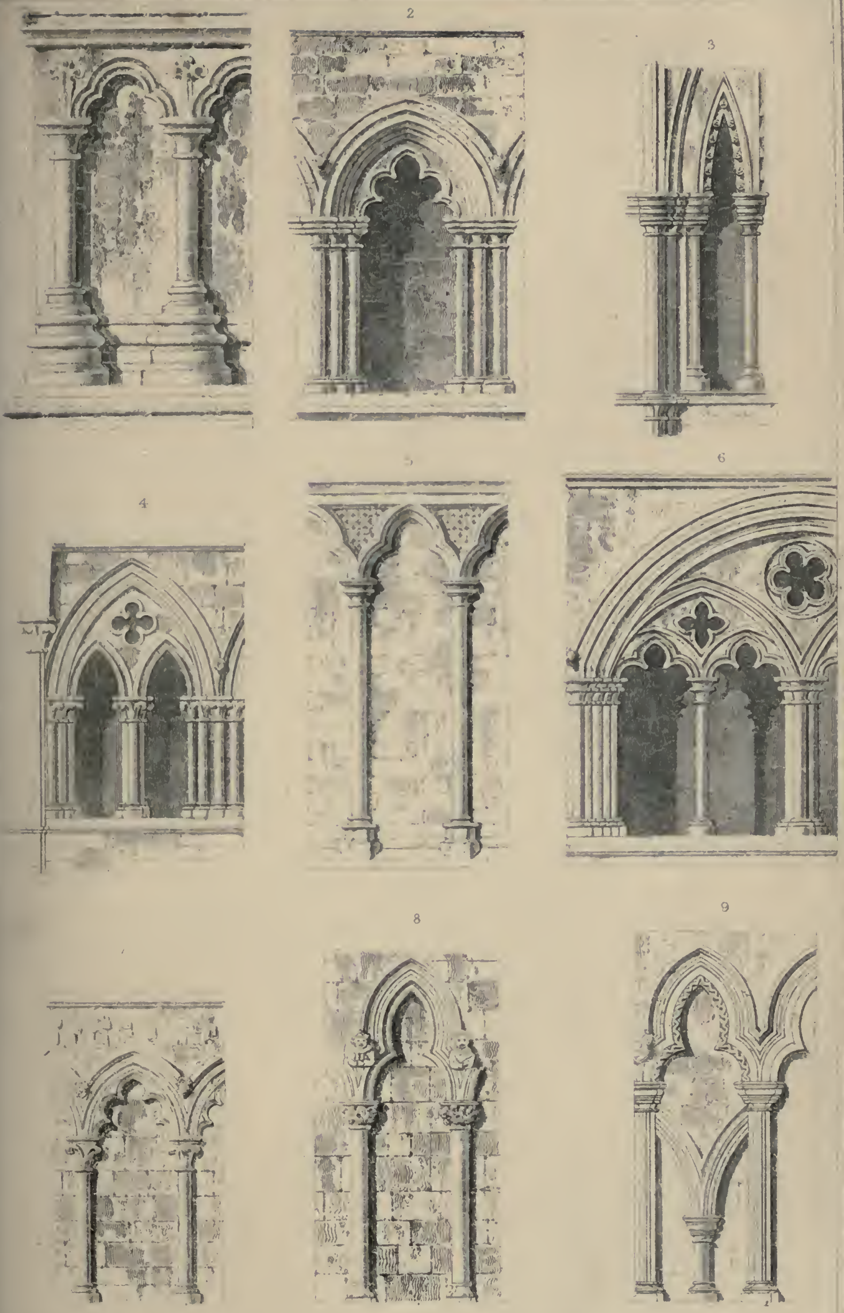


Cattermole del

J Le Keux. Sc.

ARCADES.

1. Castle Acre Chu:–Norfolk. 2. Northampton–S^{t} Peters Chu: 3. 4. Cant^{y} Cath: S^{t} Anselms Tower. 5. Norw^{h} Cath: Tow^{r}
6. Castle Acre Chu· 7. Norwich Cath: 8. Canterbury Cath: 9. Oxford. S^{t} Peters Chu: 10. Canterbury Cath^{l}
11. Part of the Font–Connington Ch. Huntingdonsh· 12. Canter^{y} Cath: N.E. Trans. 13. Lincoln Cath^{l} Chap: Ho:

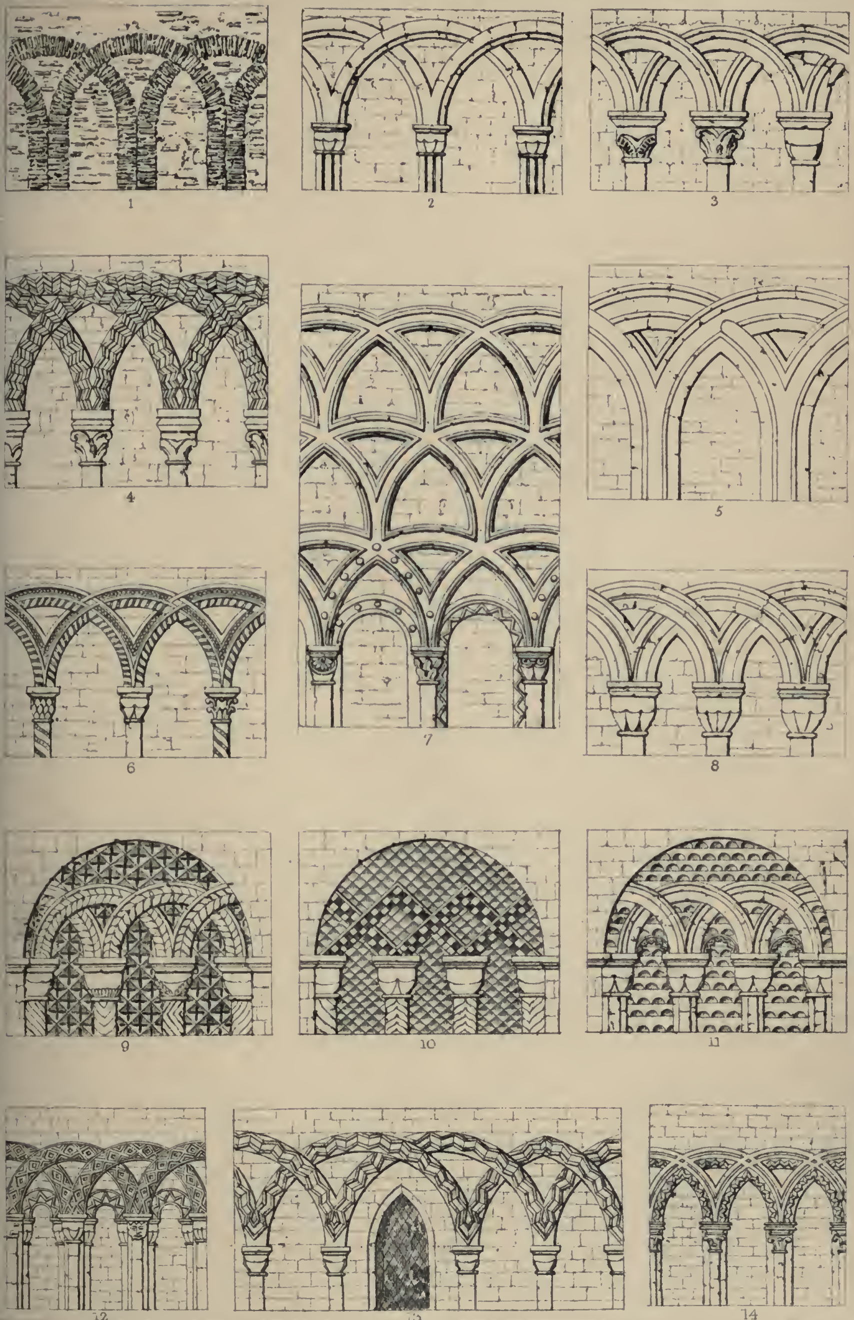


[illegible] del.

J. Le Keux. Sc.

ARCADES.

1. Tomb of Abp: Theobald Cant^{y} Cath: 2. Triforium, E. End. Salisb^{y} Cath: 3. Beverley Minst^{r} Clerestory Nave.
4. Clerestory Nave. Lincoln Cath: 5. Canter^{y} Chap: Ho: 6. Salisb^{y} Cath: Nave. 7. Salisbury Cath: Chap: Ho.
8. Side Aile Nave. Bev^{y} 9. Bev^{y} Minst^{r} Trifor^{m} Nave.



C. Hacker Del.

J. Le Keux sc.

ARCADES; OF INTERLACED MOULDINGS.

hs Pri: Chu:—2 Malmsbury Abb: Chu:—3. Norwich Cath:—4. S^t Johns Chu: Devizes. 5. Castle Acre Pri: 6. Bristol Cath: 7. Wenlock
d Abb:—9. 10. 11. S^t Augustine's Chu: Canterbury.—12. Castle Rising Chu:—13. S^t James Chu. Bristol. 14. S^t Joseph's Chap: Glasto

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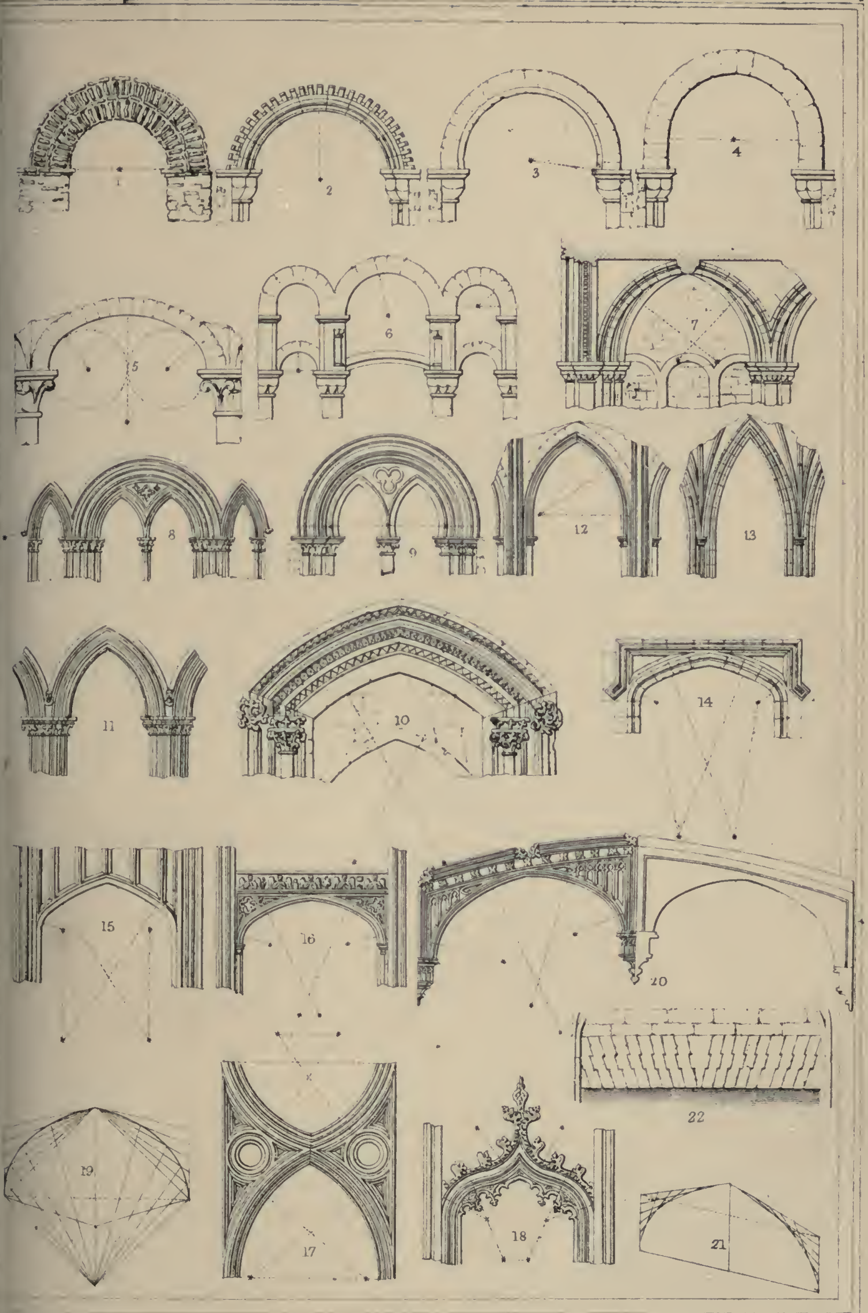
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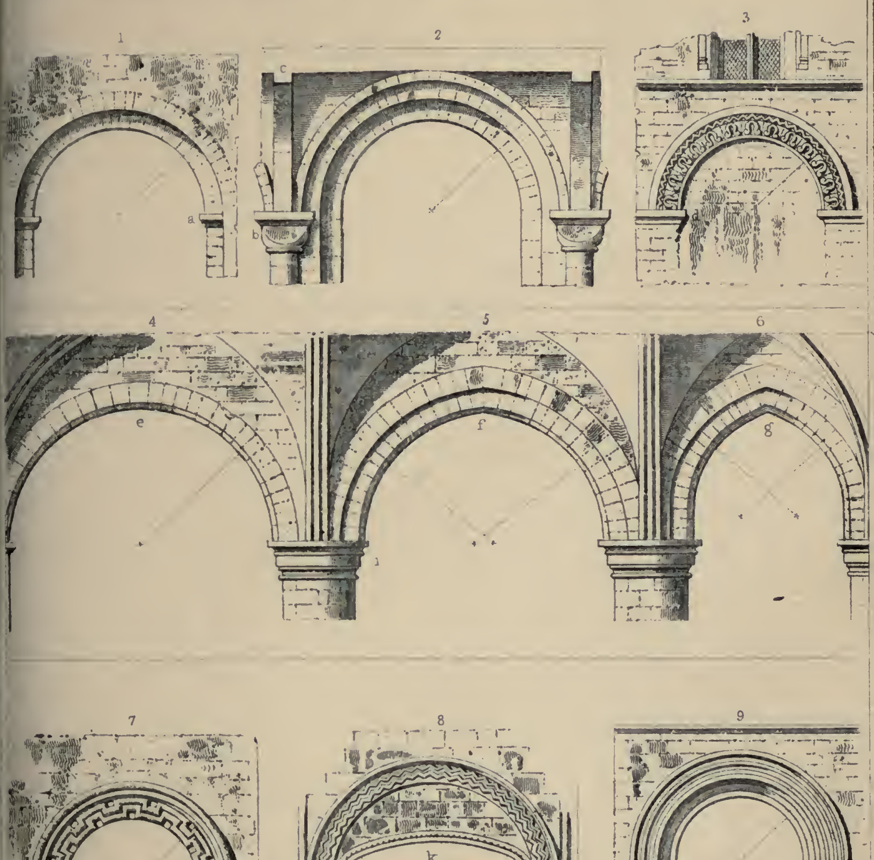
J. Le Keux. Sc.

ARCHES.

1:-2. Norwich Cath: -3. Canterbury Cath: Crypt. 4. Winchester Cath: -5. Gloucester Cath: Crypt. -6. Romsey Chu: 7 & 13. Bristol Cath
is^{r} 9. Abb: Aux Hommes. Chu: Caen. -10. Romsey Chu: 11. Wells Cath: -12. Chu: S^{t} Ouen. Rouen. -14. Lincoln. Chancellors Gateway
's Chap. Windsor. 16. Henry VII. Chap: -17. Wells Cath: 19. 21. Pointed & Rampant Pointed. 20. Crosby Hall. Roof. 22 Chimney piece
Fountains Abbey

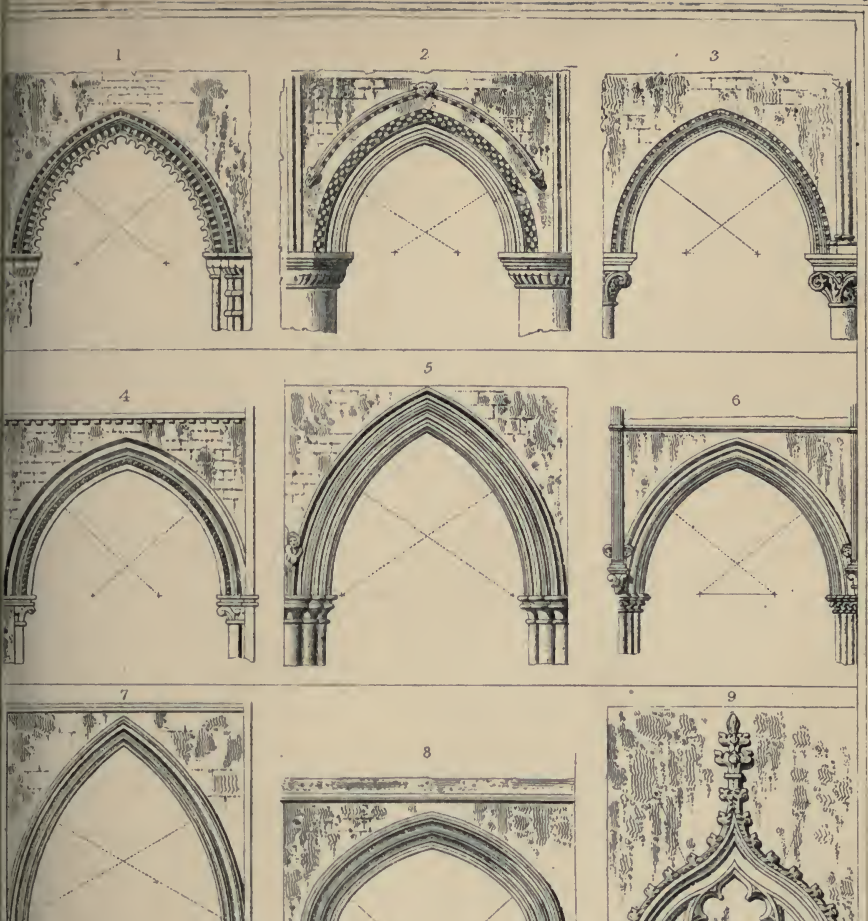


C. Cattermole, del.

J. Le Keux. Sc.

ARCHES:— SEMICIRCULAR; POINTED: & HORSE SHOE.

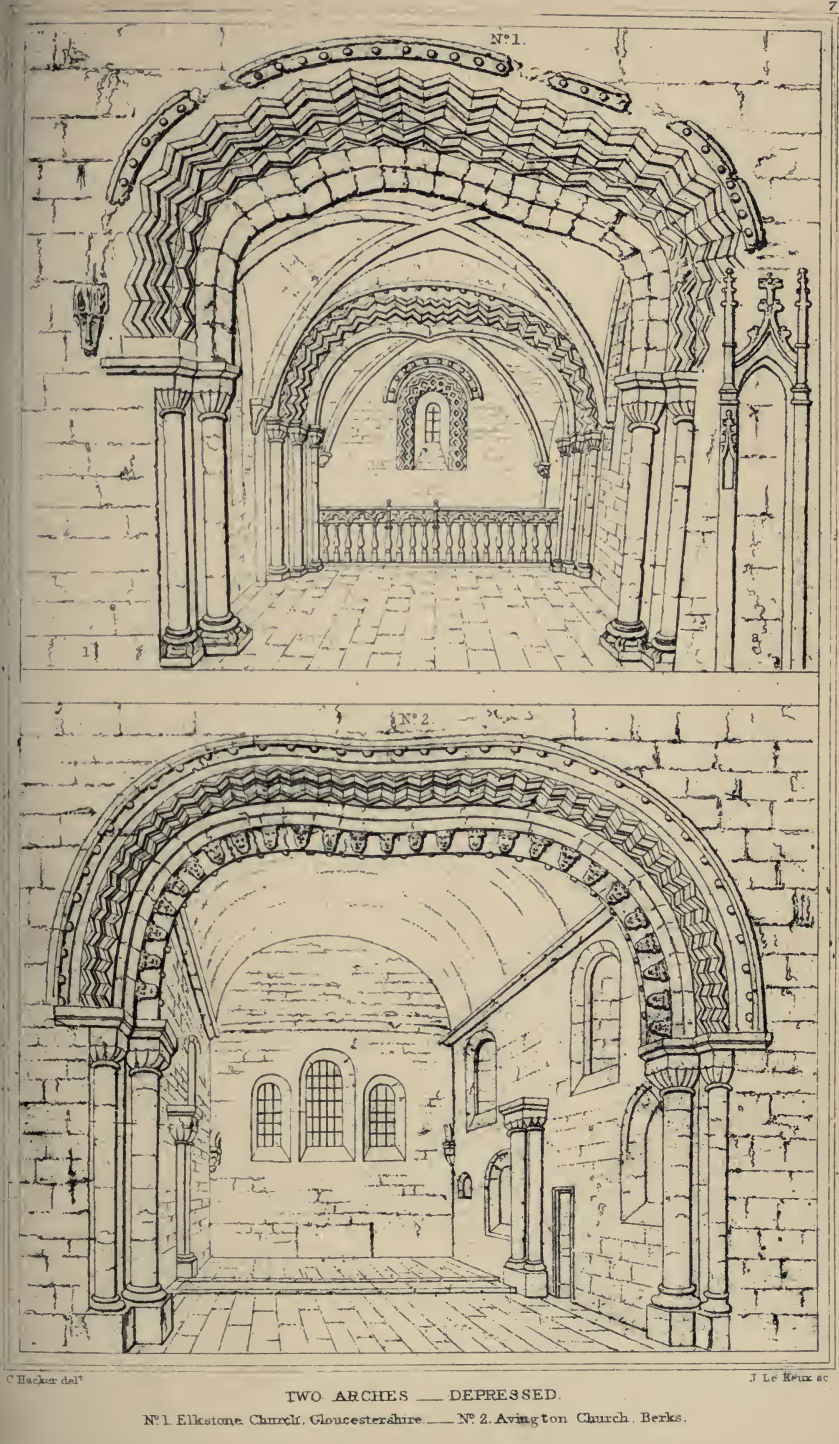
1. S^{t} Albans Abb: Chu. S. Tran. 2. Canterbury Cath: Crypt. 3. Malmsbury Abb: Ch: 4. 5. 6. Canterbury Cath: Crypt. E. End.
7. Fairford Chur: 8. Castle Acre Priory. 9. Peterboro Cath: 10. Church at Creully, Norm^{y} 11. Norwich Cath^{l}
12. Porch of S^{t} Marys Chu: Devizes.



aite mole del. J. Le Keux Sc.

ARCHES:—POINTED STYLE.

1 Walsoken Chu: Norf^{k} 2. Malmsbury Abb: Chu: 3. Canter^{y} Cath: Choir. 4. Canter^{y} Cath. S.E. Trans^{t}.
5 Salisb^{y} Cath: Nave. 6. Lincoln Cath^{l} Nave. 7. York Cath^{l} 8. Chichester Cath:
9 Westm^{r} Abb: Cloisters. 10. Canter^{y} Cath: Nave. 11. Cambr. K.C. Chap. 12. Crosby Hall.

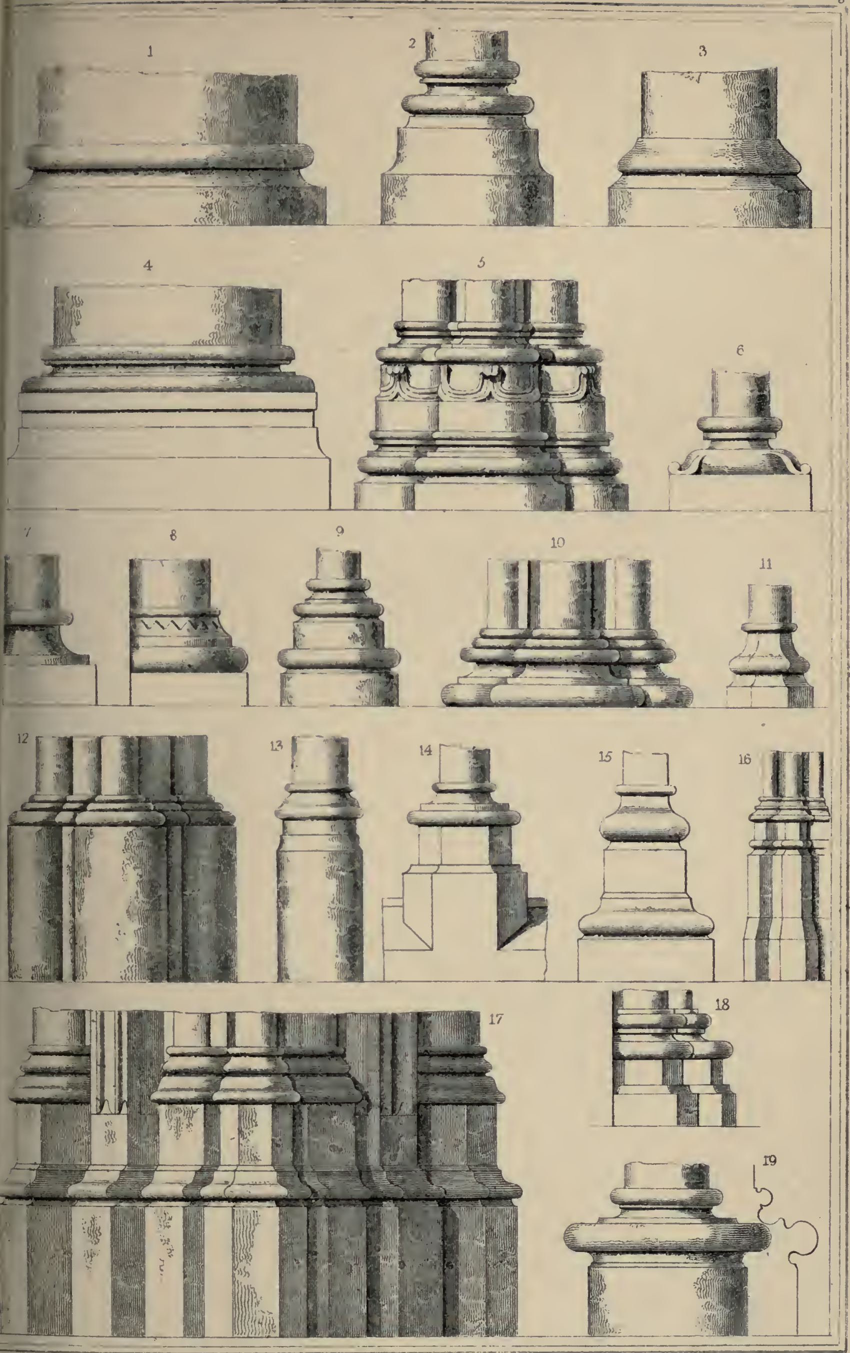


C Hacker delt

J Le Keux sc

TWO ARCHES — DEPRESSED.

N°1. Elkstone Church, Gloucestershire. — N°2. Avington Church, Berks.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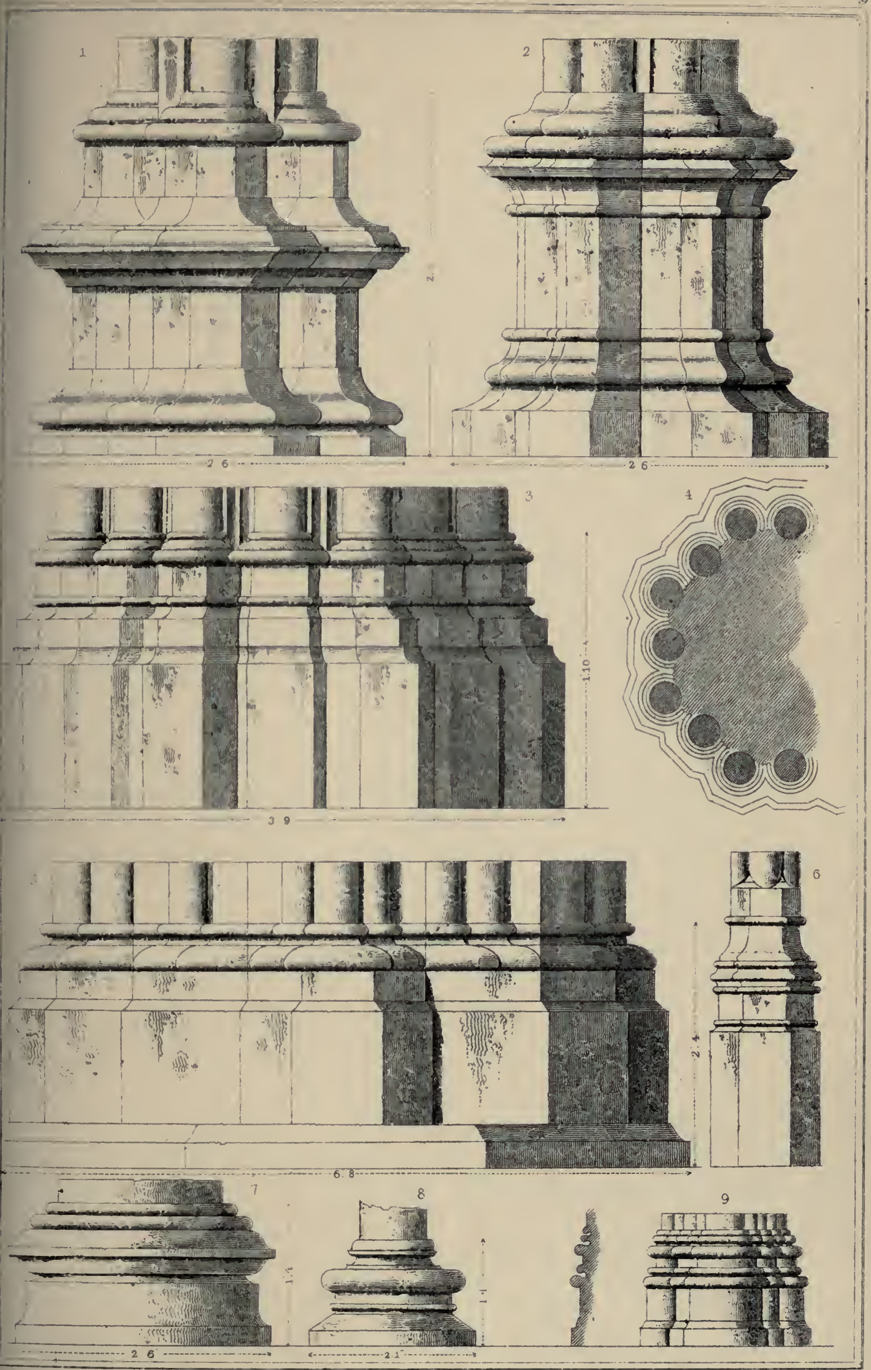
Cattermole. Del.   J. Le Keux. Sc.

BASES.

1.2.4.5.6.14.15.16. Canterbury Cath: 3. Winchester Cath: Crypt.   7. Durham Cath: 8. Castor Chu:
9.10. Salisbury Cath: W. Front.   17. Cant^{y} Cath^{l}. Nav   18 D^{o}. Chap: Hou: 19. Lincoln Cathedral.
11.12. Westminster Abb. Clm: 13 Norwich Cath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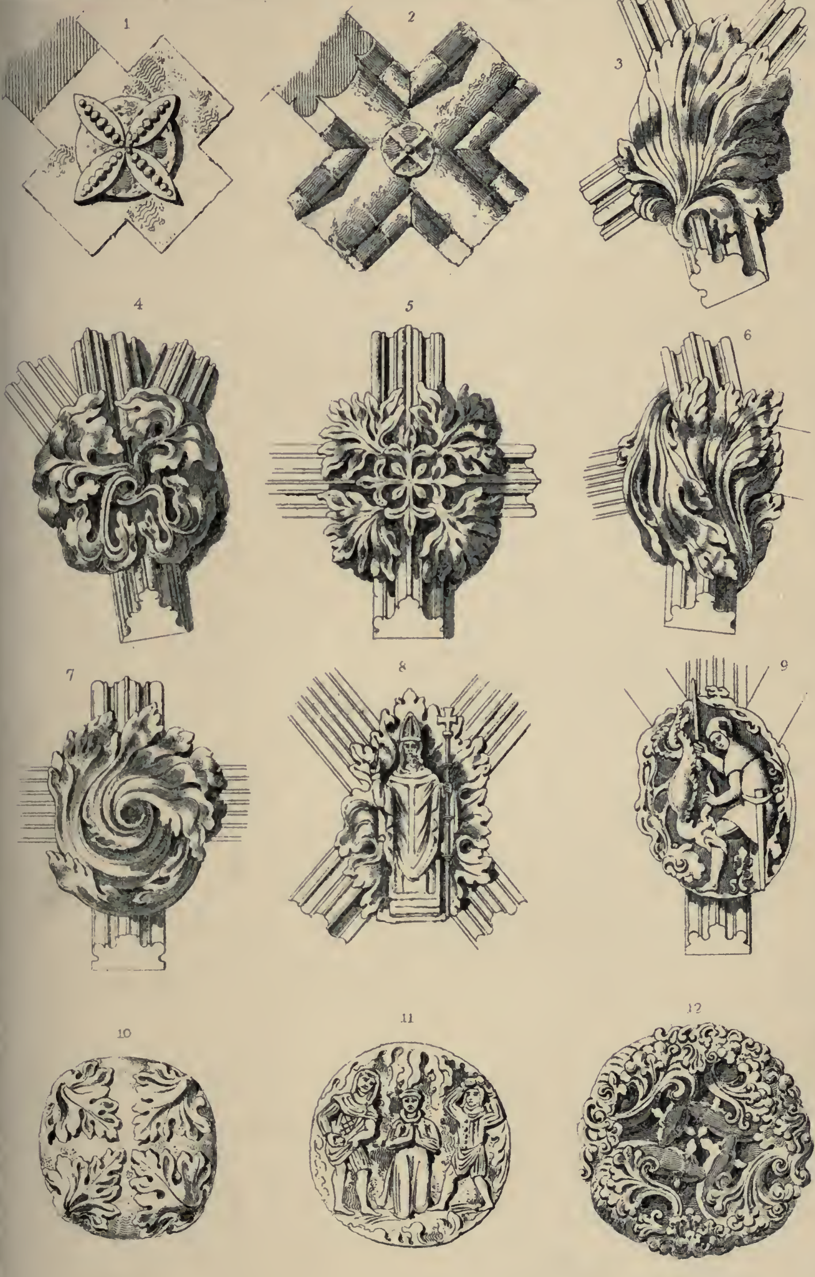
G. Cattermole. Del.

J. Le Keux. Sc.

BASES.

WELLS CATH.[l] — 1. 2. Lady Chap: — 3. Chap: Hou: . 4. Half Plan D.o — 5. Nave. — 7. 8. Crypt.

WINCHESTER CATH.[l] — 6. Lady Chap: — 9. E. End.

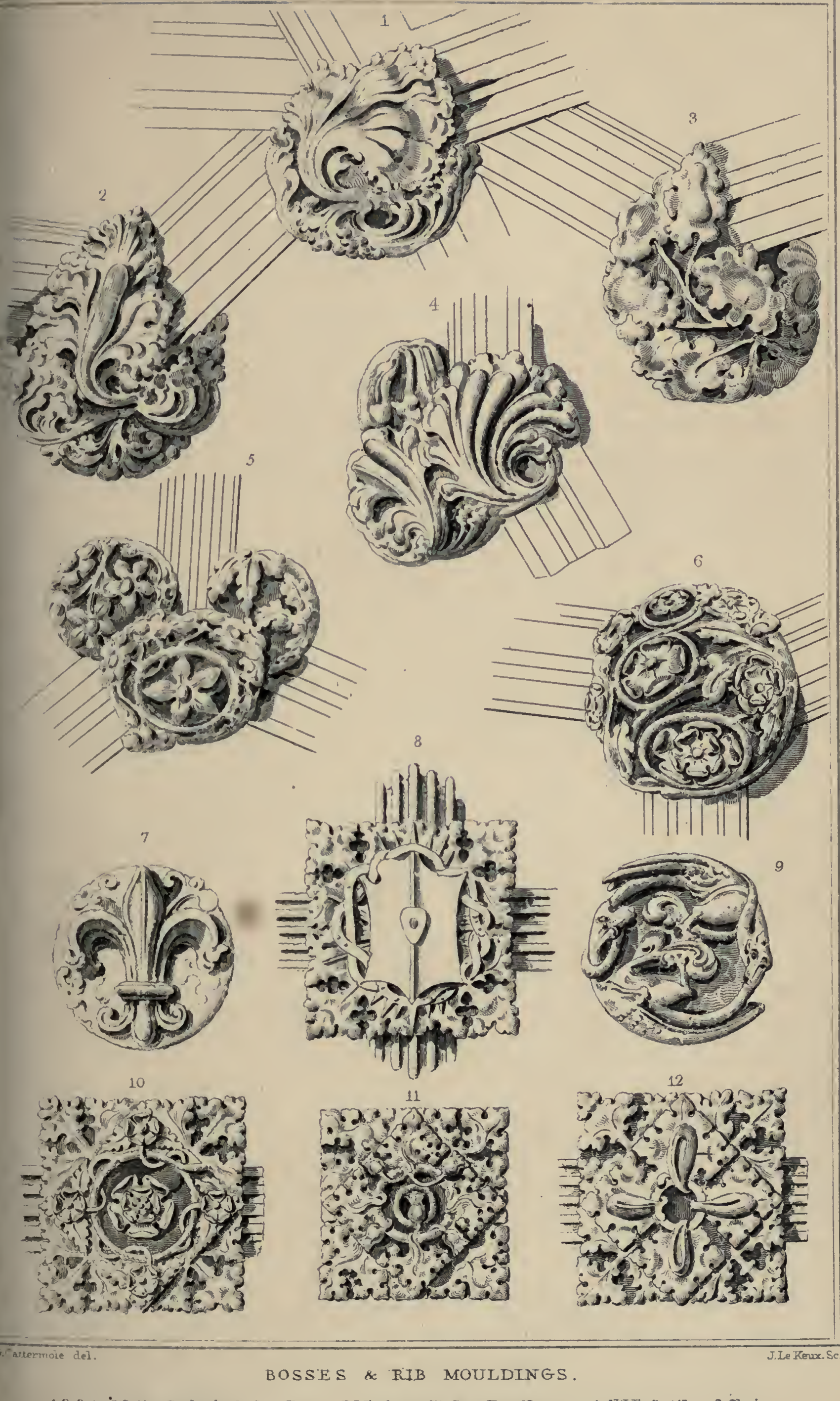


Cattermole del.

J. Le Keux Sc.

BOSSES & RIB-MOULDINGS.

1.2. St Sepulchres Chu: Cambridge. 3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10. York Cathedral. 11. St Stephen's Cha: Westr.
12. Salisbury Cath: Entrance to Chap: House.

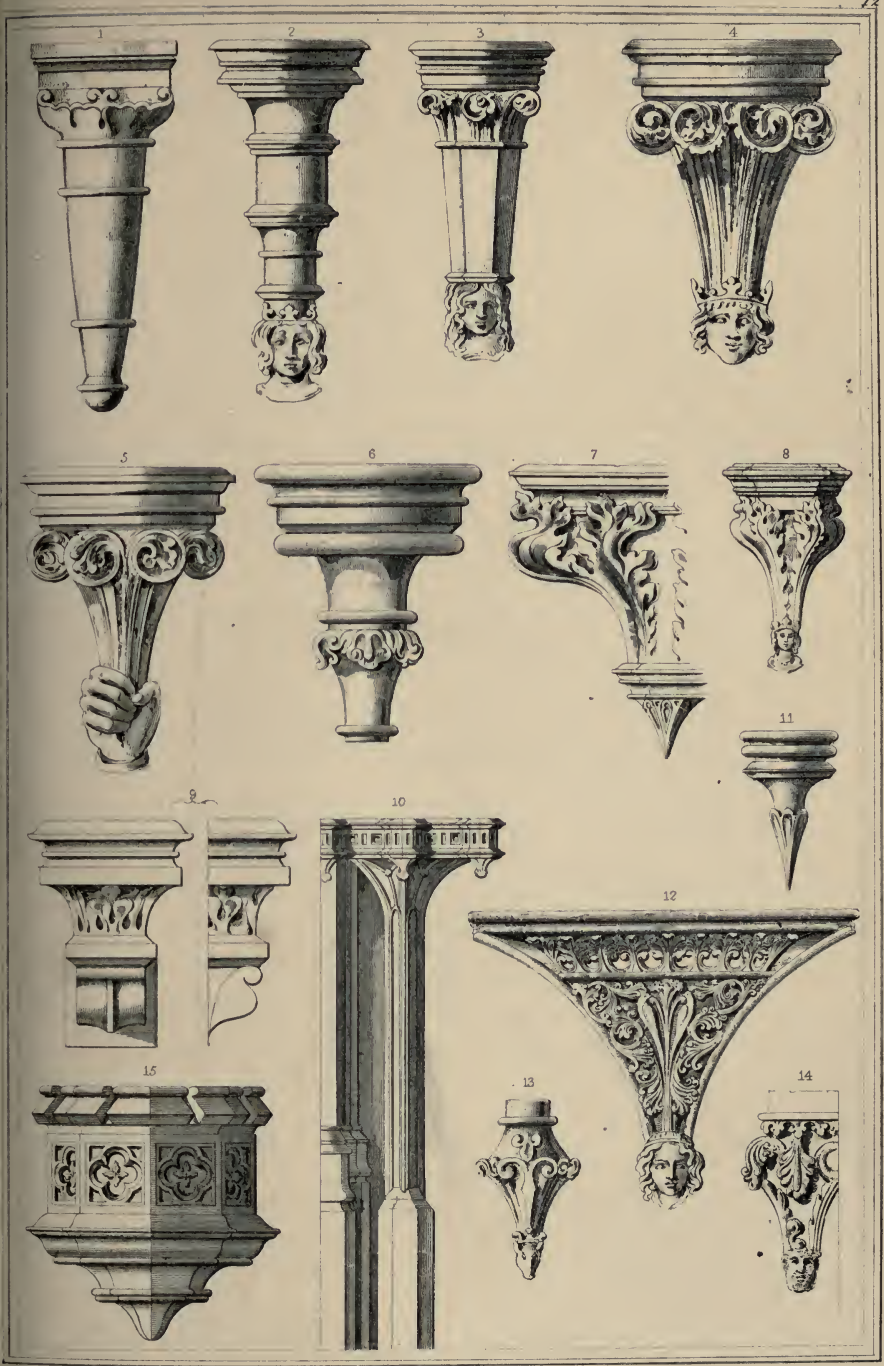


G. Cattermole del.

J. Le Keux. Sc.

BOSSES & RIB MOULDINGS.

1.2.3.6. Wells Cathedral. La: Cha: 7.Windsor. St Geo:Cha: Nave. 4.5 Wells, S. Aile of Choir.
9.Wells Cathl. S.Tran: 8.10.11.12. Windsor. a Lecturers Room.

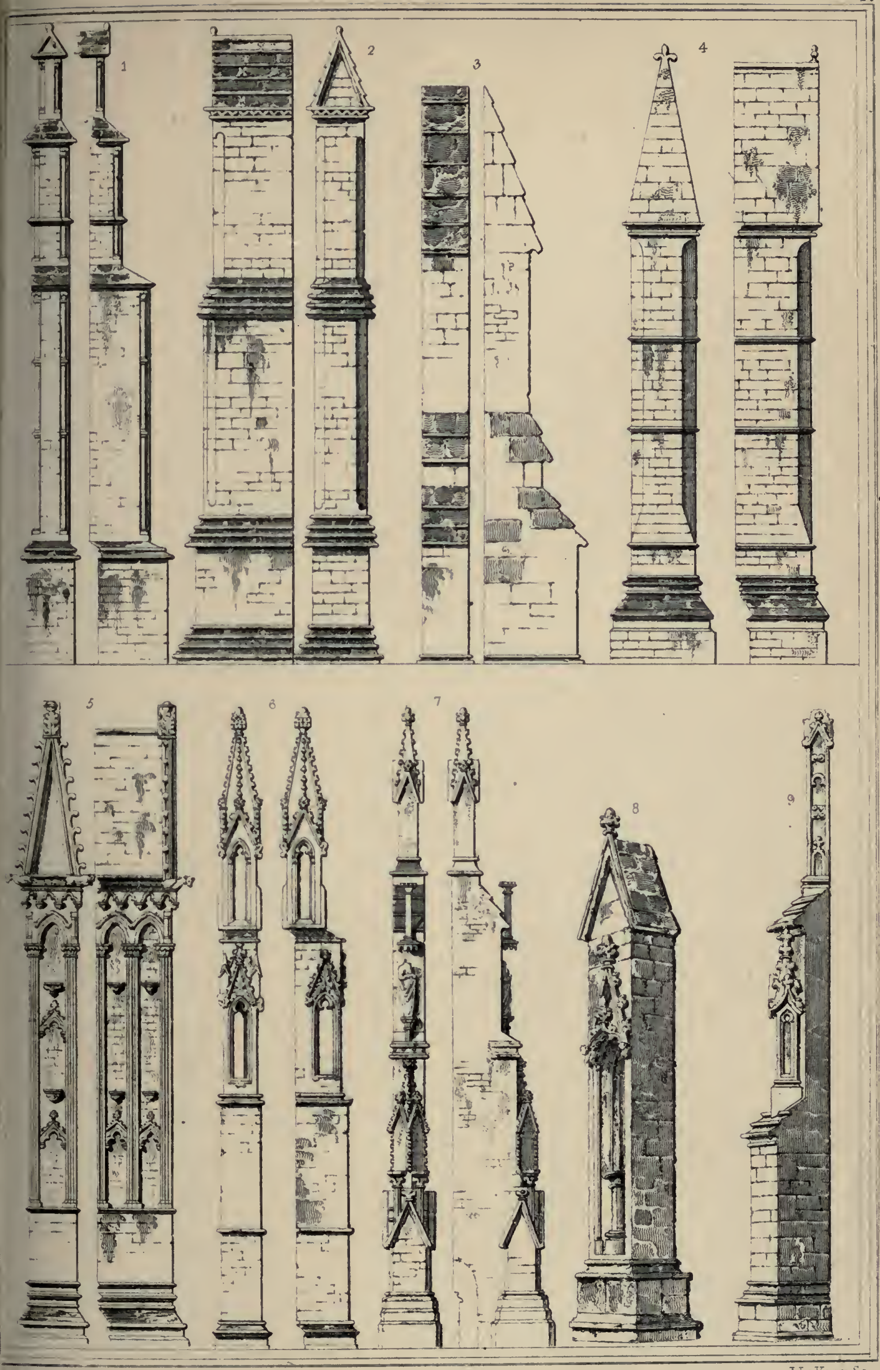


G.Cattermole.del.

J.Le Keux. Sc.

BRACKETS.

1.Buildwas Abb: Chu: 2.3. St Mary Overy's Ch: Southwark. 4.5. Wells Cath: Crypt under Chap: Hou:
6.Laycock Abb: Wilts. 7.8. Lady Chap: York Cath: 9.Wooton Ch: Hunts: 10.Deans Cha: Cant.y Cath:
11.Chepstow Castle. 12.Salisb.y Cath.l Entrance to Chap: Ho: 13.14 Wells Cath.l 15.Crosby Hall. London.

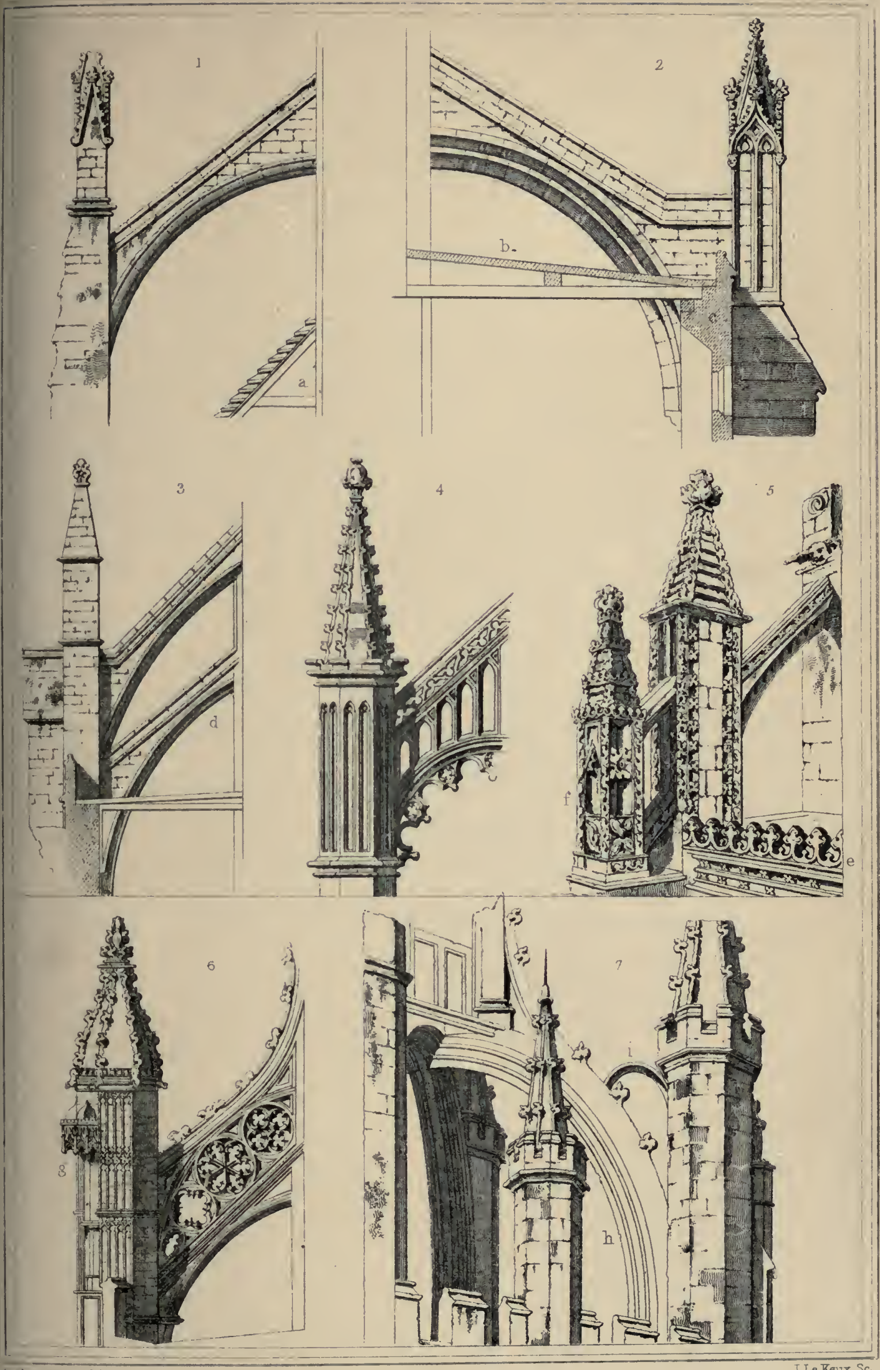


Cattermole. del.

J. Le Keux Sc

BUTTRESSES.

1. Canterʸ Cath: E. End.
2. Salisbʸ Cath: Nave.
3. D° Cloisters.
4. Lincoln Cathˡ. Nave.
5. Lincoln Cath:- E. End.
6. Beverley Minster. Nave.
7. Gloucester Cathˡ. Nave
8. Louth Chu: E. End.
9. Bromham Chu:- Wilts.



G. Cattermole, del.

J. Le Keux Sc.

BUTTRESSES—FLYING.

1. Salisby. Cathl.–Nave. 2. Canterɣ. Cathl.–Nave. 3. Westmr. Abb: Ch.h Nave. 4. Louth Church:–Tower.
5. Roslyn Chapel. 6. Henry VII. Chap:. 7. Newcastle. Tower of St. Nicholas Ch.

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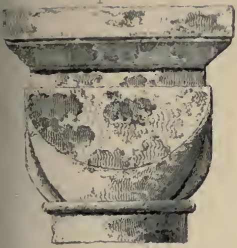

Crypt

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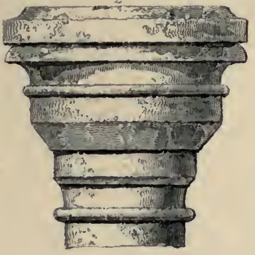

Crypt

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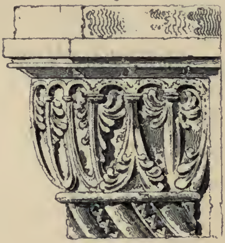

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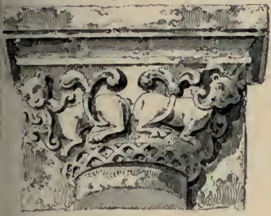

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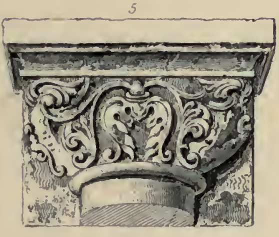

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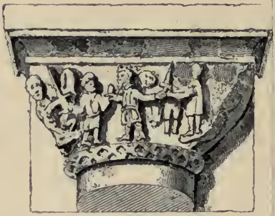

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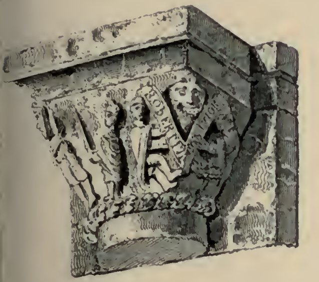

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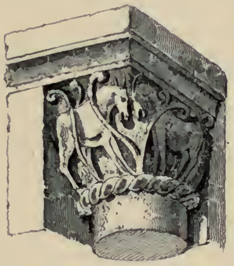

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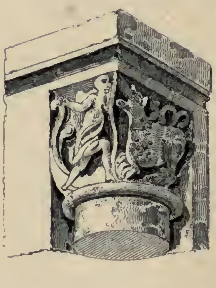

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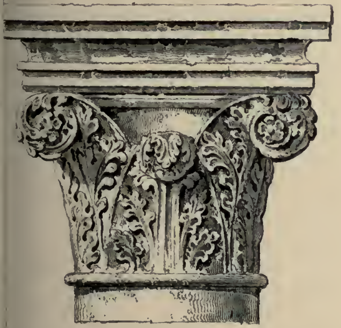

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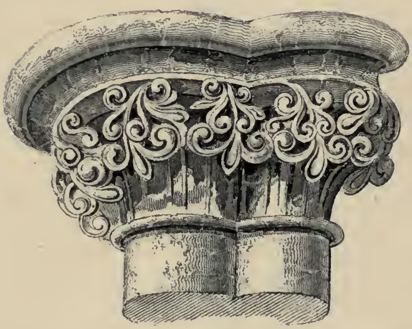
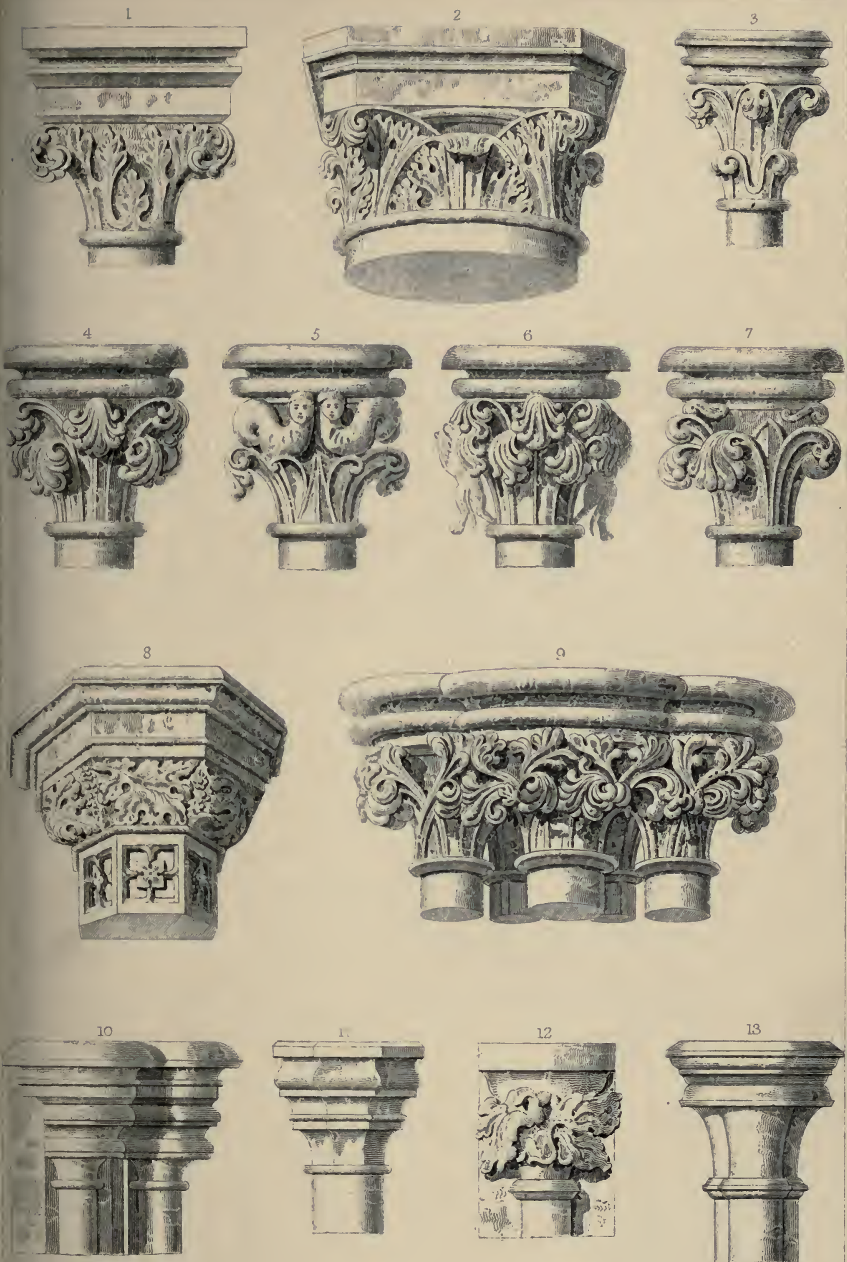


Nave

Cattermole Del. J Le Keux Sc.

CAPITALS.

1.2.10. Canterbury Cath: 3.Bristol Abbey Gate. 4.5.6.7.8.11. Romsey Abbey Chu: Hants: 9. Bury S^t Edmunds Tower.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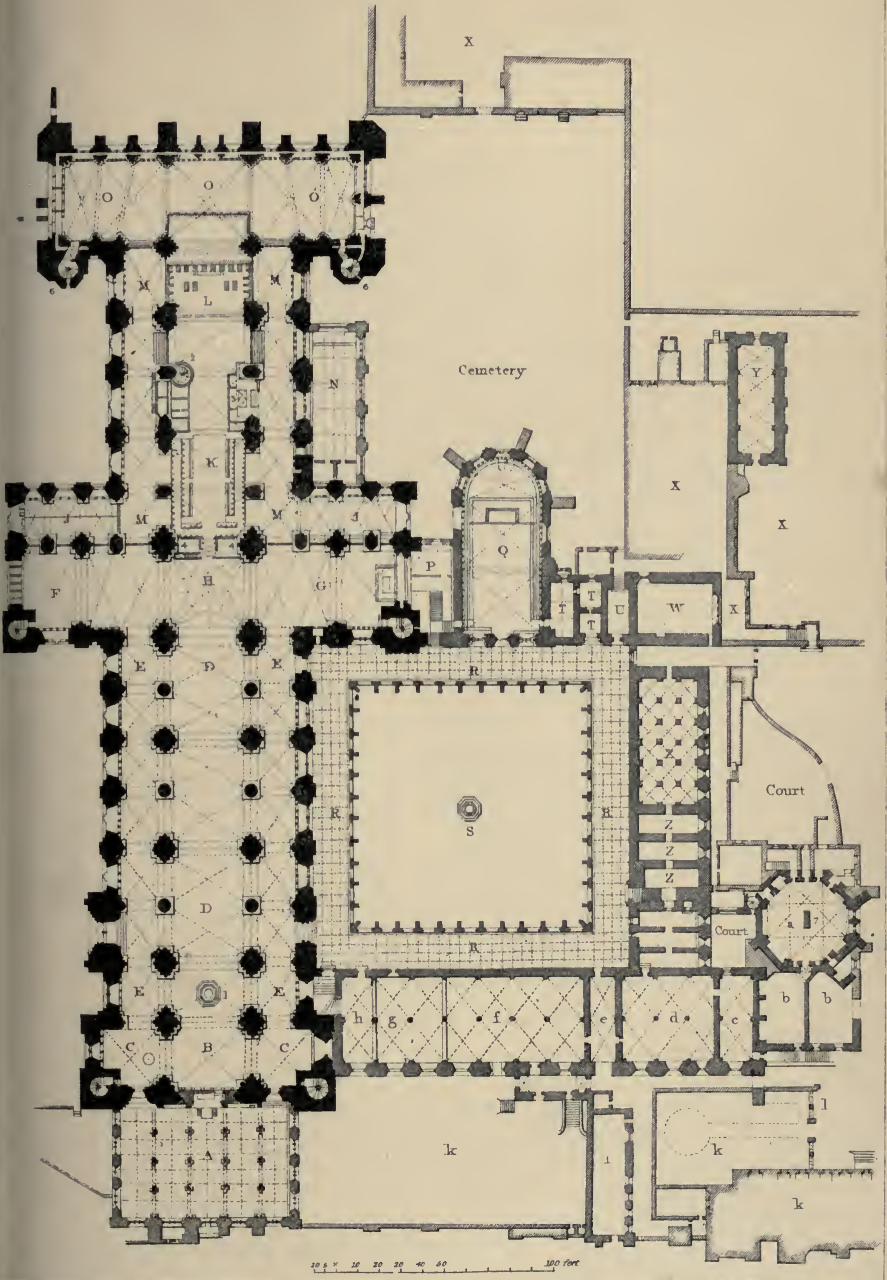
J. Le Keux Sc.

CAPITALS.

1. 2. 3. 13. Canterbury Cathl. 4. 5. 6. 7. Salisbury Cath: Chap: Ho: 8. Winchr. Cathl.
9. York Cath: Choir 10. 11. Norwich Cloisters. 12 Norwich School House.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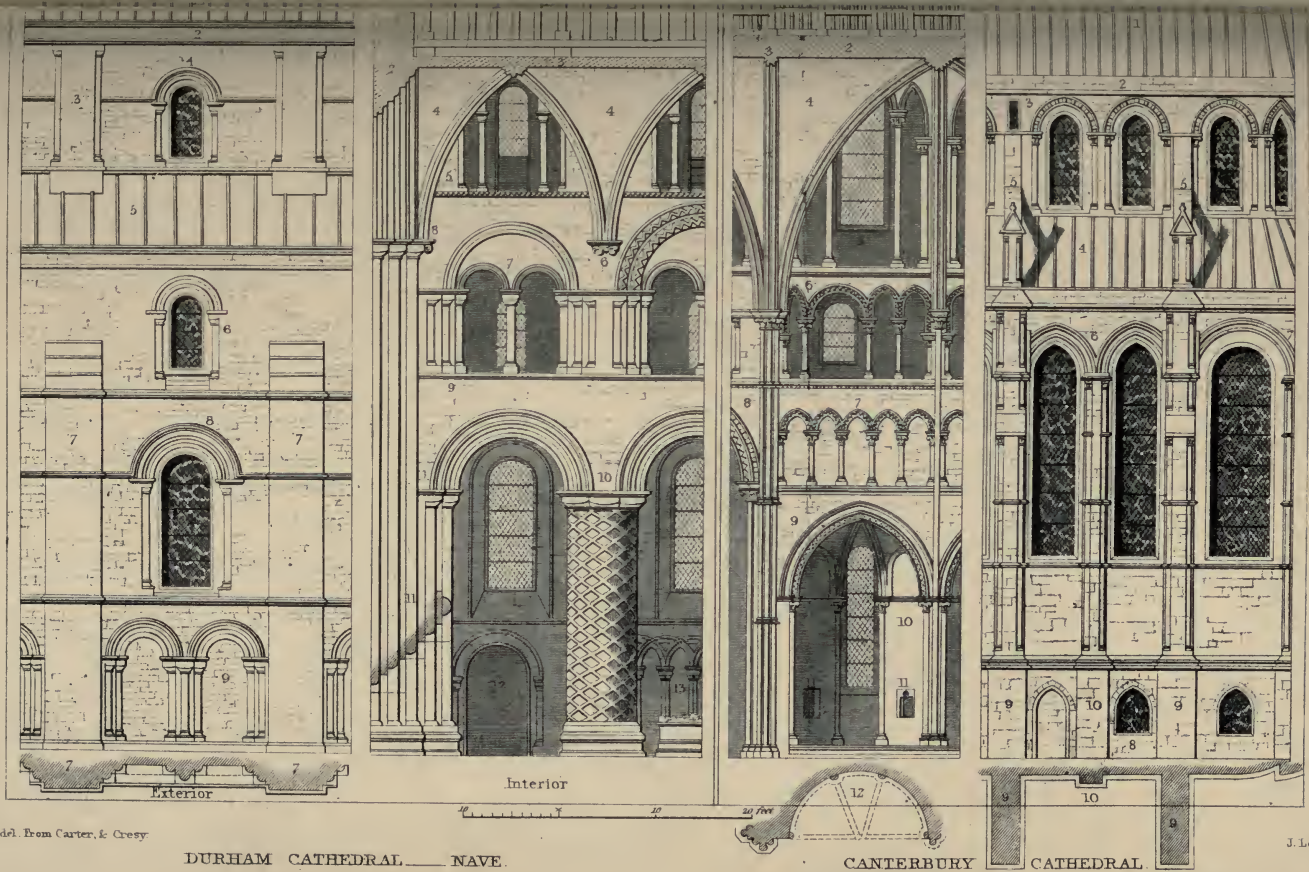
from J Carter

J. Le Keux fc.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

GROUND PLAN.


Exterior
Interior
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T. H. Clarke del. From Carter, & Cresy.

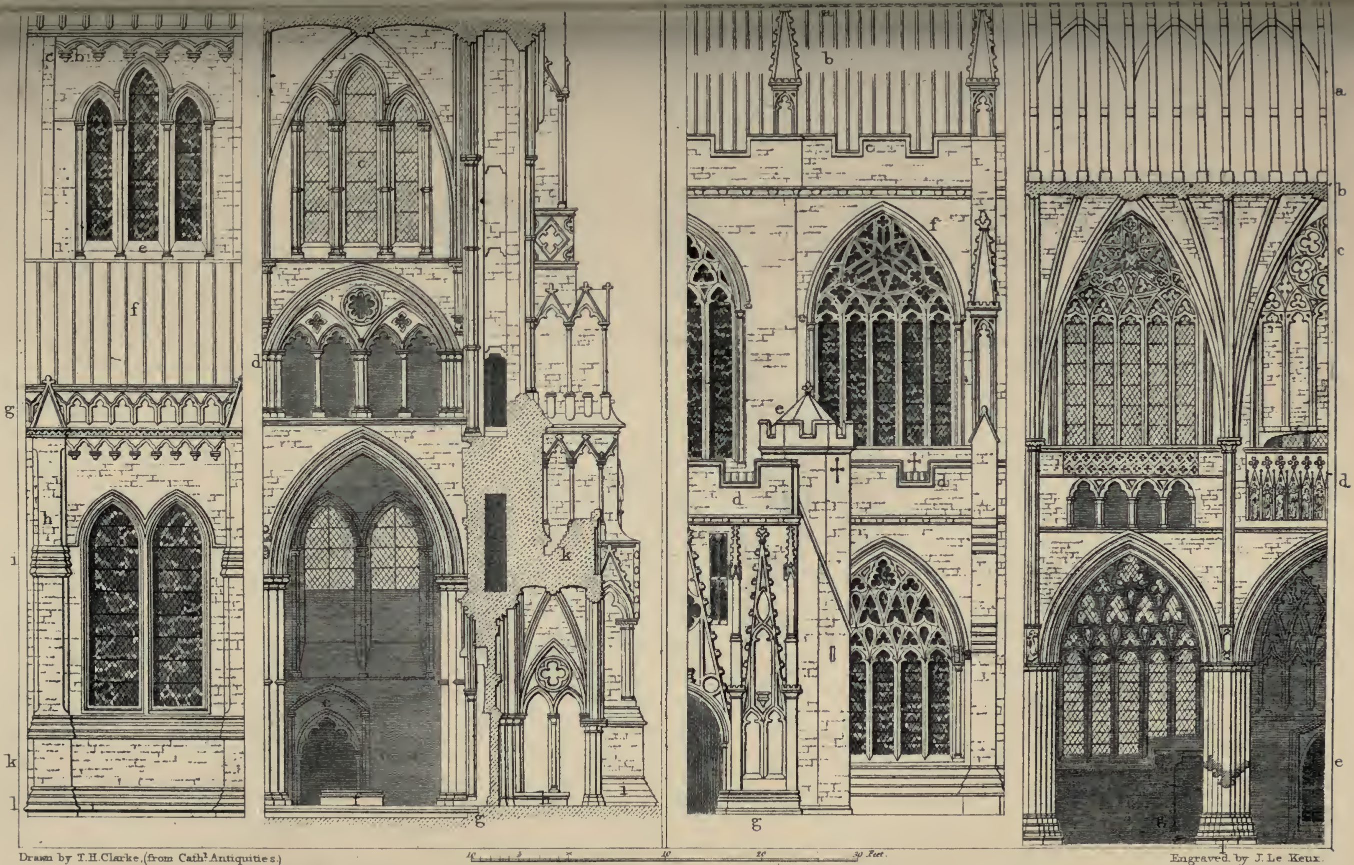
J. Le Keux fc.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL ___ NAVE.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Interior; Small Transept.

Exterior; Trinity Chapel.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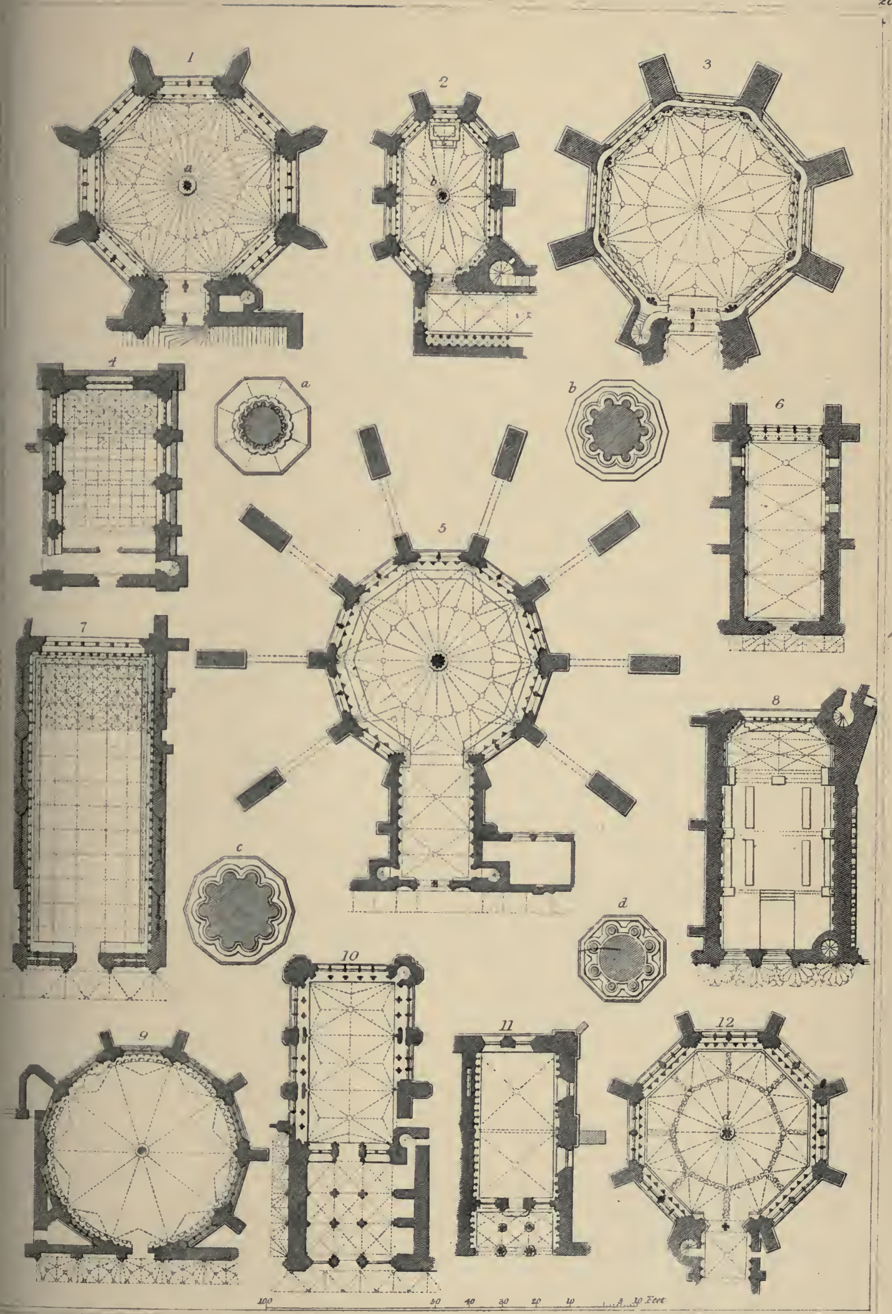
Drawn by T.H.Clarke,(from Cathl. Antiquities.)

Engraved by J. Le Keux.

CATHEDRAL CHURCHES: —— COMPARTMENTS.

SALISBURY.—NAVE.
A. Exterior. —B. Interior.

EXETER.—NAVE.
C. Exterior. — D. Interior.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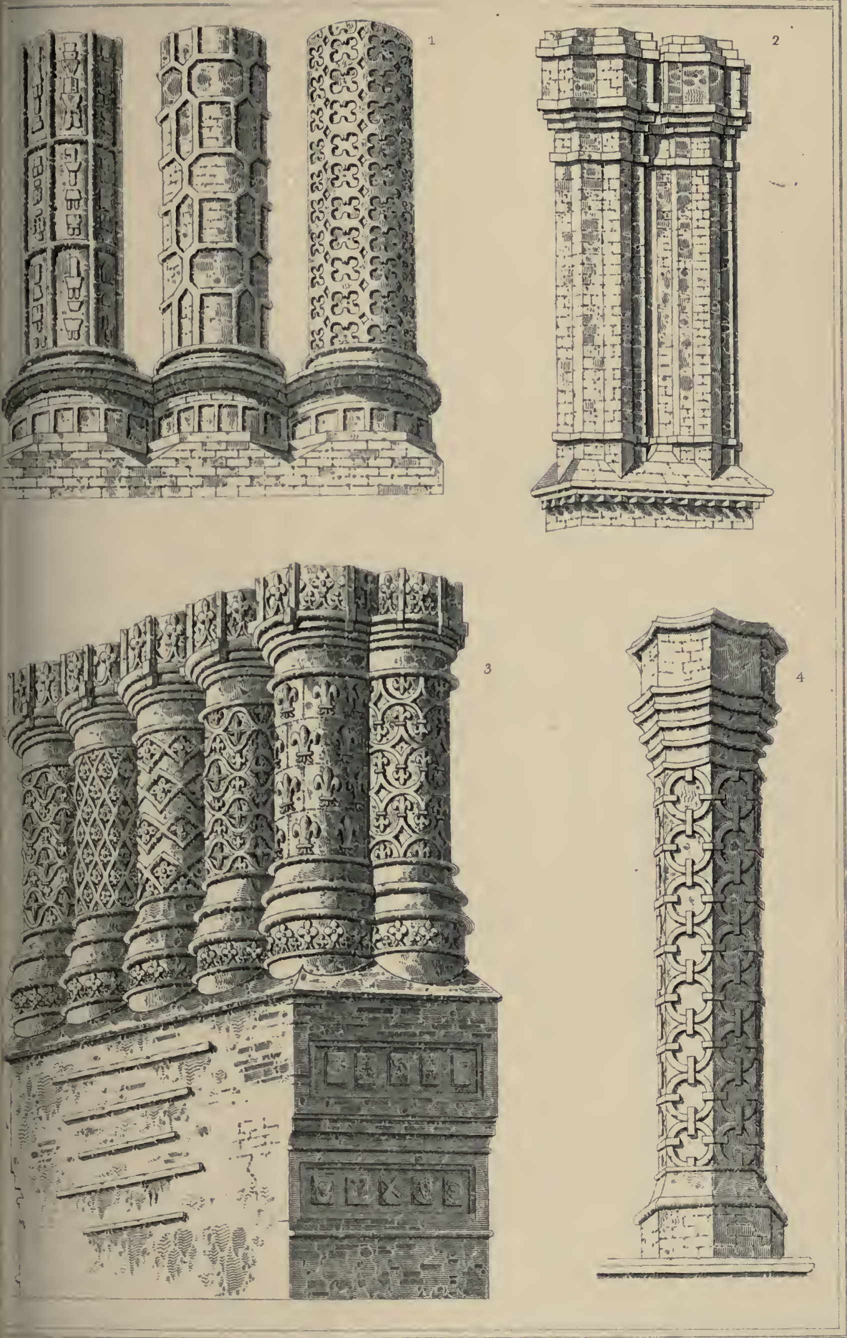
Drawn by T.H.Clarke

Engraved by J. Le Keux

CHAPTER HOUSES,—GROUND PLANS OF 12. VIZ

1. Wells.—2. Lichfield.—3. York.—4. Exeter.—5. Lincoln—6. Oxford.—
7. Canterbury—8. Gloucester.—9. Worcester.—10. Chester—11. Bristol.—12. Salisbury.



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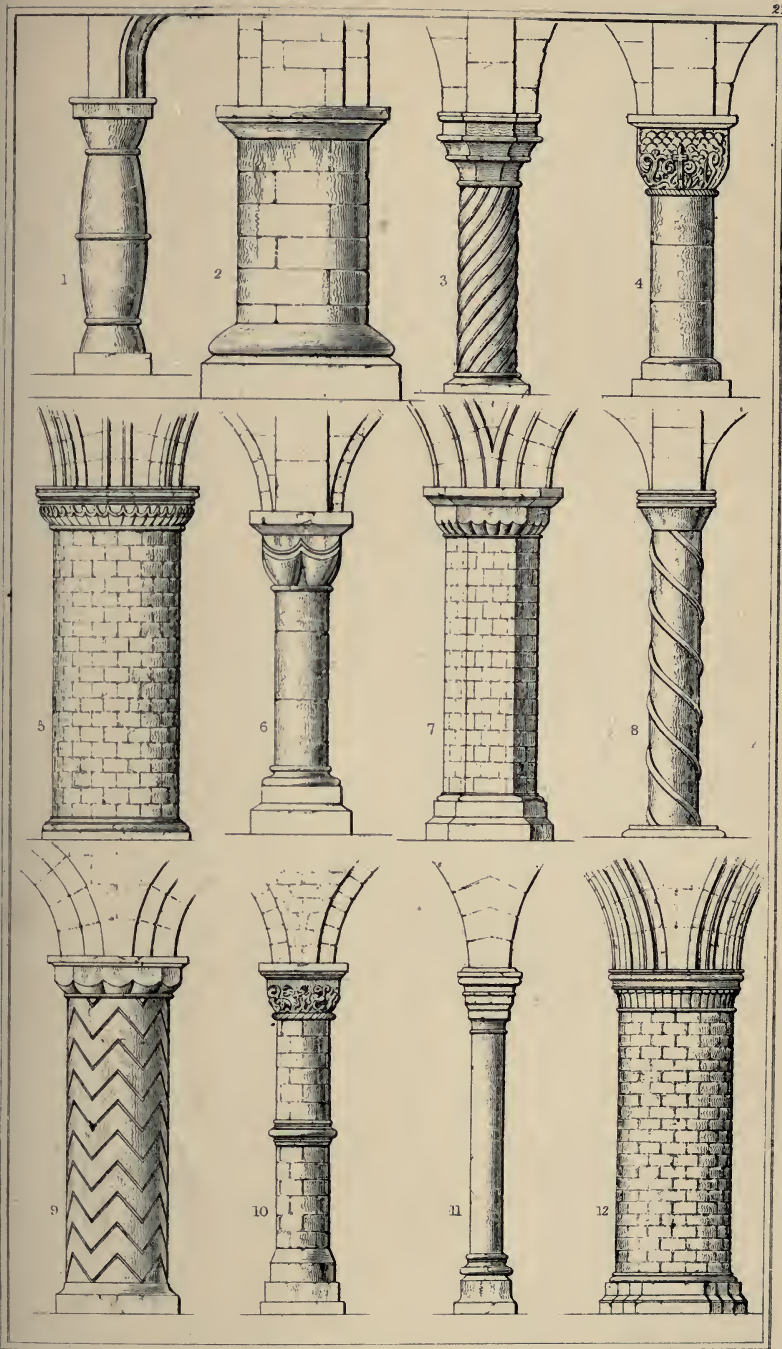
CHIMNEY SHAFTS.

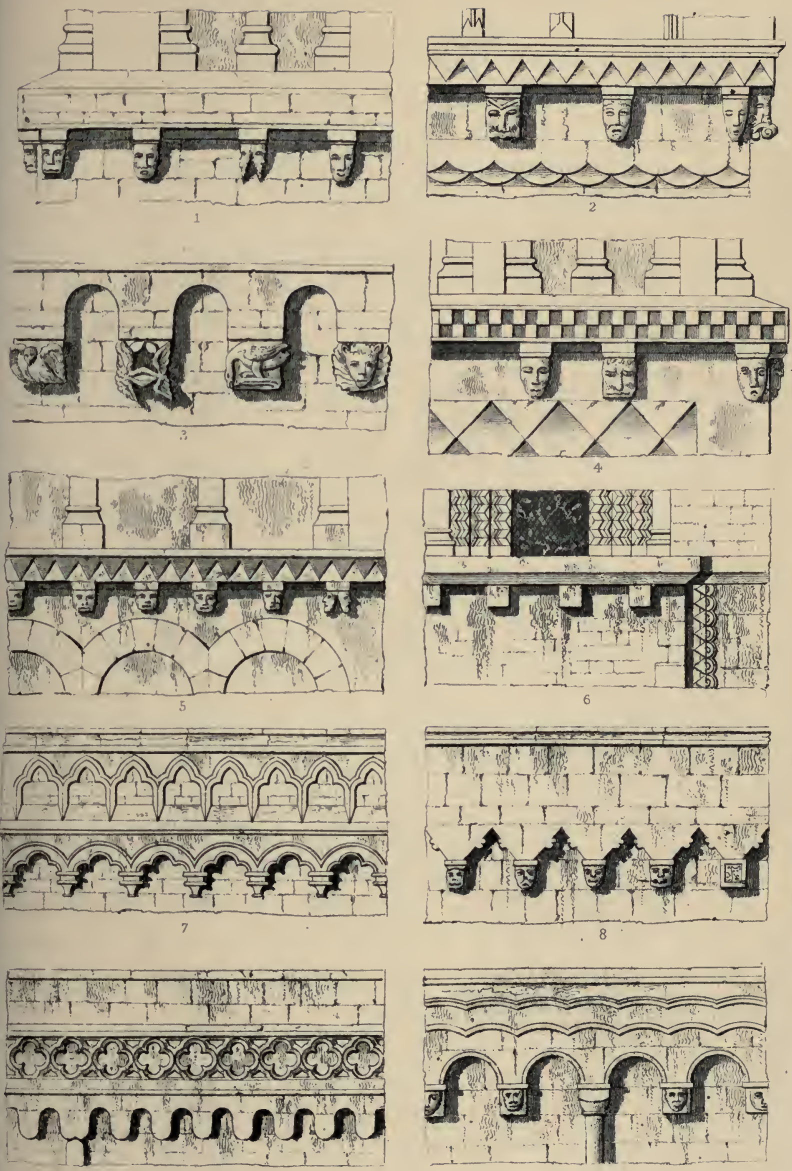
1. Badwell Hall. Suffolk. 2. Barton. Isle of Wight.
3. East Basham Hall. Norfolk. 4. Clare. Suffolk.



S. Rayner. Del. J. Le Keux. Sc.

COLUMNS, CIRCULAR STYLE.

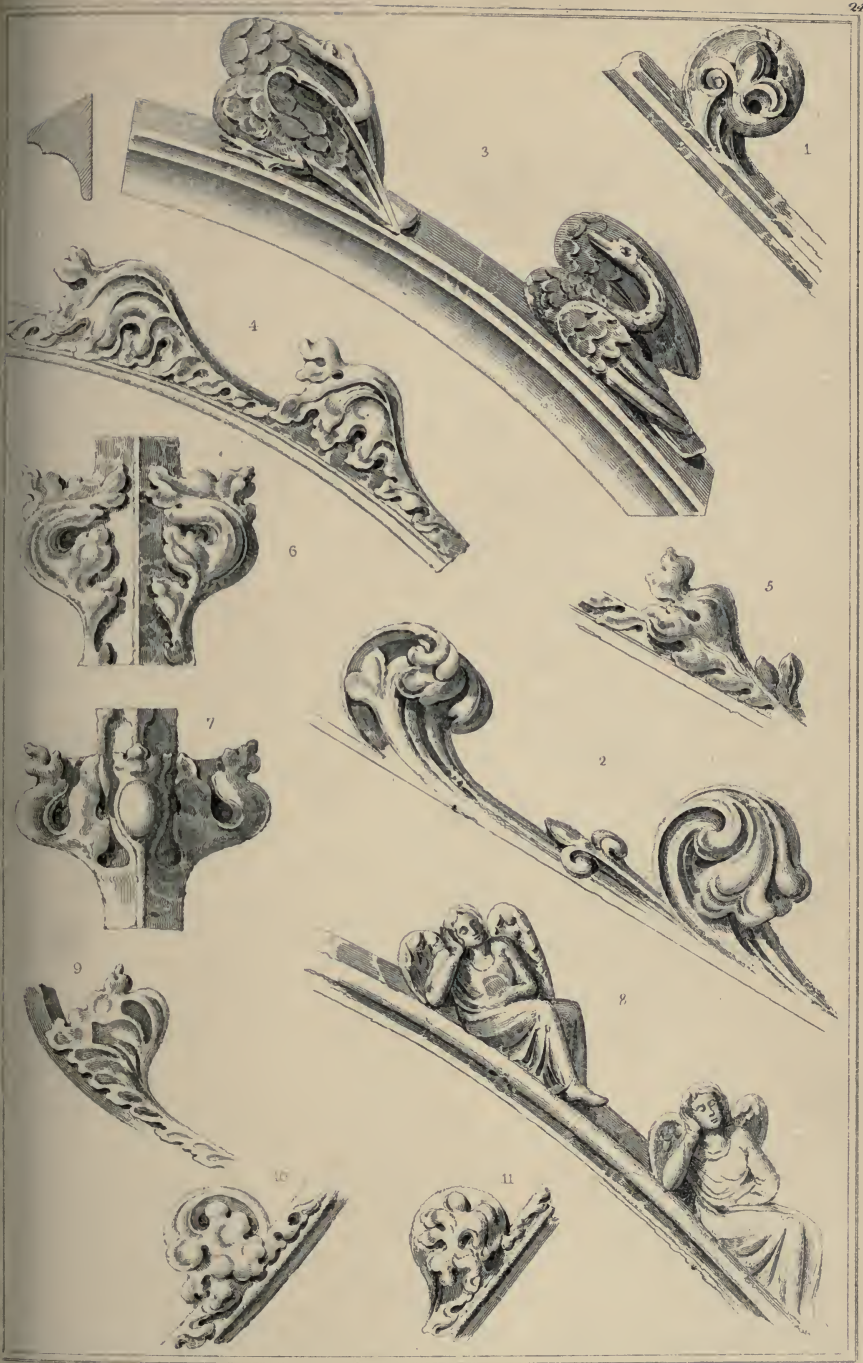
1. Earls Barton Chu: Tower. 2. Winchester Cath^{l}. Crypt. 3. 11. Canterbury Cath: Crypt.
4. 6. S^{t} Peter's Chu: Crypt; Oxford. 5. Malmsbury Abb: Chu: 7. Conventual Chu: Ely. 8. Repton Chu: Crypt.
9. Waltham Abb: Chu: 10. Chu: of S^{t} Peter North^{n} 12. Chu: of S^{t} Cross.



.Hacker. Del. J. Le Keux. Sc.

CORBEL TABLES.

1.2.4. Castor Chu: North.ⁿ 3. Sᵗ Peter's Chu: Oxford. 5. Sᵗ Peter's Chu: Northⁿ 6. Iffley Chu: Oxford.ᵈ
7. Salisbury Cathˡ. 8. Adel Chu: Yorkshire. 9. Peterboro Cathˡ. 10. Ketton Chu: Northampton Shire.

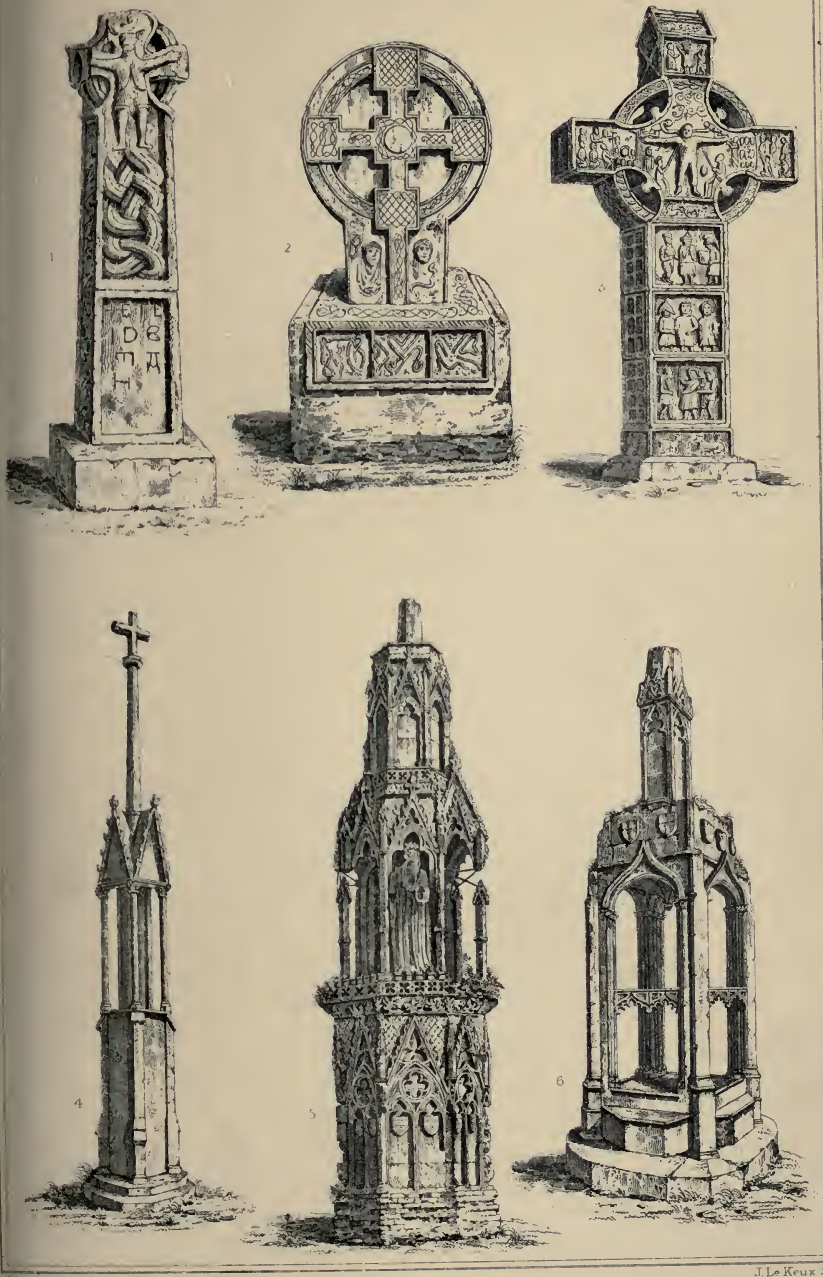


attermole. del.

J. Le Keux fc.

CROCKETS.

1. 2. 8. Salisbury Cath.l 3. Canterbury Cath.l Mont. of Abp: Kemp. 7. 9. Do. Organ Screen.
4. 5. 6. York Cath.l West Door. 10. 11. St. Geo: Chap: Windsor.

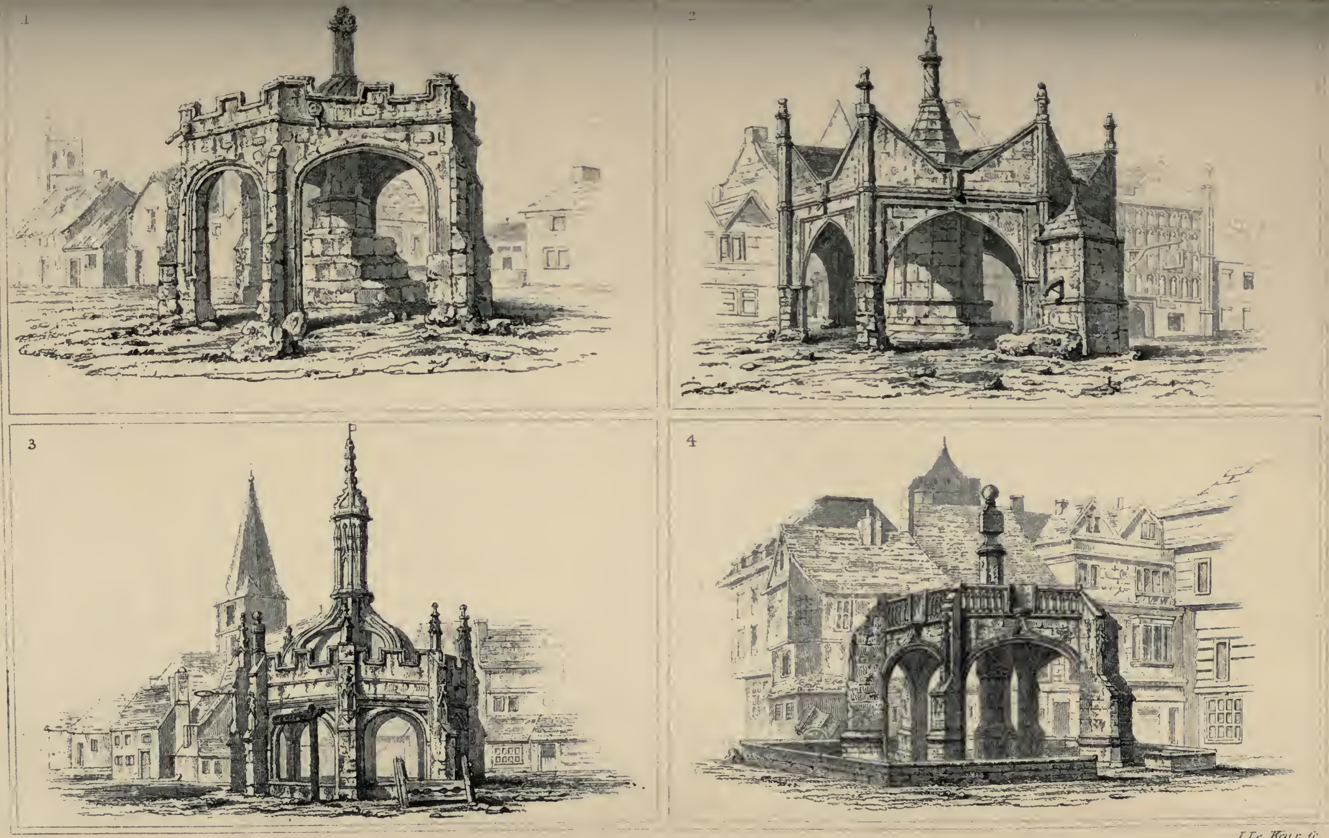


Rayner Del.

J. Le Keux Sc.

CROSSES.

1. Lanherne, Cornwall.
2. Margam South Wales.
3. St. Patricks Co. of Louth.
4. Near St. Denis, France.
5. Waltham, Eſsex.
6. Iron Acton, Gloucestershire.

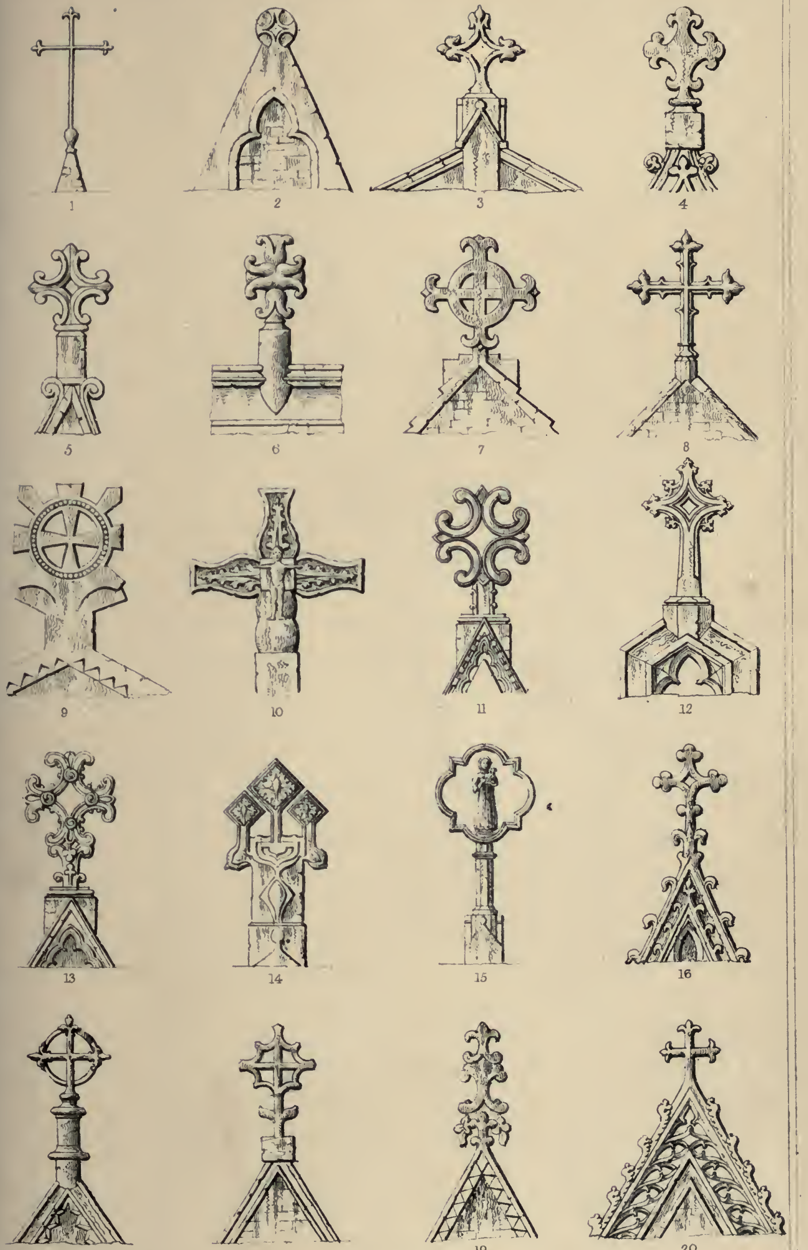


S. Rayner del.

J. Le Keux sc.

MARKET CROSSES.

1. Cheddar, Somersetshire.
2. Glastonbury. D°
3 Malmsbury, Wiltshire.
4. Salisbury. D°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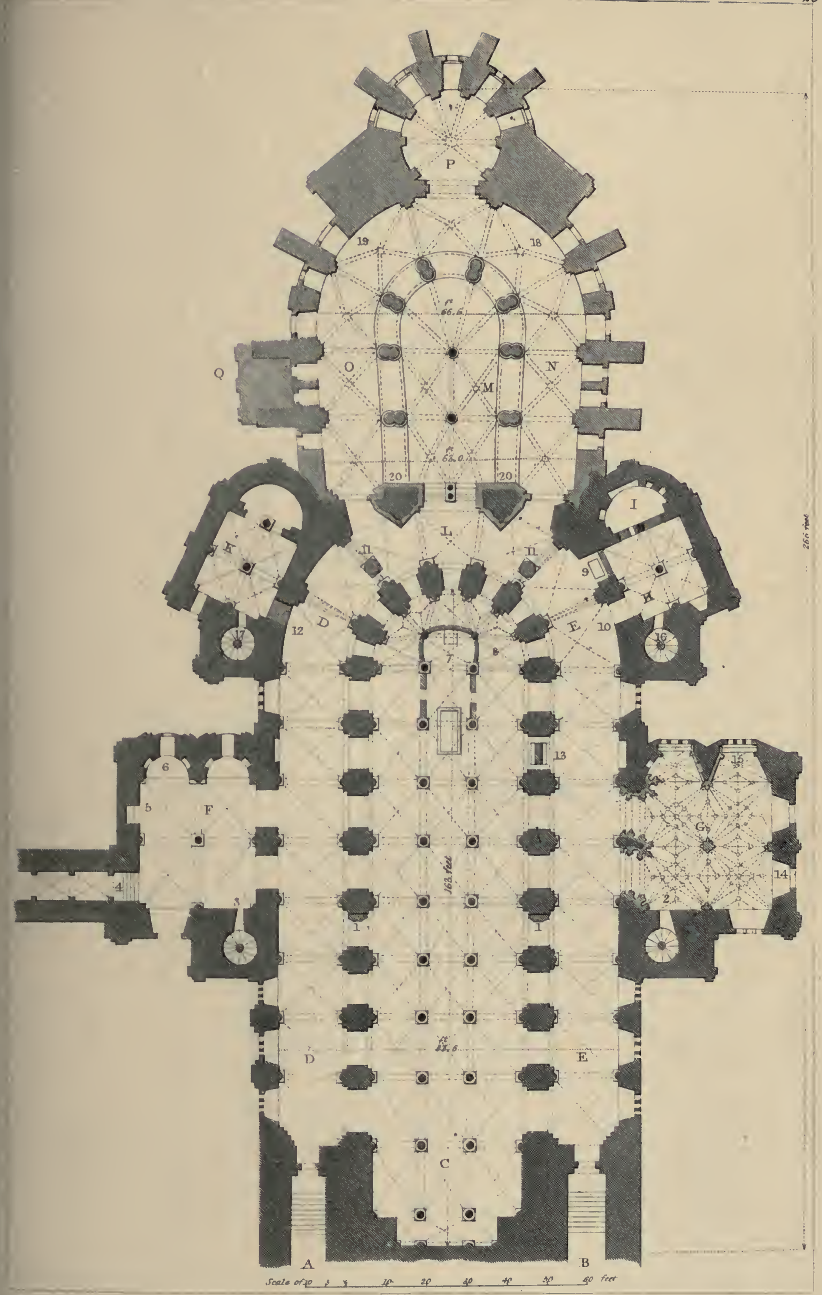
C. Harker Del.
J. Le Keux. Sc.

CROSSES ON GABLES. &c.

1. Gloucester Cath:
7. 8. Merton Coll: Oxford.
14. Tewkesbury Abb: Chu.
2. Horsted Church.
9. 10. Than Chu: Normandy.
15. S^{t} Marys Chu: Gloster.
3. Trin^{y} Chu: Camb^{e}
11. 13. Peterboro' Cath^{l}
16. 19. 20. Lincoln Cath^{l}
4. 5. 6 17. Salisbury Cath^{l}
12. King's Coll: Chap: Camb^{e}
18. Norwich Cathedral.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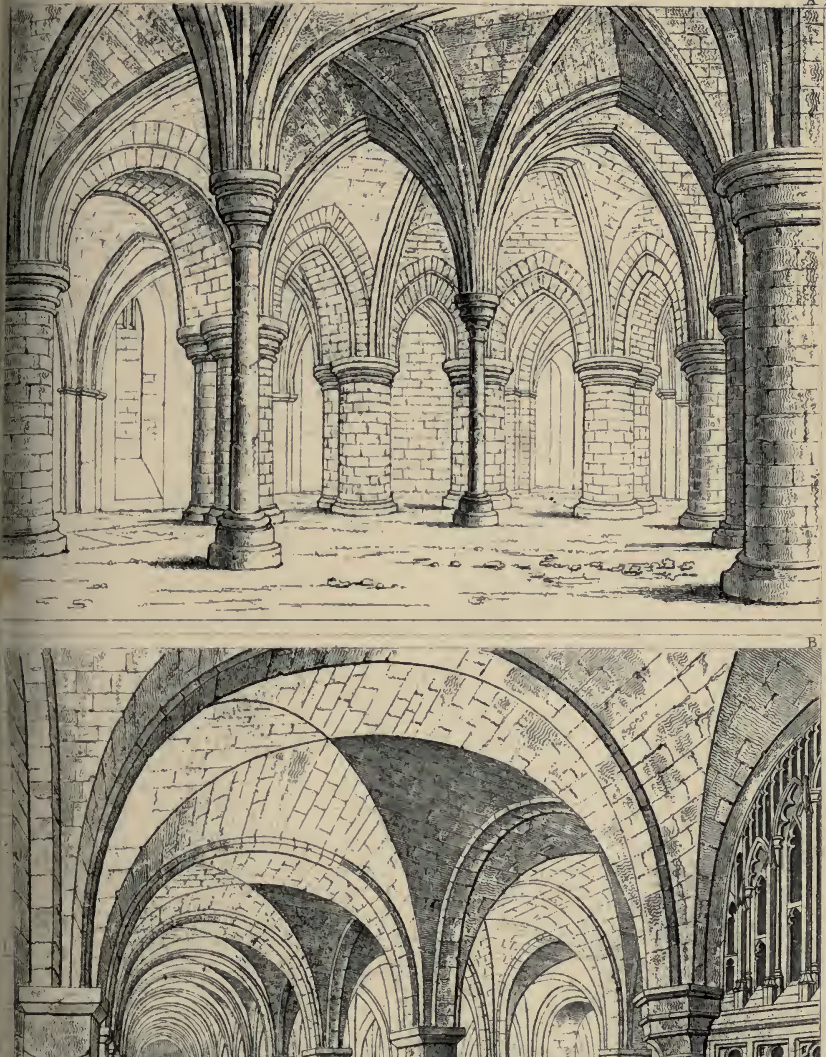
Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 feet

C. Hacker del.

J. Le Keux fc.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

CRYPTS

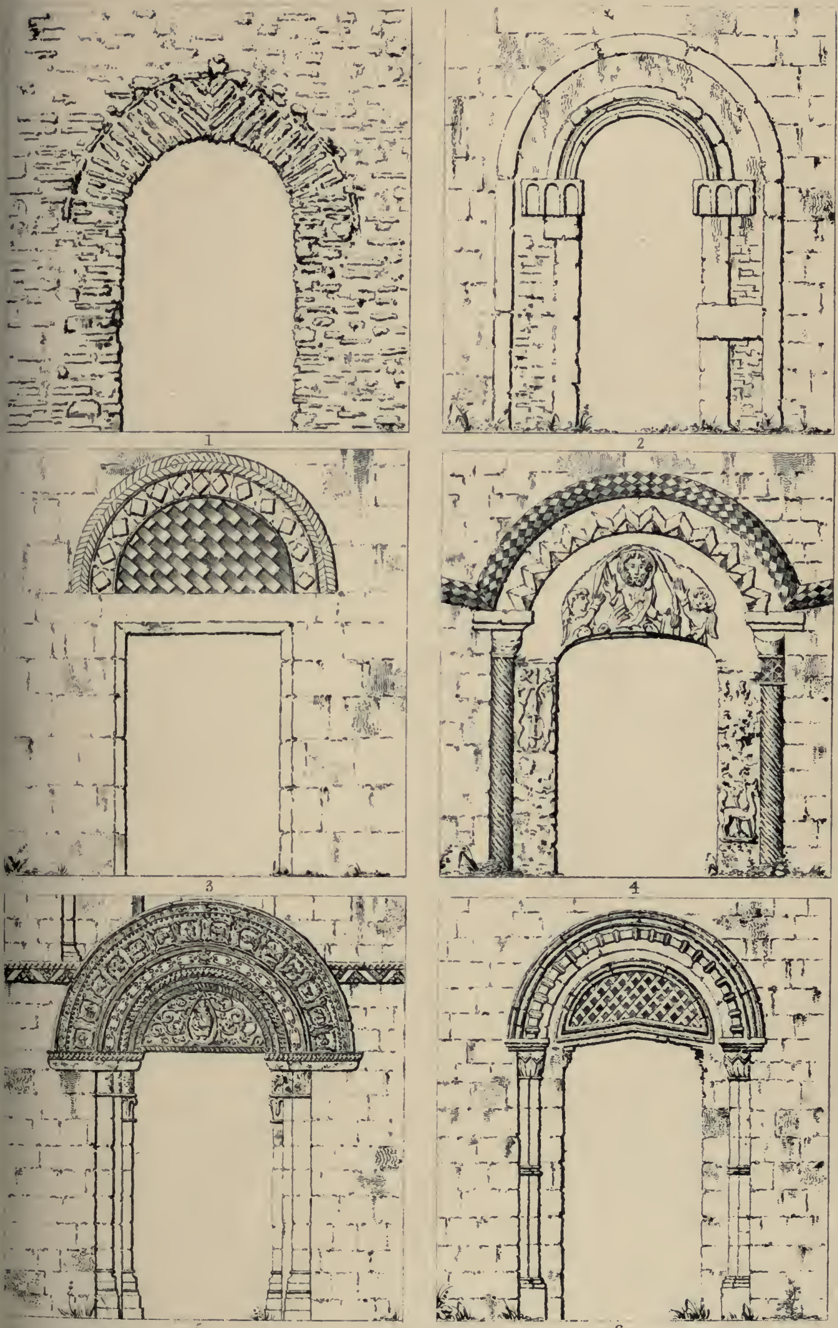


C Backer del. from Sketches by G. Cattermole.

J. Le Keux fc.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

CRYPTS. A. Trinity Chapel &c. B. Choir &c.

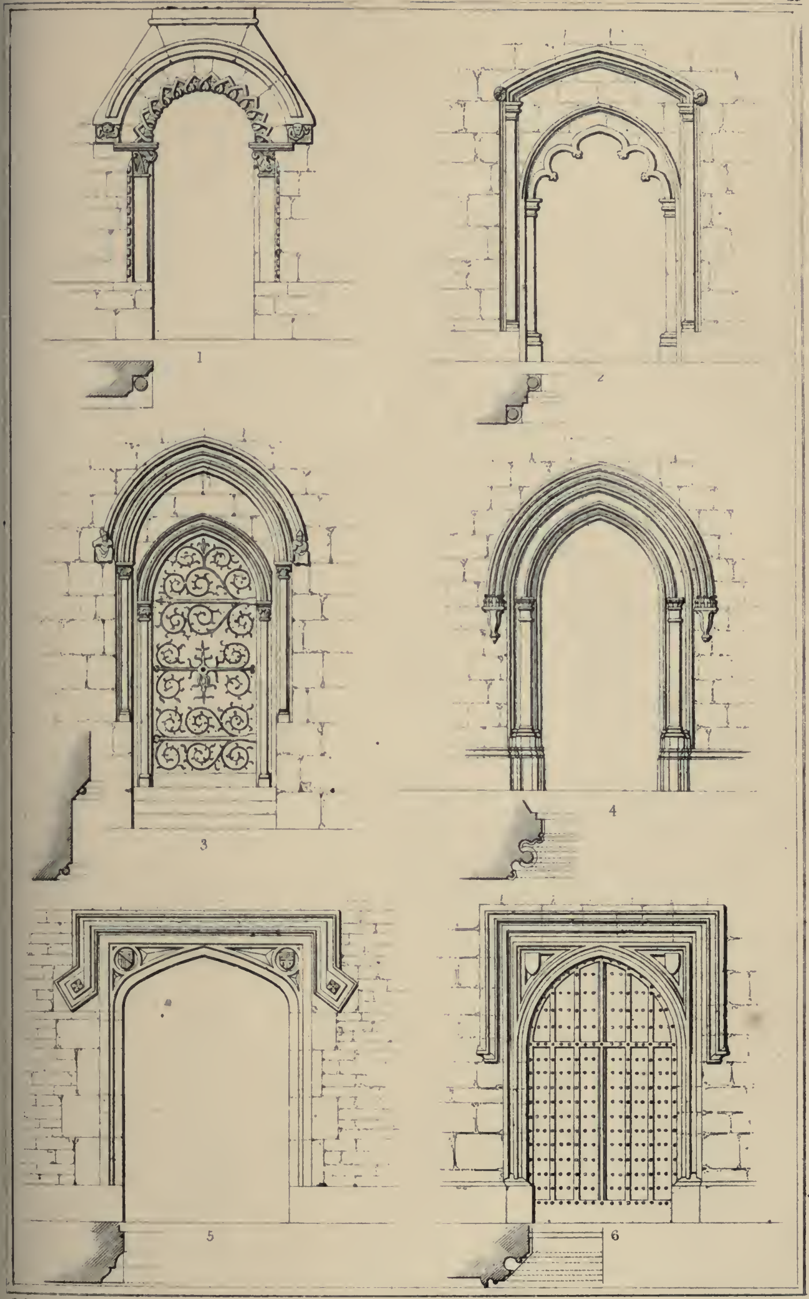


Hacker del

J.Le Keux fc

DOOR-WAYS.

1 Brixworth Church. 2. Earls Barton North. 3. Norwich Cathedral:
4 Essendine Church: 5. Barfreston Church· 6. Ely Conventual Chu:



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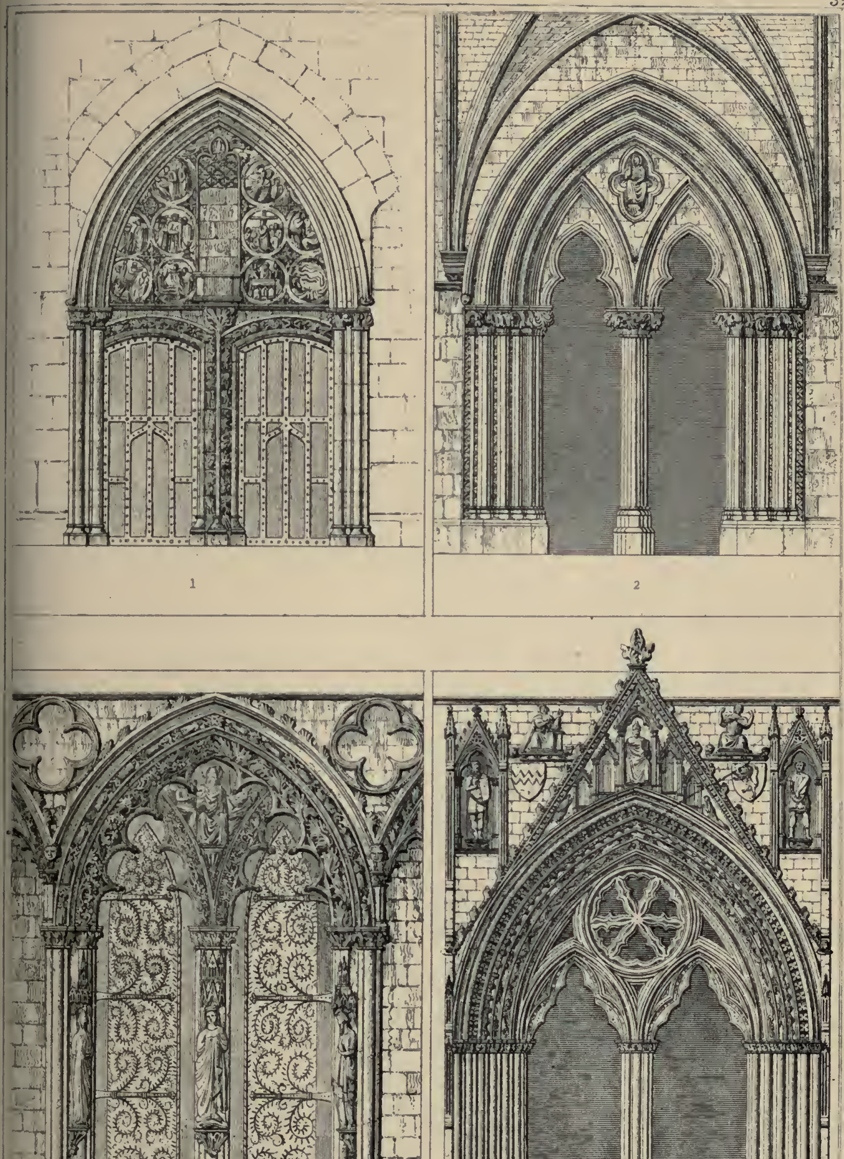
DOOR-WAYS.

1. Jews House. Lincoln. 2. Salisbury Cathedral. 3. Norwich School House.
4. St George's Chap: Windsor. 5. Tattershall ~~Church~~. 6. Horn Church Essex.

Castle

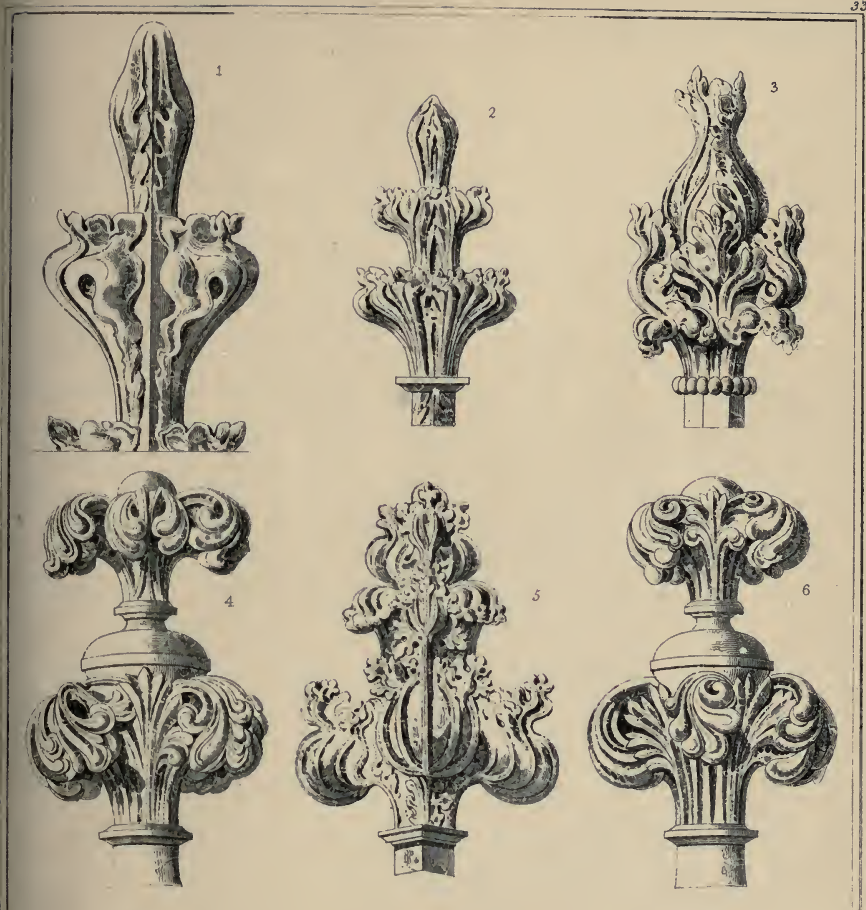


S. Rayner, Del.

J. Le Keux Sc.

DOOR-WAYS.

1. Higham Ferrers Chu: North.ⁿ 2. Chapter House. Lichf.ᵈ Cath.ˡ
3. Lichfield Cath.ˡ West End. 4. York Cath.ˡ W. End.

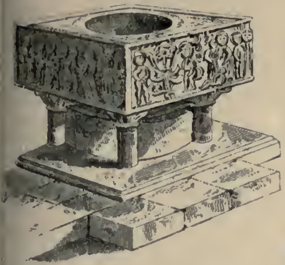


Cattermole. del.

J. Le Keux. fc.

FINIALS.

1. Lavenham Chu: Suſſex.
3. Cloisters. Norwich Cath.
4.6. Salisb^{y}. Cath^{l}. B^{p}. Bridports Mon^{t}.
5. D^{o}. B^{p}. Bingham's M^{t}.
7. Hen: VII. Chap: Great Pier.
8. Winchester Cath^{l}.
9. S^{t}. Geo: Chap: Windsor. Niche to B^{p}. Beauchamp.



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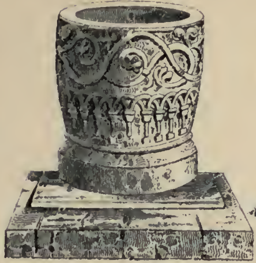

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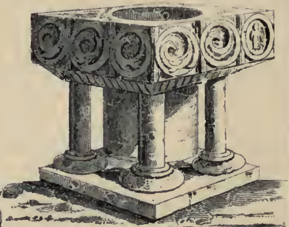

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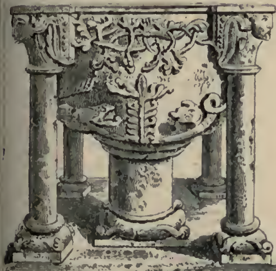

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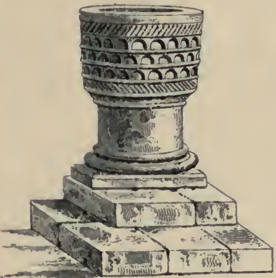

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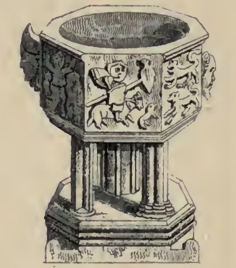

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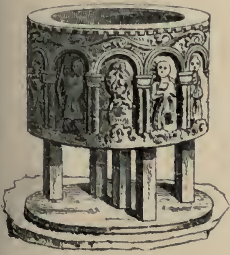

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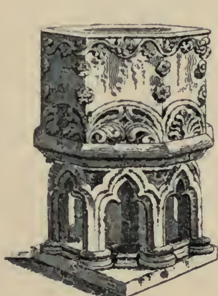

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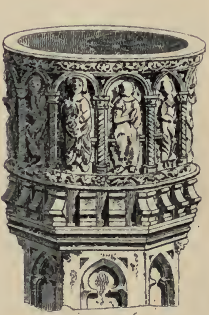

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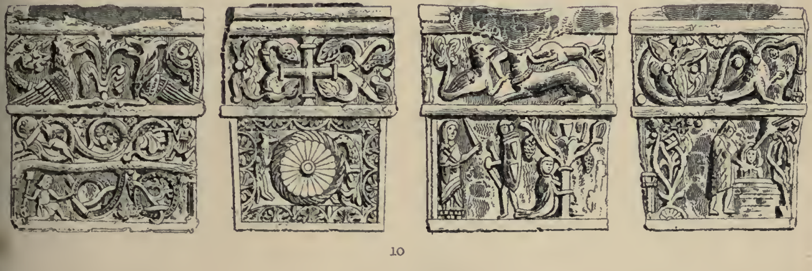

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C. Rayner Del. J. Le Keux Sc.

FONTS.

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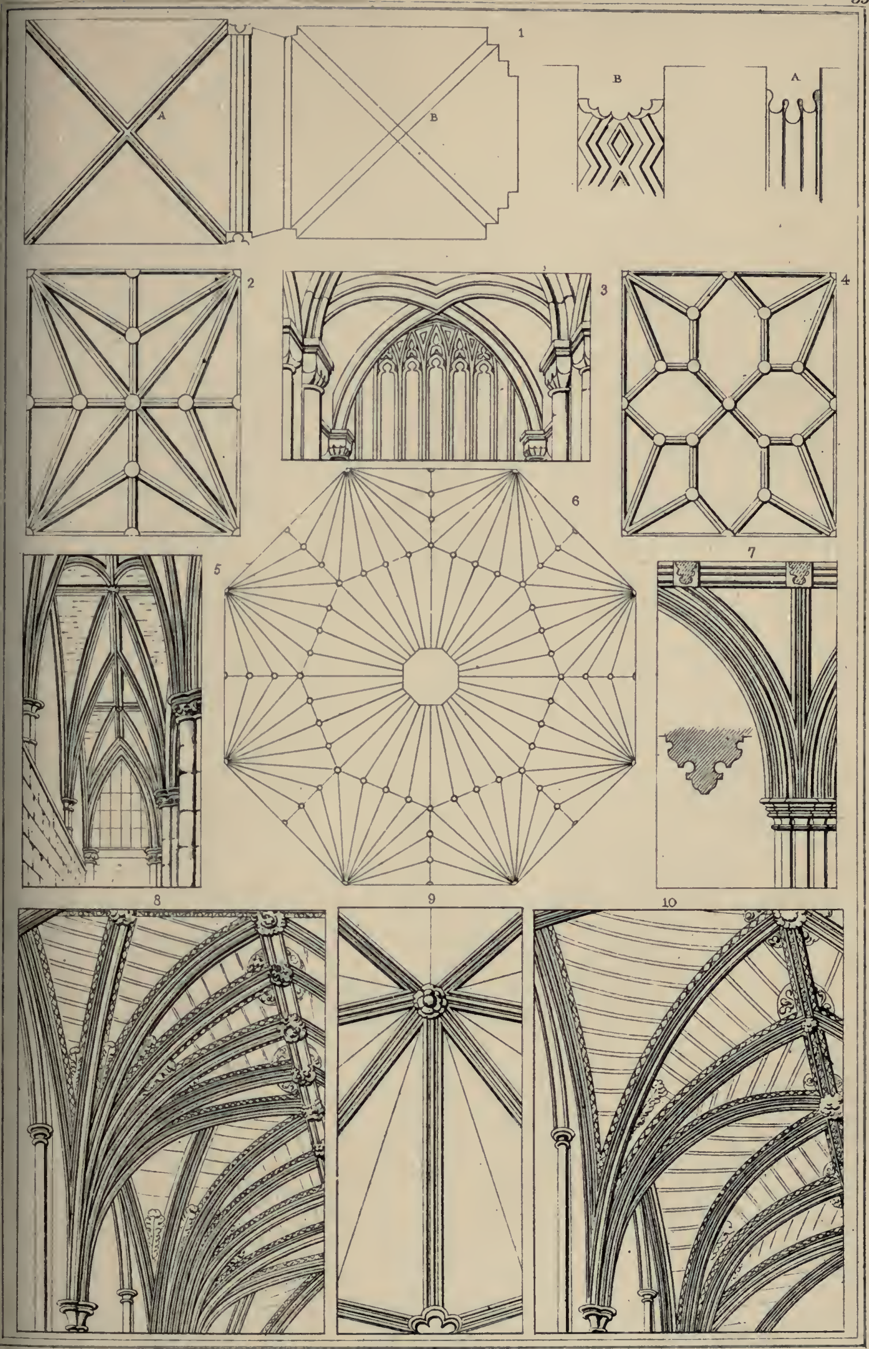
5. Bremhill Chu: 6. Lostwithial Chu: 7. Wansford Chu: North^{n} 8. Barneck Chu: D^{o} a
9. Dorchester Chu: Oxford^{d} 10. Bridekirk Chu: Cumberland.



G. Cattermole. del. J. Le Keux. fc.

TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILINGS.

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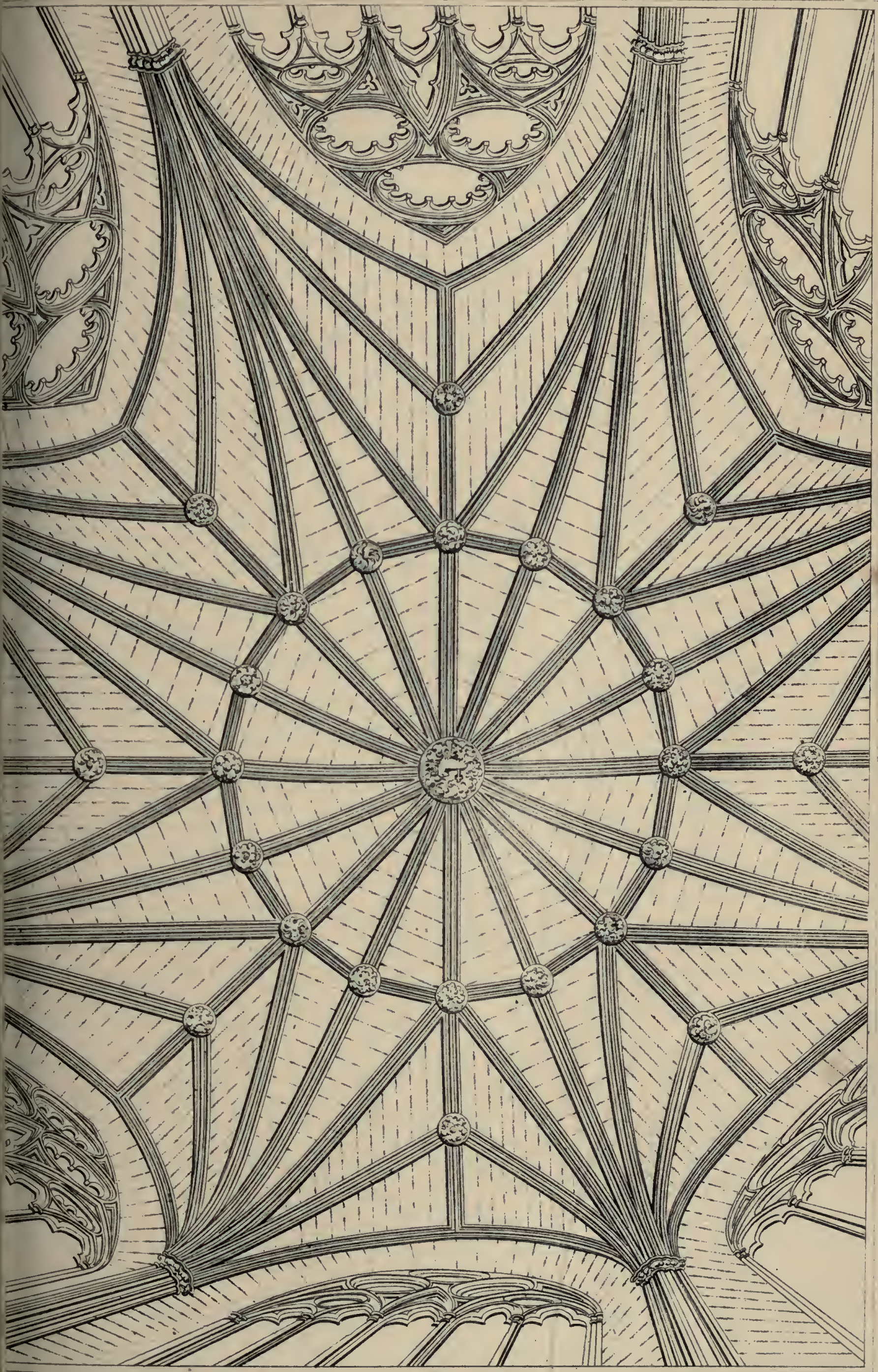
4. Wells Cath: Aile of the Choir. 5. Melrose Abbey Chu. 6. Wells Cathedral. Chapter House.
7. Norwich Cath: Cloisters. 8. 9. 10. Westminster Abbey Chu.



Sir James Hall.

J. Le Keux. Sc.

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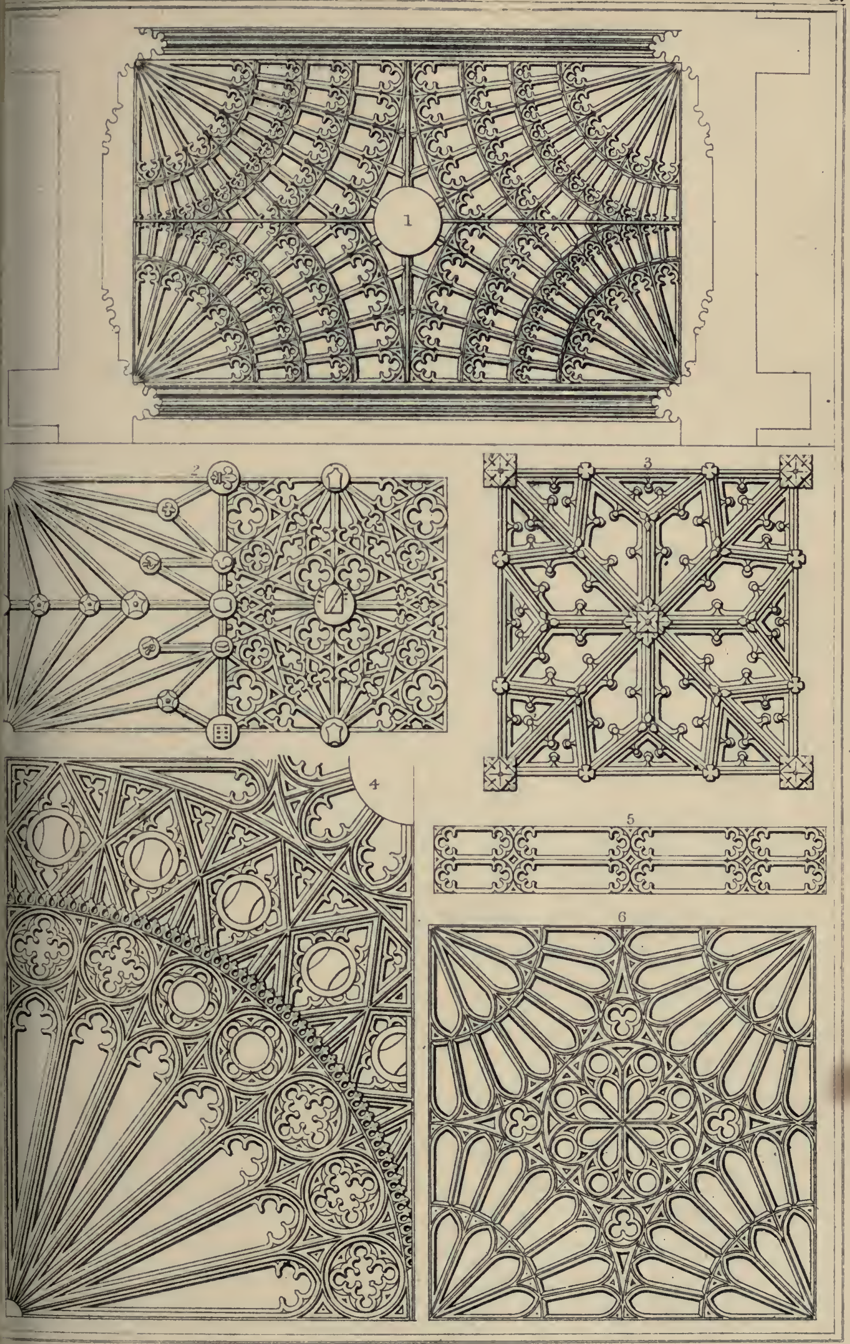
Chapter House. York Cathedral



attermole, del.

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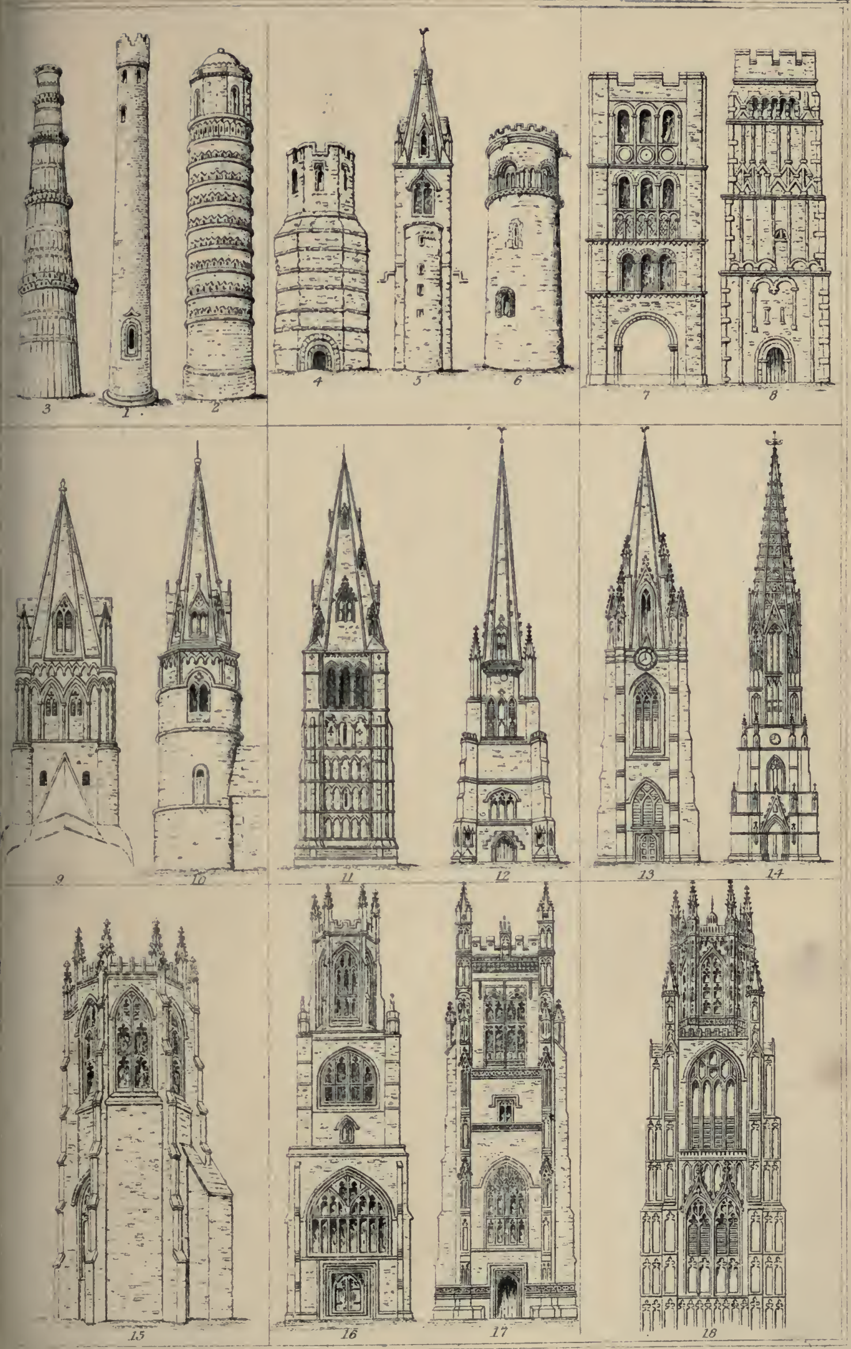
3. Chapter House. Canterbury Cath: 6. Dean's Chap: Do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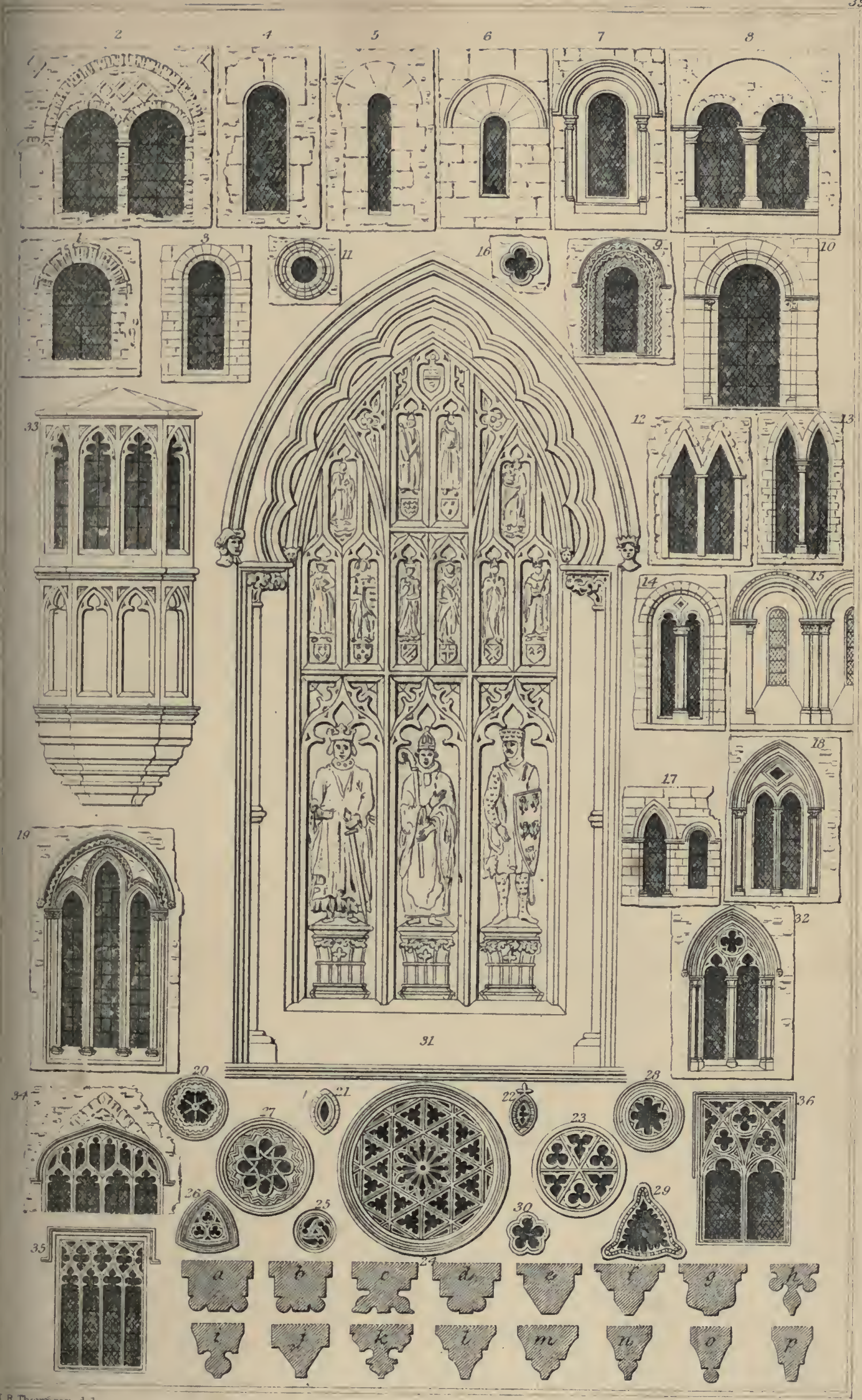
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J. R. Thompson del.

J. Le Keux sc.

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